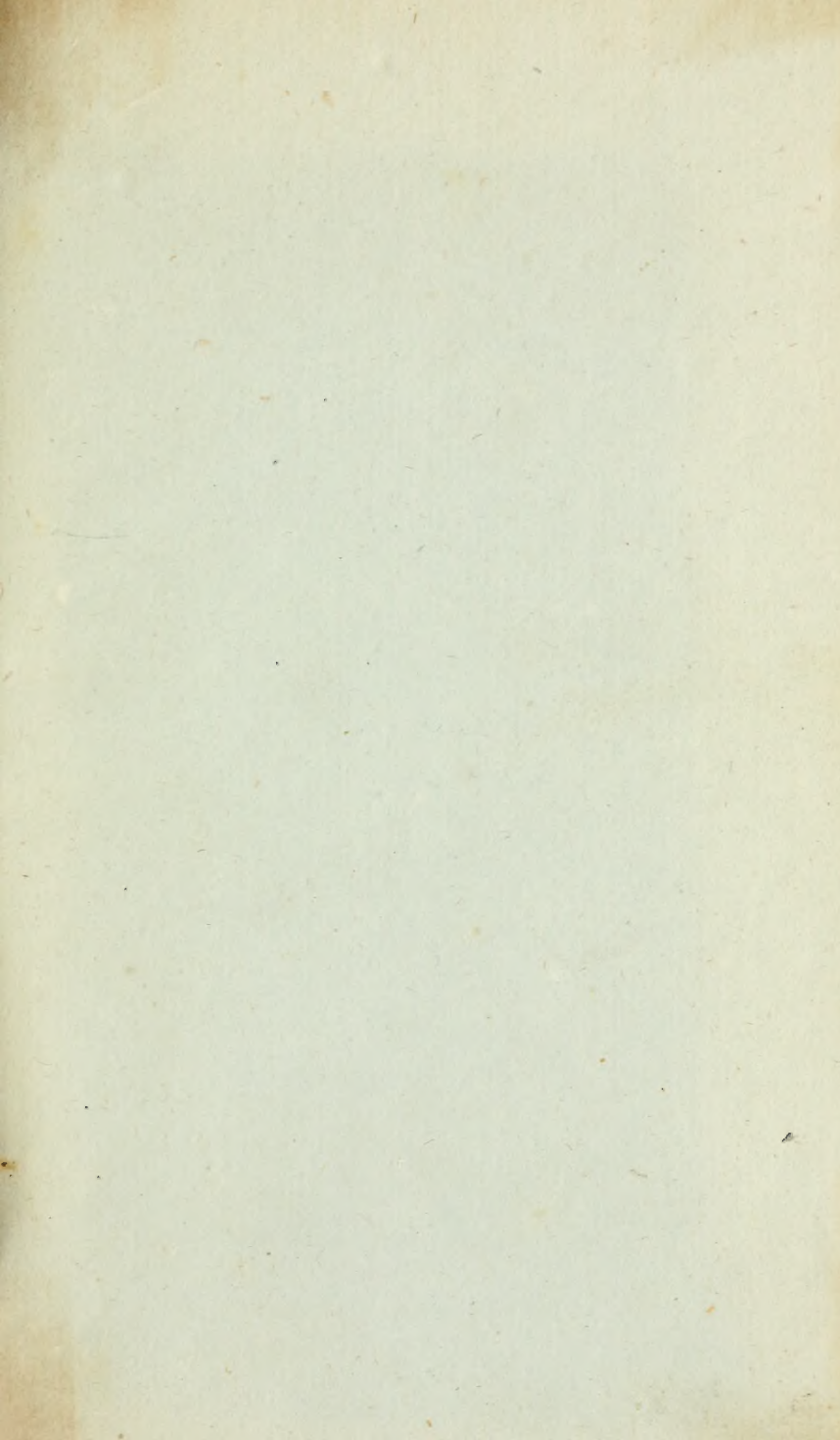




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O F T H E

C O U N T Y o f N O R F O L K .

V O L U M E X .

C O N T A I N I N G

The City and County of Norwich.

Pro me: si merear, in me.

N O R W I C H :

P R I N T E D B Y J . C R O U S E , F O R M . B O O T H , B O O K S E L L E R .

M . D C C . L X X X I .

HISTORICAL

AND

ANTIQUITIES

OF THE

COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

BY

JOHN

THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NORWICH.

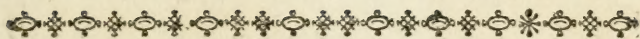
THE CITY OF NORWICH.

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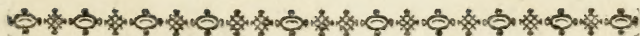
JOHN

NORWICH

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T H E
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N O R W I C H.



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NORTH EAST PROSPECT of the CITY OF NORWICH.



INTRODUCTION.

THE city of Norwich, according to fir Henry Spelman, lies in $52^{\circ} 45'$ north latitude ; $1^{\circ} 19'$ of longitude east of the royal observatory at Greenwich. The liberties of the city and county, as confirmed by Mary I. in her 3d year, anno 1556, comprehends a circuit of about 14 miles, and contains about six thousand six hundred and thirty acres.

	M.	F.
From the guild hall, in the market-place,		
To Mile-cross, on the north, is	-	1 6
Thorpe, east,	- - - -	1 4
Harford bridges, south,	- -	2 2
Earlham bounds, west,	- -	2 4

The city itself is beautifully situated on the banks of the river Wensum, by some called Bariden, or Winſber, and towards the center of the county of Norfolk. It is 108 miles from London by Newmarket, 112 by Bury St. Edmund's, and 113 by Ipswich and Colchester. The distance from Nor-

wich to the principal towns round it are as follows,
viz.

	Miles.		Miles.
Yarmouth -	22	Watton -	21
North Walsham	14	Downham -	38
Cromer -	21	Wisbech -	59
Aylsham -	11	Wymondham -	9
Holt -	21	Attleburgh -	14
Cley -	25	Thetford -	29
Fakenham -	25	Brandon -	34
Walsingham -	27	Harling -	20
Wells -	31	New Buckenham	15
Burnham -	33	Diss -	22
East Dereham -	16	Harleston -	20
Swaffham -	28	Bungay -	14
Lynn Regis -	42	Loddon -	10
Hingham -	14	Beccles -	18

The city is divided into twelve wards, viz.

Berstreet	Mancroft
Colgate	St. Giles
Conisford, North	St. Stephen
Conisford, South	Wymer, East
Coslany	Wymer, Middle
Fyebridge	Wymer, West

Each of whom elect two aldermen.

These twelve wards are divided into four great
wards, viz.

CONISFORD.	{	Berstreet
		North Conisford
		South Conisford
COSLANY, or the Ward beyond the Water.	{	Colgate
		Coslany
		Fyebridge

MANCROFT.

INTRODUCTION.

v

MANCROFT. { St. Peter, Mancroft
St. Giles
St. Stephen

WYMER, or the { East Wymer
Long Ward { Middle Wymer
West Wymer

Of these four great wards Conisford chooses twelve common-council, Cossany twelve, Mancroft sixteen, and Wymer twenty ; in all sixty.

The number of votes polled by the freemen and freeholders in the several wards and hamlets belonging to the city and county of Norwich, in London and the country, at the contested election, March 18, 1768, for representatives in parliament.

CANDIDATES.

HARBORD HARBORD, esq. of Gunton.

EDWARD BACON, esq. of Earham.

THOMAS BEEVOE, esq. of Hethel,

		H—d.	B—n.	B—r.
Conisford ward	-	250	228	195
Mancroft ward	-	288	212	213
Wymer ward	-	435	387	241
Ward beyond the water		375	334	309
Hamlets	-	60	54	42
Precinct of the clofe	-	31	35	6
Country	-	268	244	125
London	-	105	102	5
		1812	1596	1136

Alphabetical List of the Parishes, &c. in the City of Norwich.

PARISH.	INCUMBENT.	PATRON.
St. Andrew - C.	John Simpson 1775	The Inhabitants
St. Benedict R. or P. C.	Richard Tapps 1741	
St. Clement at the Bridge R.	Charles Carver 1766	Gonville & Caius Coll. Cambridge
St. Augulfine - R.	John Brook 1733	Dean and Chapter of Norwich
St. Giles R. or P. C.	Thomas Beckwith 1771	
St. Edmund - R.	John Wilfon 1775	Rev. Thomas Beckwith
St. Etheldred C.	John Brook 1746	
St. George, Colgate C.	Richard Tapps	Dean and Chapter of Norwich
St. George, Tombland C.	John Green 1756	Bishop of Ely
St. Gregory - C.		
St. Helen in Holm-freet C.	T. Wigg Hancock 1775	Mayor and Aldermen of Norwich.
St. John Maddermarket R.	Henry Bathurst 1775	New College, Oxford
St. John Sepulchre C.	Ephraim Megoe 1738	Dean and Chapter of Norwich
St. John Timberhill C.	Charles Millard 1776	Ditto
St. James - C.	James Wm. Newton 1776	Ditto
All Saints, with St. Julian and St. Edmund - R.	Stephen Buckle 1768	Charles Buckle, esq.

pels, and four dissenting meeting-houses. The roof of the cathedral, whose steeple is higher than Grantham's, is adorned with historical passages of the Bible, expressed in little images. St. Peter's of Mancroft is reckoned one of the chief parish churches in England. There are two churches for the Dutch and French Flemings, who have singular privileges, which are strictly preserved. Some of the churches are thatched, and all of them crufted with flints curiously cut; though the town ftands in a clay foil, twenty miles from any flints, or chalk. The caſtle is the common gaol for the county. Its guildhall was formerly a monaſtery.

“ Here is a bridewell, which is a very large and beautiful building of ſquare flint and ſtone; and in 1737 there was a lofty market-croſs, of free-ſtone.— Here is that called the King's ſchool, founded by Edward VI. for teaching grammar learning to boys that are nominated by the mayor and aldermen.

“ Here are four hoſpitals; one of them, St. Helen's, founded originally for the entertainment of ſtrangers, was by Henry VIII. appropriated to the poor of the city; and here are maintained eighty poor men and women, who are all cloathed in grey, and muſt be ſixty years old. There is another for ſixteen poor men and eight women, whoſe livery is purple. The boys and girls hoſpital contain thirty of each, and the boys are from hence put out apprentices: here are beſides twelve charity-ſchools, where two hundred and ten boys, and one hundred and forty-four girls, are taught, cloathed and ſupplied with books.

“ It is governed by a mayor, recorder, ſteward, two ſheriffs, twenty-four aldermen, and ſixty com-
mon

mon council-men ; with a town-clerk, sword-bearer, &c. The mayor, who is always chosen by the freemen, on May-day, out of two aldermen, whom they then return to the court, is sworn into his office with great pomp, on the Tuesday before Midsummer eve : he is, during his year, a justice of the peace, and of the quorum, (as are also the recorder and steward) within the city and its liberties ; and after his mayoralty, he is justice of peace during his life. Two silver maces are always borne before the mayor, gilt and finely chased.

“ The sheriffs are also annually elected, one by the aldermen, the other by the freemen, on the last Tuesday in August, and sworn September 29. The common council are chosen in Mid-lent. The sheriffs are obliged by their charter to present the king with twelve herring pies yearly, on the 23d of Oct. this city being possessed of the manor of Carlton, whose lord holds it by that tenure.

“ The worsted manufacture, for which this city has long been famous, and in which even children earn their bread, was first brought over by the Flemings, in the reign of Edward III. and afterwards very much improved by the Dutch, who fled from the duke of Alva’s prosecution, and being settled here by queen Elizabeth, taught the inhabitants to make says, baize, serges, shalloons, &c. in which they carry on a vast trade, both at home and abroad, and weave camblets, druggets, crapes, and other stuffs, of which it is said this city vends to the value of 200,000l. a year.

“ The weavers here employ spinsters all the country round ; and also use many thousand packs of yarn spun in other counties, even as far as Yorkshire

shire and Westmoreland. By a late calculation, from the number of looms at work in this city only, it appeared that there were no less than one hundred and twenty thousand people employed in their manufactures of wool, silk, &c. in and about the town, including those employed in spinning the yarn used for such goods as are made in the city.

“ The inhabitants are generally so employed in their manufactures within doors, that this appears a melancholy place, except on Sundays and public days, when the streets swarm with them.

“ By an act in 1726, certain duties are laid on goods brought into this city, for the repair of its bridges, walls, gates, the staiths, wharfs and roads.—Markets on Wednesdays and Saturdays : and four fairs, on the day before Good Friday, St. Faith's, the Tuesday after St. Michael, and Maudlin or St. Mary Magdalen.

“ The Yare, which runs through the city, is navigable so far without the help of locks.

“ The shire-house of the county, that stood on the hill near the castle, having been burnt down by accident, an act of parliament passed in 1746-7, for holding the summer assizes, and general quarter sessions, in the city, till a new shire-house was rebuilt; and for raising money to defray the charge of it.—A house and garden are opened on the side of the Yare, called Spring Gardens ; and on a hill on the other side of the river, are the remains of the castle of Kett, the tanner, of Wymondham, by whose rebellion, in the reign of Edward VI. this city was reduced to a ruinous state.

There

“ There is now but one parochial church in the suburbs, which had three, besides three chapels, a nunnery with its church, a priory and church, an hospital and chapel, and five leper-houses at the gates, with their chapels ; and the jews had once a synagogue here.”

Mr. Arthur Young, in his *Tour thro' the East of England*, (1771) says, “ The city of Norwich is one of the most considerable in England after London ; it stands on more ground than any other : but in number of inhabitants, some others assert an equality. By an accurate account taken a few years ago, the number reckoned by the houses amounted to forty thousand ; but by the bills of mortality only to thirty-six thousand ; the average therefore of these (thirty-eight thousand) may be taken as more probable than either.

“ The staple manufactures are crapes and camblets ; besides which, they make in great abundance damasks, sattins, alopeens, &c. &c. &c. They work up the Leicestershire and Lincolnshire wool chiefly, which is brought here for combing and spinning, whilst the Norfolk wool goes to Yorkshire for carding and cloths. And what is a remarkable circumstance, not discovered many years, is, that the Norfolk sheep yield a wool about their necks equal to the best from Spain ; and is in price to the rest as twenty to seven.

“ The earnings of the manufacturers are various, but in general high.

“ Men on an average do not exceed five shillings a week ; but then many women earn as much ; and boys of fifteen or sixteen likewise the same.

Draw-boys,

Draw-boys, from 10 to 13, 2s. 6d. a week.

Pipe-boys and girls, from 5 to 9 years old, 9d.

Combers, on an average, 7s.

Dyers, 15s.

Hot-pressers, 13s.

Women by doubling yarn, 2s.

Ditto filk, 8s.

Ditto by spinning, 2s. 6d. to 3s.

“ The weaving man and his boy, who now earn in general 7s. a week, could earn with ease 11s. if industrious.—But it is remarkable, that those men and their families who earn but 6s. a week, are much happier and better off than those who earn 2s. or 3s. extraordinary; for such extra earnings are mostly spent at the ale-house, or in idleness, which prejudice their following work. This is precisely the same effect as they have found when the prices of provisions have been very cheap; it results from the same cause. And this city has been very often pestered with mobs and insurrections under the pretence of an high price of provisions, merely because such dearth would not allow the men that portion of idleness and other indulgence which low rates throws them into.

“ In the management of the poor, there was once a circumstance that deserves noting. Previous to the year 1727, the rates throughout the city were immoderately burthened with weekly allowances to the poor, of 1s. 6d. 2s. 2s. 6d. or 3s. a family, in which manner 1200l. a year was given. A resolution was taken in that year to strike them all off: it was accordingly done; and nothing ensued but murmuring; no ill consequence at all.

“ Seven

“ Seven or eight hundred souls are kept in the two workhouses for 9 or 10,000*l.* a year in all expences, and between 2 and 3000*l.* is now (1779) paid in weekly allowances to poor out of the houses.

“ In respect to the present state of the manufacture, it is neither brisk, nor very dull. They could execute more orders than they have; and some among them complain because they have not so great a trade as during the war; for then they could not answer the demand, it was so uncommonly great (from 1743 to 1763 was their famous æra). This was however owing in some measure to many manufacturers exporting so largely on speculation, that the markets have been overstocked ever since; and have occasioned that falling off which has been perceived since. Indeed the unfortunate difference subsisting between Great Britain and the colonies is an injury to them.

“ They now do not send any thing to North America; but much to the West-Indies. Their foreign export is to

Rotterdam,	Cadiz,
Ostend,	Lisbon,
Middleburgh,	Barcelona,
All Flanders,	Hamburgh,
Leghorn,	All the Baltic, except
Trieste,	Sweden, where they
Naples,	are prohibited.
Genoa,	East Indies.

“ In seventy years last past, the manufacture is increased as from four to twelve.

“ During the last war, Norwich supplied the army and navy with four thousand recruits; but her manufactures did not suffer in the least; for they carried

ried on more trade than ever. The truly industrious do not inlist; and as to the idle, the greatest favour to be done to any place is to sweep them all away.

“ They are in this city curious in building with flint; they cut it in regular squares, and form as neat joints as with the best bricks. The Bridewell is thus built, and so well executed, that it is worth a traveller’s notice.

“ The general amount of the Norwich manufacture may be calculated thus:

	£.
A regular export to Rotterdam by shipping, every six weeks, of goods to the amount of per annum -	480,000
Twenty-six tons of goods sent by broad wheeled waggons weekly to London, at 500l. a ton on an average, 13,000 tons per annum: value -	676,000
By occasional ships and waggons to various places; calculated at -	200,000
	<hr/>
	1,356,000

“ Upon a re-consideration of this table, it was thought that the 676,000l. by waggons was rather too high: suppose therefore only 10,000 tons, it is then 520,000l. and the total 1,200,000l.

“ Another method taken to calculate the amount was, by adding up the total sum supposed to be returned annually by every house in Norwich; and this method made it 1,150,000l. This sum coming so near the other, is a strong confirmation of it.

“ A third method taken, was by various ways to calculate the number of looms: these were made 12,000; and it is a common idea in Norwich to suppose each with all its attendant works 100l. per ann. this also makes the total 1,200,000l. which sum, upon the whole, appears to be very near the real truth.

“ Respecting the proportion between the original material, and the labour employed upon it, they have a very sure and easy method of discovering it. The average value of a piece of stuff is fifty shillings; it weighs six pounds, at ten-pence a pound, which is five shillings; so the material is a tenth of the total manufacture.

				£.
Total	-	-	-	1,200,000
A tenth	-	-	-	120,000
				<hr/>
Amount of labour				1,080,000
				<hr/>

In which is included the profit of the master manufacturer.—There is no occasion to separate that from the gross sum, as it is in fact labour as much as the manual part. All the people maintained and employed by a manufacturer are the same in a publick view, whether they earn ten thousand pounds a year, or but ten pounds.

“ The material point remaining is to discover how many people are employed to earn the publick one million per annum; and for this calculation I have one *datum* which is to the purpose. They generally imagine in Norwich, that each loom employs six persons in the whole; and as the number is twelve thousand, there are consequently seventy-two thousand people

people employed by this manufacture. And this is a fresh confirmation of the preceding accounts; for I was in general told that more hands worked out of Norwich, for many miles around, than in it: 1,200,000*l.* divided by 72,000, gives 16*l.* each for the earnings of every person.

“ This, I must confess, appears to me a very large sum; for I have no conception of all the persons employed earning 16*l.* a year, which is one shilling a day; if therefore any mistake is in the preceding account, it must be in the number of looms.—The total amount of the manufacture is taken from clear facts (not suppositions) there must consequently be looms sufficient to work to that amount: 16*l.* a year may not be much above the truth, though probably something; for we should consider that women, and boys of fifteen or sixteen, earn as much as most of the men; whereas in various other manufactures with which I am acquainted, they do not nearly equal them: and we should further consider, that we include in this 16*l.* a year, the whole profit of the master manufacturer. The deviation therefore from fact, cannot be very considerable: for if the master manufacturer's profit is calculated at 14 per cent. and deducted accordingly, this 16*l.* a year is thereby reduced to about 11*l.* 11*s.* a year.

“ It may therefore be taken as no contemptible fact that seventy or eighty thousand people employed in a manufacture, whatever it may be, will earn one million a year. I say *whatever it may be*, because I conceive that the variations of earnings in the general number not to be very great.—Provisions are pretty much on a par; and few of them more than work to live.

“ The

“ The husbandry near Norwich is generally good. About Earlham farms rise from 50l. to 200l. a year; the soil a loamy sand with both marle and chaik under it: lets from 14s. to 20s. an acre; average 16s.”





T H E
H I S T O R Y
O F
N O R F O L K.

CITY of NORWICH.



HE emperor Claudius Cæsar was the first Roman who gained any considerable footing in this part of Great Britain, which he entered about the forty-sixth year of the Christian æra, and the fourth of his reign. Having conquered the inhabitants, and settled the form of government, he appointed Ostorius his lieutenant; who, upon some discontent shewn by the natives, took occasion to disarm all those of whom he had the least suspicion. The consequence of this was an insurrection, which was soon quelled by the Romans; who, in order to guard against any future attempts of the
A same

same kind, began to fortify themselves, and to form military encampments in different parts of the country.

From hence we may date the origin of Caſtor near Yarmouth, and of Burgh caſtle in Suffolk: for at that time, the mouth of the Yare extended in breadth from the iſland of Lothingland (in which Burgh caſtle is placed) to Caſtor in Flegg, where the oppoſite camp was formed: the ſpot where Yarmouth now ſtands being ſea; a large arm of which extended all over the marſhes to the place where Norwich is ſituated, and much higher that way; as it did alſo to Caſtor by Norwich, and up thoſe flats as far at leaſt as Taſeboro, where the Romans afterwards raiſed a fortification to guard that ſtream. It is moſt probable that long after this time Norwich had its original, much in the ſame manner as Yarmouth before had, by fiſhermen and merchants ſettling there on account of traffic. It is plain that it was a fiſhing town in Canute's time; for in his reign, Alfric, the biſhop, gave to the abbey of Bury his hagh by Norwich, which paid yearly to that abbey a laſt of herrings. St. Lawrence's church was afterwards built on part of it. The account therefore of the Danes coming with their ſhips to the caſtle here was a fact; an arm of the ſea reaching higher 'till the Conqueror's time; when the ſands at the mouth of the river where Yarmouth ſtands increaſing, by degrees became firm ground; and in proceſs of time, the marſhes, rivers, &c. ſettled in the manner they now are. This being the caſe, the Romans followed the courſe of the water; as appeared by their camp at Caſtor near Norwich, where they certainly had a ſtation fixed: and if that was not the *Venta Icenorum*, as has been generally ſuppoſed, it was certainly the moſt conſiderable fortification and ſtation
in

in these parts; and purposely made to guard that river, which winds southward into the country, as well as to be a commodious and pleasant situation in the interior part of the land, which they by degrees penetrated into; fixing camps to secure what they had got as they advanced forward. Thus pursuing their course more southerly, Taseboro was pitched upon as a proper place to guard that stream anciently called Tese, and the station ad Taum; and advancing further into land by the northern river, beyond where Norwich now stands, they proceeded as far as the stream continued any thing considerable to Elmham; which seems most probably to have been the Venta Icenorum, as it every way answers the Itinerary as well as Caistor, with respect to distance: its road too is more direct, and its situation near the centre of the county: besides, the many Roman coins and urns which have been dug up here clearly prove that it was a place of principal note under the Romans, if not a city with a general burying place. Indeed here do not seem to have been any considerable fortifications; but as the city was populous, and every way defended by stations and camps, extending from thence to the sea, they might not think them necessary. But what most strongly favours this opinion, is the name of the river on which this place and Norwich stand. It was formerly called Wentsum, or Wensum, and lately Wenfar, which means the way or passage to Venta, the name of the city. Mr. Camden and others are mistaken when they place Taseboro and Caistor upon the Wensum, for they are plainly upon the Tese, as the name Taseboro or ad Taum, evidently prove; and make Norwich, Attlebridge, &c. to stand on the Yare, which all records agree to be situated on the Wensum, which takes its name from Venta; and if so, Elmham

alone is the place that can claim that appellation. The river which divides at Trowse was never called Wensum; for in the Norwich evidences mention is often made of the water from Trowse-bridge leading to the river Wensum; so could be no part of that river. In fact, the river running through Norwich retains the name of Wensum 'till it meets the Waveney; and they being joined become the Yare.

Norwich took its rise from the time of the Roman forces quitting this island, about the year 418, on account of the distracted state of the empire; when the camp or station at Caistor being in a good measure deserted, the few remaining Romans joined with the natives, and became one people: and the situation of Norwich being thought preferable to that of Caistor, many of them retired thither for the better convenience of fishing, and the easier communication with the country, even as far as Venta: which place, though almost deserted, yet kept up some reputation, 'till the water retiring cut off all commerce with it that way, and reduced it almost to nothing. Thus the new formed city of Norwich laid the foundation of its present trade and opulence in the ruins of the ancient Venta and Caistor.

After the desertion of the Romans, the Saxons made themselves masters of the country, and to them is chiefly owing the further progress of this city, as well as its present name; North-wic signifying a northern situation on a winding river; and because they usually placed castles at such situations, the word *wic* was used for a castle: Norwich therefore may signify the northern castle at the winding of the river; it being situated north of the ancient station at Caistor.

The

The Saxons divided their conquests into seven kingdoms, each king erecting castles and fortifications for his own defence: Norwich castle was most likely built in the time of Uffa, the first king of the East Angles*, soon after the year 575. About 642 it became a royal castle, and one of the seats of Anna, king of the East Angles; whose daughter Eshelred, on her marriage with Tombert, a nobleman or prince of the Girvii (the people inhabiting the fenny parts of Norfolk, Cambridge, and Lincolnshire) had this castle, with the lands belonging to it, given her by her father. About 677 this Tombert and his wife granted to the monastery of Ely, which they had founded, certain lands held of Norwich castle, by castle guard; to which service they must have been liable before the grant: for by the laws of the Saxons, lands granted to the church were not liable to secular service, unless they were at first subject thereto whilst in the hands of secular men: which proves that this was a royal castle, and had demesnes and large possessions in king Anna's time. In the Danish wars it was often taken and retaken. But after Alfred had subdued the Danes, and erected strong castles and forts of brick and stone, among others he improved the fortifications of this castle: that he was here, and that this was a royal castle and a place of note is evident from a coin struck in this city about 872, having this inscription round the head

Æ L F R E D R E X,

and a monogram or cypher

N O R D W I L

on the reverse. On the death of Alfred in 901, Edward the elder succeeded to the throne, who

A 3

kept

* The kingdom of the East Angles contained Norfolk, Suffolk, and part of Cambridgeshire; the inhabitants were called by the Romans Icenii; and afterwards Uffkines, from their king Uffa.

kept the Danes in subjection; Ericke, their king, holding these provinces of him peaceably 'till 913, when he rebelled: and being overthrown and slain by King Edward, his dominions were added to the Saxon monarchy. Æthelstan, his son, totally expelled the Danes, and reduced the whole kingdom under his government. In his time the city flourished greatly: and it is probable that he was here in or near the year 925, a coin of his struck at that time being still extant; round the head is

Æ T H E L S T A N,

on the reverse is a cross in the midst, and round it

BARBE MONETARIUS DE NORDWIL,

i. e. Barbe, mint-master of Northwic.

There was also a coin struck here of Edmund, his brother and successor, with his name round his head

E D M U N D R E X,

on the reverse

EADGAR MONETARIUS DE NORDWIL.

i. e. Edgar, mint-master of Northwic.

In his reign and in that of his successor Edred, or Eldred, the city increased in wealth and extent, as is evident from the money made use of by the last named prince about 946, with this inscription,

E A D R E D R E X,

and

HAUNE MONETARIUS DE NORDWIL,

i. e. Haune, mint-master of Northwic.

Mr. Watts supposes that about this time the city began to be governed by a serjeant, named by the king to hold courts, &c. but this is certainly a mistake, the city entirely belonging to the king, and the earl who governed under the king; who had a third part of the profits annexed to the earldom for the support of his government. There are two coins

coins extant of Edward the martyr, struck about 973; these have round the head

E D W A R D R E X,

and on the reverse

LEOFWINE MONETARIUS DE NORDWIC,

i. e. Leofwine, mint-master of Northwic.

There were likewise three coins of Ethelred struck here. In his reign the Danes began to make commotions, and had so far the better of the king's forces that he was obliged to let them enjoy these parts undisturbed; this encouraged them to send over for more troops, with which they so terribly harrassed the English, that in 991, to induce them to quit the kingdom, they agreed to pay them ten thousand pounds yearly; this sum was levied by the name of Dane-geid, signifying in the Saxon language a tribute or tax; but notwithstanding this agreement, they still continued their incursions, till by degrees they had raised this tax to forty thousand pounds; which reduced the English so far, that they became little better than servants to those Danes who remained here: the natives being obliged to till the ground, whilst their haughty masters devoured the produce. The kingdom being thus weakened, the king resolved to dispatch all the Danes at once: and this massacre was made on St. Brice's day, November 13, 1002.

Swain, the Dane, determining to revenge this dreadful carnage, the very next year rased Exeter to the ground, and committed many other outrages. On the king's approach he retired; but being reinforced, he sailed with his whole fleet directly up to Northwic, and entirely burnt and wasted the city; from this time therefore we must date the origin of the present city, the old one being then entirely demolished. The Danes proceeded thence to

Thetford, which place they also burnt and destroyed: on their return to their ships they were met by Ulfketel, earl of the East Angles, when a terrible engagement ensued; in which many of the East Anglian nobles were slain. They hereupon betook themselves to their ships, leaving Norwich quite desolate: in which state it continued 'till 1010, when they returned again and settled here. In 1011 they entirely subdued the East Angles; when 'tis most probable, they reformed this castle; the works or fortifications of which are plainly Danish, as is evident from their roundity, exactly corresponding with their castle, camp or fortification at Thetford.

The next year Turkil, or Turketel, a Danish earl, took possession of all Norfolk, and held it under Swain 'till his death in 1014, who was succeeded by Cnute or Canute. The English at this time recovering their spirits, sent for Ethelred out of Normandy, whither he had retired; who soon drove out Canute, and forced him to go to Denmark for reinforcements: Turkil still continued governor of the East Angles by Ethelred's consent, who intrusted him with his fleet of forty ships; but the traitor proceeding with nine of them to Denmark, and advising Canute to return, he accordingly set sail with one hundred and sixty ships, and landed at Sandwich in 1016.

From the time of Swain's second invasion in 1010, this city in about fifty years increased prodigiously, owing to the number of Danes who settled here: as will appear from Edward the Confessor's survey, who bestowed this earldom on Harold, son of earl Godwin, afterwards king of England. Upon earl Godwin's rebellion it was seized by the king and
given

given to Algar, son of Leofrick earl of Chester; after whose death it fell again to the king, and remained in his hands when he took the general survey of his land, afterwards called Doomsday-book; from thence we learn the state of the city in his time, which was exceedingly grand, if we consider the few years that had elapsed from its foundation.

The survey * distinguishes one thousand three hundred and twenty burgesses, according to the jurisdictions they belonged to, whereby (besides the new borough) it appears, there were in the city three divisions or manors, the whole of it belonging to three lords or owners. Of these Burgesses one thousand two hundred and thirty eight dwelt in that part whereof the king and the earl had soc, sac and custom, i. e. the intire jurisdiction; for soc is the power that any one hath to hold courts, wherein all that dwell on his land, or in his jurisdiction, are answerable to do suit and service: sac is the right of having all the amercements and forfeitures of such suitors: and custom includes all other profits, as land-gable or tax, tolls, heriots and other customs, which differ'd according as they were used in different places: but every where the division between the king and an earl, was two parts to the king, and a third to the earl in right of his earldom. In the second part dwelt fifty of these burgesses, and they belonged to Stigand's court, who had their amercements, protection or patronage; i. e. to speak after the old Roman manner, he was their patron and they his clients: but 'tis not said he had the customs of these burgesses, so that they probably belonged to the king and the earl; for the soc was sometimes one person's, and the customs another's. This Stigand was bishop of the diocese, and afterwards archbishop

* Doomsday. p. 5. 13.

archbishop of Canterbury in king Edward's time ; and the part of the city here referred to is St. Martin's Plain and Tomblaud, where St. Michael's formerly stood. The other thirty-two dwelt in that part which was the land of earl Harrold, who had therefore jurisdiction over them, received their amerciaments, and was their patron : he was the son of Godwin earl of Kent, and after the Confessor's death king of England. From hence it appears, that at that time this city had twenty-five parochial churches at least : and that it exceeded Lincoln, Ipswich, Yarmouth, Cambridge, Canterbury, and the chief places of England, in the number of its burghesses.

Such was the magnitude of Norwich seven hundred years ago, being then a hundred by itself, and containing eight hundred and eighty-three acres of land and meadow, with a sheep's walk within its jurisdiction ; so that it seems to have extended then about a mile beyond the present walls. It continued daily increasing till 1075, when William the Conqueror gave the earldom, city and castle, to Ralph de Walet, Waker, or Guader, a Norfolk man ; who during the king's absence in Normandy, married Emma, daughter of William Fitz-Osborn or Osbert, sister to Roger earl of Hereford, cousin to the Conqueror, and celebrated his nuptials with great pomp in this city : Waltheof, the great earl of Northumberland, Roger earl of Hereford, and many bishops, abbots, and barons being present at the solemnity. Earl Ralph, on his wedding day, persuaded his guests to join with him in rebellion against the absent king ; to which they all consented : but earl Waltheof reflecting on what he had done, went the next day to archbishop Lanfranc, who was guardian of the realm, and discovered the whole plot. The earls of Norfolk and Hereford betook
themselves

themselves to arms, and endeavoured to join their forces, but were prevented. In the mean time Odo, bishop of Bajeux, and Jeffrey, bishop of Constance, raised a large army, and forced earl Ralph to retire to Norwich; when, not being joined by the inhabitants in such numbers as he expected, he fled into Brittany with the chief of his adherents, leaving his wife to defend the castle; which she held out till famine obliged her to surrender.

Thus the castle, city and earldom passed again into the Conqueror's hands, and became part of the royal demesnes. Great part of the city was burnt during this siege; many of its inhabitants who had joined the earl fled, and others were severely fined and taxed by the king: all the English who were present at earl Ralph's wedding were severely punished, some with loss of their eyes, other by banishment, and others by forfeiture of their whole substance.

In 1085 the king ordered an exact account to be taken of every hide of land, and the several owners thereof; and how much rent, cattle, &c. every one possessed: in short, the substance of every man in England, whether in land, cattle, or money, was returned; and from this record we have the exact state of the city in the year 1086, as followeth.

‘ The hundred of Norwich is the king's land.

‘ In Norwich, in the time of the Confessor, were
 ‘ 1320 burghesses, &c. Now Roger Bigot holds of
 ‘ the king's gift, Edstan the burghess, and his land,
 ‘ churches, &c. And Wihenoc had also twelve acres
 ‘ and a half taken from the burghesses, which now
 ‘ belong to Rainold, son of Ivo: St. Martin's church
 ‘ also,

‘ also, with twelve acres of land, which Stigand had
 ‘ in king Edward’s time, belong now to William de
 ‘ Noiers, who owned part of the fee formerly of
 ‘ Stigand, St. Michael’s church on Tombland is
 ‘ bishop William’s, of his own inheritance; and the
 ‘ church of the Holy Trinity, or St. John’s of Mad-
 ‘ dermarket, which belonged to twelve burgeses in
 ‘ the Confessor’s time, is the bishop’s also by the
 ‘ king’s gift.

‘ Now at the time of the survey there were in the
 ‘ borough one thousand five hundred and sixty-five
 ‘ burgeses, Englishmen, who pay custom; and four
 ‘ hundred and eighty bordars*, who, because of
 ‘ their poverty, pay no custom: and in that land
 ‘ which Stigand held in the time of king Edward
 ‘ there now remain thirty-nine burgeses, and in the
 ‘ same there are nine mansions void. And in that
 ‘ land, whereof Harold had the soc, there are fifteen
 ‘ burgeses, and seventeen mansions void; all which
 ‘ are in the occupation, or soc, of the castle; and in
 ‘ the borough one hundred and ninety mansions
 ‘ void, in that which was the soc of the king and
 ‘ the earl; eighty-one of them in the occupation
 ‘ of the castle. In the borough are also fifty houses,
 ‘ of which the king hath not his custom†: of these
 ‘ Rainold, a man or tenant of Roger Bigot, hath
 ‘ two houses and two mansions§; and Robert, the
 ‘ baron two houses; and the abbot (of St. Bennet)
 ‘ one

* Bordars, were labourers who held cottages or small Pieces of land, and thro’ poverty were unable to pay the customs: and this proves those customs to have been pecuniary, and not servile; otherwise poverty could have been no excuse for not discharging them.

† That part of the city under the jurisdiction of the king and the earl, as being far the largest, was peculiarly called the *burgh*.

‡ These were freeholds.

§ Void pieces of ground where formerly dwelling-houses had stood.

‘ one house ; and Rable two houses and two man-
 ‘ fions ; and two mansions which two women held ;
 ‘ and Ascolf, an Englishman, one house ; and Teo-
 ‘ bald, a man or tenant of the abbot, one house ;
 ‘ and Burghard one house ; and Wala, one house ;
 ‘ and William, a tenant of Hervey the burges, one
 ‘ house ; and Meinard, the watchman, one house ; and
 ‘ Mein, the burges, one house ; and Hervey, the in-
 ‘ valid, one house ; and Ralph, the arbalister^{||}, two
 ‘ houses and one mansion ; and Hereberd, the ditcher,
 ‘ three houses ; and Roger, the Pictavian, two houses ;
 ‘ and Meinard, a tenant of the abbot of St. Bennet,
 ‘ one house ; and Peter, a man of the abbot of St. Ed-
 ‘ mund, one mansion ; and Everwin, a burges, one
 ‘ house ; and Baldewin one house ; and William one
 ‘ house ; Englishman* one house ; and Gerard, the
 ‘ watchman, one house ; and Rodbert, the lorimer,
 ‘ one mansion ; and Hildebrand, the lorimer, one
 ‘ house ; and Godwin, a burges, one house ; and
 ‘ William, a man of Hermer, one house ; and Gille-
 ‘ bert, the watchman, one house ; and Fulbert, a
 ‘ certain priest of Hermer, one house ; and Walter
 ‘ one house ; and Reinold, the son of Ivo, one
 ‘ house ; and Richard de Sentber one house ; and
 ‘ Hugh, a man of William de Scoies (le Etois, or
 ‘ the Scot) one house ; and the tenants of the bishop
 ‘ ten houses ; and in the bishop’s own court (or pa-
 ‘ lace) fourteen mansions, which king William gave
 ‘ to Erfast, for the principal seat of the bishopric § ;
 ‘ and

|| These arbalisters seem rather to have been the makers of cross-bows
 than archers ; for they were men of considerable note, and reckoned in
 Doomsday-book among the great men of the county.

* Anglicus, hence the surname of English.

† The saddler or bridle-maker.

§ This proves that Norwich was designed to be the bishop’s see before
 the time of Herbert : but tho’ the Conqueror gave the houses, &c. with
 that intent ; yet neither Erfast nor William had their usual residence in

' and Gislebert, the arbalister, one house and two
 ' mansions; and William de Scoies one house;
 ' and Meinard one house; and the abbot of Ely
 ' one mansion. And the burgesses held forty-three
 ' chapels in the borough. And this whole town
 ' pays 70*l.* by weight||, to the king; and one hun-
 ' dred shillings, by tale, as a free gift to the queen,
 ' and an ambling palfrey; and 20*l.* blanch, or
 ' silver uncoined, to the earl; and twenty shil-
 ' lings, by tale, as a free gift to Godric.—St.
 ' Simon and St. Jude's church was now held by
 ' bishop William, and Wicman's land was held by
 ' Reinold, the son of Ivo, &c. as in the Confessor's
 ' reign.—Of the burgesses who dwelt in Norwich,
 ' twenty-two are gone away, and dwell in Beccles, a
 ' town of the abbot of St. Edmund; and six dwell in
 ' Humilgar hundred, and have forsaken the burgh;
 ' and in King's Torp or Thorp, one; and in the
 ' land of Roger Bigot one; and under William de
 ' Noiers one; and Richard de Senteeler one. Those
 ' who fled, and those remaining, are quite im-
 ' verished, either by earl Ralph's forfeitures, by fire,
 ' by the king's tribute, or by Waleran.—In this
 ' borough the bishop may have one moneyer, or
 ' mint-master. Here was a certain decayed house,
 ' which Ralph, the son of Walter, had of the king's
 ' gift; and Walter, the deacon, hath one house:
 ' and

Norwich; the reason of which seems to have been that Erfast had re-
 solved upon fixing his see at the rich abbey at Bury; but neither he nor
 Herbert, who had the same intention, could carry their point; for the
 abbot and Monks so strenuously opposed it at the court of Rome, that
 they not only hindered their project taking effect; but also obtained a
 confirmation from the pope, of their total exemption from episcopal ju-
 risdiction.

|| At this time, and long after, a pound of good money by tale, was a
 pound in weight; every penny weighing what we now call a penny-
 weight; 20 pence weighed an ounce, and 240 pence, or 12 ounces, a
 pound.

' and two men took away from St. Sepulchre's, or
 ' Berfreet church, two acres of meadow, which,
 ' afterwards the priest had again, of the grant of
 ' the sheriff. Earl Ralph had fourteen acres of land,
 ' and one acre and an half of meadow, which af-
 ' terwards Alward de Niweton (or Newton) held.
 ' The land of the burgesſes in the hundred of Hu-
 ' milait was always eighty acres, and there were
 ' thirteen bordars, and tis reckoned at one carucate;
 ' and there are of meadow three acres; and the whole
 ' is valued at 13s. 4d. In the new burgh* there were
 ' thirty-fix burgesſes, Frenchmen, and ſix Engliſh,
 ' and by cuſtom every one paid yearly 1d. beſides
 ' forfeitures; of all which the king had two parts,
 ' and the earl the third. Now there are forty-one
 ' French burgesſes in the demefnes of the king and
 ' the earl; and Roger Bigot hath fifty; and Ralph
 ' de Bellefago fourteen; and Henner eight; and Ro-
 ' bert the arbalister five; and Fulcher. a man of the
 ' abbot, one; and Ifaac one; and Ralph Vice de Lieu
 ' one; and in the earl's bakehouſe Robert Blund hath
 ' three; and Wimer hath one decayed manſion.
 ' All this land of the burgesſes was in the demefnes
 ' of earl Ralph, and he granted it to the king to
 ' make a new borough between himſelf and the
 ' king: and all theſe lands, as well of the knights
 ' as of the burgesſes, pay to the king his cuſtom.
 ' There is alſo in the new borough a certain church,
 ' which earl Ralph built, and gave it to his chap-
 ' lains; now a certain prieſt of the ſheriff's, named
 ' Wala, holds it by the king's gift, and tis worth
 60s.

* This new borough was chiefly inhabited by Frenchmen, and con-
 tained the pleaſanteſt part of the city, viz. the Pariſhes of S. Giles and
 St. Peter of Mancroft. The two ſtreets leading from the market-place
 to St. Giles's church, are called in old deeds Upper and Lower Newport
 and port is an old word for a gate, and ſometimes ſignifies a tower.

† This was St. Peter's of Mancroft church.

‘ 60s. and so long as Robert Blund held the county,
‘ he had thence every year an ounce of gold.’

Upon the Conqueror's death, Roger Bigot held the castle for Robert Curthose, duke of Normandy, elder brother of Rufus ; warring the city and county, and spoiling all those who refused to join with him. At length a peace was concluded between king William Rufus and his brother ; one article of which being, that the lands and inheritances of all such as had assisted Robert should be restored, Roger Bigot remained in possession of the castle, and held it peaceably during this king's reign. The city now began to recover itself, which determined Herbert de Losinga, then bishop of Thetford, to remove the see hither ; after having made many unsuccessful attempts to fix it at Bury.—Thus was the see fixed here April 9, 1094 ; and in 1096 the first stone of the cathedral church was laid ; from which time the city has been daily increasing in wealth, trade and buildings.

Henry I. on his accession to the crown met with great opposition from many of the nobles, who were in the interest of his elder brother, Robert Duke of Normandy ; but Roger Bigot strongly espousing his cause, became a great favourite. In the first year of his reign, the king gave him Framlingham in Suffolk, and continued him constable of the castle until his death. He was succeeded in this government by his son William Bigot ; on whose decease Hugh Bigot, his brother, who inherited his honour and estate, was appointed constable of the castle, and sole governor of the city ; and so continued till 1122, in which year the king kept his Christmas at Norwich : when being pleased with the reception he met with, he granted the citizens a charter, containing
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ing the same franchises and liberties as the city of London then enjoyed. From this time the city was governed by a provost, or portreve, chosen by the king, part of whose office was to collect all the king's duties.

The government of the city was now, for the first time, severed from that of the castle; the constable of which had always heretofore been sole governor, and answered the king his two parts of the profits, reserving the third to himself; and the sheriff who was then under him, was the officer that collected them. No one can say exactly what were the liberties granted to, and exercised by the city in this king's reign, for want of copies of the records; but whatever they were, they enjoyed them peaceably to his death in 1135.

King Stephen granted the custody of the castle to his favourite Hugh Bigot, who was a principal instrument in advancing him to the crown; the citizens therefore, taking this opportunity, made what interest they could with the king to obtain a new charter, vesting the government of their city in coroners and bailiffs, in the room of provosts: but the affair took a contrary turn to what they expected; for the king seized the castle, and all the liberties of the city, into his own hands; and soon after granted to his natural son William, the town and burgh of the city of Norwich, in which were one thousand two hundred and thirty-eight burgeses, and also the castle and burgh thereof, in which were one hundred and twenty-three burgeses that held of the king in burgage; (the whole rent of the city, including the fee-farm, being then 700*l.* per ann.) and also the royal revenue of the whole county of Norfolk; excepting what then belonged to the bishopric, religious houses, and other earls; and particularly ex-

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cepting

cepting the third penny of the customs, the property of Hugh Bigot as earl. So that to satisfy Hugh, we find that the king had made him earl of Norfolk, and granted the third part of the profits of the county to him in inheritance; and the two parts which belonged to the crown he assigned to his son William and his heirs. In the mean time the citizens sued earnestly to the king for a regrant of their liberties, which they at last obtained; but were put under the government of a provost as formerly. And in 1139 the citizens paid into the hands of the sheriff 25l. as a composition aid to the king, for this their pardon, and the restoration of their liberties.

Hugh Bigot being displeased at his losing the castle, and not thinking his earldom a sufficient recompence, in 1140 openly declared for Maud the empress. Upon these commotions the liberties of Norwich were again seized: but Bigot returning to his allegiance, the citizens were restored to them all again at his intercession, and had a new charter granted them; but without any alteration or enlargement of privileges.

About the year 1150, the king sent William Martel, his sewer or steward, to Norwich, as his deputy; who summoned the chief persons of the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk to meet him in council in the bishop's garden. At this assembly, sir Robert Fitz Gilbert and sir Adam de Hornyngesheth were charged with conspiring, together with Ralph de Alsted and Roger his brother, to seize the king; and either to deliver him up to his enemies or to murder him: hereupon the abbot of St. Edmund claimed these two knights as his; declaring they were men of the blessed martyr St. Edmund, and therefore could not be made to answer in this place, or any where else, but in the court of St. Edmund at Bury;
for

for the truth of which he appealed to all the bishops, abbots, barons, knights, and gentlemen there present; and therefore demanded respite of judgment, 'till he could have a conference with the king. This being granted, the abbot, with his barons, monks, and friends, on application to the king were told, that all justice originally belonged to the county and court there; they must, therefore, return back again to the county and council from whence they came; and whatever they did, as to allowing the liberties or not, the king would abide by. On producing their charters and liberties, in consequence hereof, to the shire mote of the county, or county court, Sir Henry de Glanvil observed, that he had constantly attended that court above fifty years, and assured them, that he remembered a question of the like nature to have arisen in the county-court, in the time of Henry I. concerning the liberties of St. Edmund, and the eight hundreds and an half; when it was allowed by the court, that all pleas, suits, and actions whatsoever, concerning any person in the liberties of St. Edmund, except the pleas of murder or treasure found, belonged to the court of St. Edmund, and were to be tried by the abbot, his steward, or other officer appointed by him. Upon this, the bishops and barons then present returned the liberties as good, and delivered their testimonies thereof to William Martel, the king's steward; which being notified to the king, he immediately confirmed the presentment; and ordered the abbot to appoint a day, that he might have justice done him in his court. Soon after the king went to Bury, where, by the mediation of the barons of the church, and those of the king, he pardoned the two knights, and thus the matter ended.

Henry II. A. D. 1155, and the first year of his reign, took this city, castle, and liberties, from Wil-

liam, the natural son of king Stephen; but as a recompence, restored to him all those lands which his father held in the reign of Henry I. He prevailed likewise with Hugh Bigot to yield up all his castles, whereby the whole right became vested in the crown; the king governing the city by the sheriff, who paid the profits and aids arising therefrom into the exchequer: and this year William de Nova Villa, or Nevill, sheriff of Norfolk, paid fifty marks for the aid due from the city. In 1158 the city gave the king 414l. 13s. and 4d. for the second scutage of Wales; and in 1160 the sheriff accounted for 200l. for the tallage of the city for that year.

About the year 1163, Hugh Bigot was restored to the dignity and title of earl of Norfolk, and at the same time appointed constable of the castle of Norwich: by which means he became sole governor of the city, as being then in the king's hands; and the sheriff from that time acted wholly under his authority.

On the 26th of January, 1165, an earthquake was felt here, and all over Norfolk, Suffolk, and Cambridgehire; the shock of which was so great that the bells rang in the steeples, and many people were thrown down.

In 1167 the burgessees of Norwich paid 200l. towards the aid, or portion, for marrying the king's daughter; and the mint-masters paid ten marks.

On the rebellion of prince Henry against his father; Roger Mowbray, Hugh Bigot, and others who joined him, got under his seal charters, confirmations, &c. of lands and revenues, as a recompence for their services; particularly Bigot got this castle, city, honour of Eye, &c. confirmed to him and his heirs

heirs. This business was transacted at Paris in 1174; and upon the conclusion of it, they immediately commenced hostilities against the old king.

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In the course of these troubles the earl of Flanders sent over Ralf de la Haye, with three hundred and eighteen knights, or men of arms; who, joining earl Hugh, marched directly to Norwich. The earl reached the city the 18th of June, and, on his being refused admittance, immediately assaulted and took it. Being highly provoked at the resistance he met with, he plundered the town, and burnt great part of it; took all the principal inhabitants prisoners, and fined them heavily for their ransom: then entering the castle, he fortified it in the best manner he could, and received into it as large a garrison of French and Flemings, as it was capable of containing.

King Henry having defeated the king of Scots, marched directly against Bigot; and took his castle of Walton in Suffolk, which he demolished intirely. He then advanced towards those of Framlingham and Bungay, which were garrisoned with no more than five hundred soldiers: Bigot now despairing of any further supply, was obliged to compound matters with the king, at the expence of one thousand marks, and the surrendering up all his castles: the king, on his part, granting leave to all the Flemings of Bigot's party at Norwich or elsewhere, as well as to the soldiers that came with Ralf de la Haye, to return into their own country, upon taking an oath never to enter England again in an hostile manner.

The king, to make the citizens some amends for the damages they had sustained in opposing earl Hugh, taxed them in the year 1175 only 16l. in

lieu of the whole profits of their city. From this time the city began to recover itself, through the king's clemency; the whole continuing in his hands till 1182, when the citizens petitioned to have their liberties restored; which was granted them, on payment of a fine of eighty marks.

The citizens having thus regained their liberties, were very exact in the support of them: indeed in 1184 they carried the matter too far; for some of them being warn'd to serve on juries, either at the views of frank-pledge, or court-letes, belonging to the king's castle, or at the letes belonging to others within the city, refused serving; and pretended an exemption therefrom by their charter. The affair being tried, the citizens were cast, and fined nine marks to the king; and commanded to serve for the future in that lete, or view, wherein they dwelt.

On the 27th of November, 1189, in the reign of Richard I. Roger, son of Hugh Bigot, was created earl of Norfolk, and steward of the king's household. By his means the citizens soon after obtained as ample a charter as the city of London then had: for in 1193, in consideration of two hundred marks to be paid into the exchequer, by the citizens of Norwich, the year following, the king granted the city in fee-farm to them and their heirs; paying into the exchequer, a fee-farm rent of 180*l.* a year; out of which they had an annual discount of 25*s.* for lands and meadows in the suburbs, which king Stephen had granted to his nuns at Carrowe; and this fee-farm exceeded all profits that the king ever received from the city, by more than 40*l.* a year. The original charter in the Guildhall, is very fair, and hath a perfect broad seal of red wax, of this king's, appendant to it.

In the first year of the reign of king John, John de Grey, a Norfolk man, afterwards bishop of Norwich, on the promise of three hundred marks to be paid by the citizens, obtained a confirmation of all their liberties. This charter is still extant in the Guildhall at Norwich, with a broad seal of green wax appendant thereto; and bears date at Caen in Normandy, September 22, 1199.

In 1202, the assize of bread was fixed by the baker of Jeffery Fitz-Peter, lord chief justice of England: and all were bound to obey it, under penalty of the pillory.

The following year, the citizens convicted and executed several essayers* or triers of money, that were arrested in this city; but it appearing from their charter, that all persons belonging to the mint were excepted out of their jurisdiction, the king in 1205, for this offence, seized all their liberties, by the hands of the sheriff of Norfolk.

In 1215, Roger Bigot, earl of Norfolk, joining the rebellious barons, the king seized his castle, and William Marshall, earl of Pembroke, and John Fitz-Robert, joint sheriffs of Norfolk and Suffolk, were, by patent, made constables of the castles of Norwich, and of Orford in Suffolk. Their appointment, however, was but of short duration; for on the 19th of July, in the same year, Hubert de Burgh, a Norfolk man, and afterwards earl of Kent, was nominated to the government of both of them.

This king, in order to raise money, as well as to conciliate the affections of his subjects, granted a

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greater

* These essayers were persons deputed by the king, to see that the money was coined agreeable to the standard: but many of them being bribed by the mint masters, the current coin became so debased, as to be of little value.

greater number of charters than any of his predecessors had done : he incorporated Lynn, Eye, Dunwich, Ipswich, Yarmouth, &c. and likewise granted to the citizens of London the privilege of electing a mayor. In this reign there arose a contest between the monks and citizens, concerning the latter's right of commoning with the prior's tenants, on the lands between Eaton, Lakenham, Hertford Bridges, and Norwich : but the matter was adjusted by a fine levied in the king's court.

Lewis, the dauphin, who had obtained a grant of this kingdom from the pope, on his deposing king John ; to effect which he had brought over a large force ; still continued to ravage the kingdom after that prince's death. Having taken the castles of Henningham and Orford, he marched forward to Norwich ; and seizing the castle, put a garrison into it, and made William de Bellemont, or Beaumont, his marshal, constable thereof : he then plundered the citizens, and reduced the city to a very low condition.

In 1217, the king taxed his royal demesnes ; and the citizens paid 100*l*. Yarmouth sixty marks ; Dunwich one hundred marks ; (which shews that town to have been then in a flourishing condition) Ipswich thirty ; and Orford fifteen.

In 1223, the citizens obtained a grant, that the government of the city should be in four bailiffs, instead of a provost ; but it does not appear that they had any charter for it.

In 1224, the factious barons were obliged to surrender up all the royal castles into the king's hands ; and, amongst the rest, Roger Bigot was forced to deliver up that of Norwich.

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In 1226, the king acquainted the citizens, that though the tallage, or tax, of Norwich, now granted on all ancient royal demesnes, amounted to four hundred and sixty marks; yet for the value he had for the citizens, he had fixed it at two hundred marks only.

In 1228, the citizens petitioned the king for a new charter, with a confirmation of their ancient privileges, and an addition of new ones; particularly the power of trying all writs of novel disseisin*. This was granted on the payment of eighty marks and six palfreys to the king.

About this time, the animosities that had subsisted for many years, between the monks and citizens, broke out with great violence. The former having charters of liberties, prior to those of the citizens, were extremely uneasy at the privileges granted them by Richard I. and his successors; as they pretended that they interfered with their ancient liberties; which both parties were very ready to stretch to the utmost. The monks being resolute, so far enraged the populace, that they forcibly entered the convent, and plundered and burnt part of it. The king being then at Bromholm in Norfolk, sent the sheriff of Norfolk to take inquisition of the depredations that had been committed. This the burgesses would neither suffer him to do, nor take the inquisition themselves, as their charter obliged them: whereupon, in the 19th year of his reign, A. D. 1234, he seized all their liberties into his own hands; but shortly after, upon their submission, restored them.

In

* A writ, which lies for one ejected out of his lands, tenements, or services, in time of peace: by virtue of this writ, they could compel all persons to pay their aids and customs, who had hitherto refused to do so.

In 1239, Raif, abbot of Ramfeye, William of York, provost of Beverly, Henry de Bath, Roger Thinkelby, Jeremy de Caxton, and Gilbert de Preston, were appointed to settle all matters in dispute between the convent and city: but they not effecting it, the king himself came hither; and it seems made an agreement between the citizens and convent: for finding that the dispute arose by reason of their liberties; the monks claiming a free exercise of all their privileges, in their own jurisdiction and lands; and the citizens asserting a right of exercising theirs, within the monastery and lands of the monks, he commanded, that the citizens should use all their privileges in their own jurisdiction, but should not molest the monks in the lands or places belonging to the convent; who, in all such places should use and exercise their own privileges, as heretofore. Accordingly, in 1244, when the tallage for the city was laid at 100l. the men, or tenants of the prior of Norwich, who dwelt in Norwich, and held of the king lands and tenements there, were taxed at 20l. part of the said 100l. which they were obliged to pay: so that, although the prior carried his point, the citizens carried theirs too; so far as to oblige the prior, and his tenants, to pay the fifth part of the tax of the city, for enjoying the same liberties as they did.

In 1240, the custody of the castles of Norwich and Orford were committed to Hamon Passelew, sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk; to hold the same during the king's pleasure, under the same form, and with the same authority, as Henry de Neckton, late sheriff, held them.

In 1249, the citizens sued the burgeses of Yarmouth for detaining their vessels, and not permitting and convent demanded four thousand marks, for damages.

them to proceed with their goods and merchandizes to the city, as they had always heretofore done.

In 1252, the citizens, having regained their liberties, obtained the king's royal licence, empowering them to inclose their city with a ditch.

In 1255, the king granted a second charter: 'To his beloved citizens of Norwich, that they, and their heirs for ever, have this privilege throughout all his realm, and jurisdiction; viz. that neither they, nor their goods, in whatever place they be found in his jurisdiction, be arrested for any debt which they shall not be bondsmen for, or principal debtors themselves; unless it happen, that the debtors themselves be of their society, and jurisdiction, and have sufficient to pay part, or all their debts; and the aforesaid citizens shall neglect to do justice to the creditors of the said debtors; and they can plainly prove that they have so neglected: and we forbid, under the penalty of ten pounds to be forfeited to us, any one unjustly to vex, disturb, or molest them, in any case, contrary to the aforesaid liberty. Given by our hand, at Woodstock, the 3d day of June, in the 39th year of our reign.'

The next year the king came to this city, as is evident from the charter of liberties granted to the port of Yarmouth: it being dated March 25, 1256, by the king at Norwich. On the same day he likewise granted his third charter to this city, as followeth: 'That the citizens, for ever, have the return of all writs, as well of summons out of our exchequer, as of all other things relating to our city of Norwich, and the liberty of the said city; and that the said citizens answer all debts and demands belonging to them at our exchequer, by their own hands;

‘ hands* ; and that no sheriff, or other bailiff, of
 ‘ ours, for the future, enter the city aforesaid, to
 ‘ take distresses for any debts, unless for neglect of
 ‘ the citizens doing it ; and that none of them be
 ‘ forced to plead out of the aforesaid city, for any
 ‘ offences committed in that city, contrary to the
 ‘ tenor of their charters and liberties ; and that all
 ‘ merchants, enjoying their liberties and merchan-
 ‘ dizes, pay to the lot, scot, and aids of the afore-
 ‘ said citizens, wherever they dwell, as they ought,
 ‘ and used to do : and that for the future, no gild,
 ‘ (or fraternity of merchants) be held in the afore-
 ‘ said city, to the damage of the said city. And
 ‘ we forbid, on pain of forfeiture of ten pounds to
 ‘ us, that any one presume to disturb, molest, or
 ‘ trouble them, contrary to this liberty and grant.
 ‘ Given by our hand, at Norwich, the 25th day of
 ‘ March, in the 40th year of our reign.’

In 1263, prosecutions were commenced against several of the citizens, for firing one another's houses, and many other enormities : and indeed the whole city was divided into various factions : the bishop and clergy took part with the barons that were in arms against the king ; whilst the city bailiffs and commons, with those of the castle fee, declared for the royal party. These unhappy divisions revived the old grudges which had so long subsisted between the citizens and monks, and exasperated them against each other to that degree, as to occasion the loss of many lives.

In 1265, Simon Mundford, and his adherents, seized all the king's castles, and committed the custody,

* 'Till this time, the bailiffs were answerable for the fee-farm of the city, to the sheriff of Norfolk, and he returned it into the exchequer ; but for the future, the bailiffs were to answer it by themselves.

body of them to their own friends: having also gotten the king's person into their power, they obliged him to send circular letters to the sheriffs of the several counties, and particularly to Roger Bigot, earl of Norfolk, and constable of the castle of Norwich, commanding them to oppose all attempts that might be made against the provisions of Oxford, and the ordinances agreed upon at London. But the king having routed the barons at Everham, removed all the constables which the confederates had appointed, and amongst the rest Roger Bigot; in whose stead John de Vallibus, or Vaux, was made constable of this castle, and sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk; and soon after, on account of the late disturbances in the city, he was ordered to enter it, notwithstanding its liberties.

In 1266, about the middle of December, the displaced barons, with sir John de Evile, or Eyville, at their head, entered the city; where they killed and imprisoned a great number of persons; and having plundered the town, carried away with them in triumph many of its wealthiest inhabitants.

In 1267, the bailiffs were summoned to answer for the many murders and disorders lately committed here; but they contemptuously departing the court, without leave, the king seized the liberties, and kept them in his hands.

On the 29th of June, 1271, whilst the monks were at prime, the cathedral steeple was so violently struck with lightning, that several large stones were thrown down with such force, that they sunk a considerable way into the ground; and the whole choir was filled with stench and smoke: but happily no lives were lost. The city and adjacent country also
received

received considerable damage, by a great flood which happened this year.

In 1272, at a fair granted to the church by charter, and then kept on *Trinity* Sunday (probably, on Easter Sunday, but now on the *Thursday* before) upon Tombland, before the monastery gates, there arose a quarrel between the citizens and the servants of the monastery; in which some of the citizens were killed: warrants were thereupon issued out, in consequence of the city coroners inquest, to take the murderers wherever they could be found: this so highly provoked the monks, who insisted that the place where the dispute arose was in their jurisdiction, and entirely exempt from that of the city magistrates, that they procured a number of armed men, shut up their gates, fired upon the citizens as they passed by, and wounded several of them. At length, on the Sunday before St. Lawrence's day, they sallied out into the city; which they ravaged all that day and night, committing many extravagant insolences, killing several merchants and citizens, and plundering their houses. The magistrates immediately dispatched letters, to acquaint the king with these proceedings; and ordered the citizens to meet them at ten o'clock the next day in the market-place: when, the populace being enraged at the depredations of the monks, proceeded directly to the priory, and assaulted it on every side: setting fire to the great gates; St. Albert's church, which stood close to them; the great almonry; the church doors, and great tower; which were all burnt down in a very short space of time. In fine, the whole church, (except the Virgin Mary's chapel) together with the dormitory, refectory, entertaining hall, and the infirmary, with the chapel belonging to it, and almost all the buildings in the court,

court, were consumed: many of the sub-deacons, clerks, and some laymen, were killed in the cloister, and precinct of the monastery; others were carried out, and killed in the city; and others imprisoned. The monastery was plundered of all the gold, silver, holy vessels, books, vestments, and whatever the fire had not destroyed; the monks, except two or three very aged ones, having fled. Not satisfied with this they continued for the space of three days successively, to slay and plunder the tenants, and favourers of the church. The prior himself fled to Yarmouth, where getting together a company of armed men, he entered the city sword-in-hand, and in his turn, fell to killing the citizens, and destroying their houses.

The king, on hearing these matters, gave orders, that if any Norwich men came to any of his ports, either in England or France, they should be seized, and imprisoned; and, further commanded all the bishops, and nobles of England, to meet him at Bury on St. Giles's day, to counsel and advise him what was to be done in a matter of such importance. In the mean time, Roger de Skerning, bishop of Norwich, had convened his clergy at Eye in Suffolk; when an excommunication was denounced against all persons concerned in these outrages, and the whole city put under an interdict.

On St. Giles's day, the king held his parliament at Bury; and, by their advice, came to Norwich, to punish these violent outrages. He entered the city, September 14; when, at his request, the bishop took off the interdict. The king's justices caused thirty-four of the offenders to be drawn by horses through the streets till they died; others were hanged and quartered, and their bodies afterwards burnt;
the

the woman that first fired the gates was burnt alive; and twelve of the inhabitants forfeited their goods to the king: the city was also fined three thousand marks, towards rebuilding the church, and 100*l.* for a cup, weighing ten pounds, in gold; and it appearing that William de Brunham, then prior, was in a great measure the cause of things coming to this extremity, the king committed him to the bishop's prison, and seized all the manors, and whatever belonged to the priory, into his own hands. He seized also the city, and its liberties, and assigned custodes, or keepers, to govern it in his name.

On the 27th of September, the king left Norwich; and the day after, William de Brunham, the prior, voluntarily, and freely, resigned the priory into the bishop's hands; when William de Kirkeby was elected in his room: to whom the king, shortly after, restored the whole revenues of the monastery.

On the 18th of October, on the citizens refusing to pay the sum they had been amerced for damages, the bishop again interdicted the city: and on the 16th of November the king died, being then in possession of the castle, the city, and all its liberties.

In 1273, 1 Edward I. Roger Bigot, earl of Norfolk, had the custody of the castle granted to him; and William Giffard was appointed sheriff of the county.—The interdict, laid on the city, was not taken off till Christmas-Eve, 1273; and was renewed again the day after Epiphany; but at the request of Robert de Kilwarby, archbishop elect of Canterbury, it was again taken off till the octaves of Easter; and then renewed the third time.

In 1274, matters continued unsettled between the bishop, monks, and citizens; of whom, the prior
and

damages. In the beginning of November, they sent two of their monks to Rome, with a relation of the whole affair; complaining of the citizens, and citing them to appear, and answer in the pope's court. The pope, however, delegated the matter to be tried before the bishops of Ely and London; but just as the suit began, the bishop of London dying, it was again referred to the pope; who left the sole determination to the king; and at length the affair was settled, as followeth:

1. All parties shall become real friends.

2. The citizens shall within the space of six years, pay three thousand marks towards rebuilding the church; viz. five hundred marks a year.

3. They shall give, to the use of the church, a pix or cup, weighing ten pounds, in gold, and worth one hundred pounds in money, to serve at the sacrament, at the high altar in the cathedral.

4. The monks may make new gates to their monastery; and go into any part of the city, injuring no man in his property.

And, lastly, some of the chief citizens, at their own charge, shall make a journey to Rome, to assure the pope of the truth of this agreement; and humbly to beg his pardon and peace.

These conditions being complied with, the king restored the city to all its ancient privileges and liberties. Matters being thus settled, the bishop took off the interdict, November 1, 1275: and in 1276, the pope's general absolution arriving from Rome, was published, about Palm-Sunday, by the priors of the Minorites and Dominicans in Norwich, by

order of the archbishop of Canterbury. Immediately after this, the prior obtained a patent to erect what gates he pleased, leading into the monastery; and to open and shut them at his pleasure; and also to build a gate, twenty feet broad, thereto adjoining; which most probably are those now called Bishop's-gate and bridge.

In 1277, the king made a military progress thro' Norfolk, Suffolk, and Essex, to see the state of his castles and forts; and to give orders for their being put into good condition, and supplied with all necessary stores: and during this progress, he kept his Easter at Norwich.

In 1278, the cathedral, being now finished, was consecrated on Advent-Sunday, by William de Middleton, that day enthroned bishop of Norwich: the king, Eleanor his queen, John de Chisil, bishop of London, Thomas de Cantelupe, bishop of Hereford, Stephen, bishop of Waterford, and many other earls and barons being present at the solemnity.

In 1280, considerable damage was done to this city, and the circumjacent country, by tempests and inundations.

In 1284, the king was in Norfolk, during the time of Lent; and at Easter the liberties were seized, on account of the citizens having taken up, and executed divers persons, without the king's warrant, for facts committed out of their jurisdiction: one of them, who was hanged, came to life again, and afterwards obtained the king's pardon. On St. Peter's day the liberties were restored, on the citizens accounting with the exchequer, for all arrears then due.

In

In the course of the next year, they obtained a new charter, dated at Westminster, May 7, 1285, which recites and confirms all their former ones; but grant them no new privileges.

In 1286, May 2, all the Jews * in England were apprehended, and their synagogue in Norwich destroyed. They nevertheless remained here, and in the other cities of England, till 1290; when the whole body of them was banished, to the number of 15,000, and upwards, for usury, and clipping and defacing the king's coin.

In 1288, many persons died here of heat and drought; and so great a scarcity succeeded, that wheat was sold in London at forty pence a quarter; an extravagant price at that time.

In 1289, in June, the liberties were seized; and Walter de Redham, and Richard de Belhus, appointed custodes: upon the citizens petitioning the parliament hereupon, they were told, that they should first compound with the king for their transgressions, by way of fine, and pay all arrears due to the exchequer; and that then his Majesty would do them justice: which being complied with, their liberties were restored again, towards the latter end of the year; when the dispute between the prioress and nuns of Carrowe, and the city, was likewise settled, the latter agreeing not to demand any tolls, or molest the prioress, during the time of her fair at Carrowe.

The king, during a pilgrimage he now made with his queen, to the blessed Virgin at Walsingham in

C 2

Norfolk,

* The Jews at this time, as to their civil government, were governed by one principal officer, called the justicer of the Jews, who took place next to the barons of the exchequer.

Norfolk, granted the citizens another charter, of the following tenor.

‘ Whereas our beloved citizens of the city of
 ‘ Norwich, hold the said city of us in fee-farm;
 ‘ and the said citizens have given us to understand,
 ‘ that by the often coming of our justices, assigned
 ‘ to hold assizes and goal-delivery, warn juries, grant
 ‘ certificates, and take inquisitions of felonies and
 ‘ other transgressions; and by their holding their
 ‘ sessions in divers places, within the liberty of the
 ‘ city aforesaid, which are appointed for holding the
 ‘ pleas belonging to the city, before the city bailiffs;
 ‘ and from which places, great part of the fee-farm
 ‘ aforesaid is issuing; the bailiffs themselves are
 ‘ not only hindered from holding their pleas, but also
 ‘ greatly damaged, in collecting and levying their
 ‘ fee-farm aforesaid: they have therefore supplicated
 ‘ us, to ordain and command for their indemnity,
 ‘ that all such sessions shall be held only in our
 ‘ house called the Shire-house, which is in the fee
 ‘ of the castle of our city aforesaid, and no where
 ‘ else within the liberty of the city aforesaid; to
 ‘ which we have favourably consented, and do will,
 ‘ and firmly command, for us and our heirs; that
 ‘ for the future, the justices, inquisitors*, and all
 ‘ other officers, of us and our heirs, which are, or
 ‘ ever shall be empowered, to hold assizes, or gaol
 ‘ delivery, warn juries, take certificates and inqui-
 ‘ sitions, shall sit and hold their sessions, in our
 ‘ house aforesaid, called the Shire-house; and no
 ‘ where else within the liberty of the city aforesaid:
 ‘ provided nevertheless, that this shall not be pre-
 ‘ judicial to our chancellor, treasurer, chief justice,
 ‘ or justices itinerants, or to the steward or mar-
 ‘ shalls of the household, of us or our heirs; but
 ‘ that

* Coroners, escheators, &c.

‘ that they and every one of them, when he or they
 ‘ come to the city aforesaid, may sit in the liberty
 ‘ aforesaid; and may exercise and do all things,
 ‘ belonging to them or any of them, where or when
 ‘ they think fit or convenient. Witness our self at
 ‘ Walsingham, the 2d day of February, in the 19th
 ‘ year of our reign.’

In 1291, the liberties were again seized, but soon after restored.

In 1294, the city walls were first begun; for which purpose a murage was granted*, and another in 1297, on the expiration of the former.

In the year 1300, Roger Bigot, to save his life, which he had forfeited by conspiring against the king, resigned into the king's hands his earldoms of Norfolk, his constableship of Norwich castle, together with all his demesne castles, honours, manors and lands: but the next year obtained a regrant of them in tail special, to himself for life, and to his heirs by Alice his wife, with remainder to the king; to whom they descended by his dying without issue.

In 1302, it was determined, that Tombland and Ratton-rowe, were out of the liberty of the city, and in the king's hundred of Blofield; and soon after the tallage of the city was assessed at 400l.

In 1304, the citizens petitioned the king in parliament, for a grant of the lete of Newgate; which he not only complied with, but on their paying a fine, and advancing their old fee-farm 10l. a year, he confirmed all their former charters.

C 3

This

* A tax levied for the building, or repairing the walls of any city or town.

This year the citizens, to enable them to go on with their walls, obtained a third murage, which was to continue for five years.

In 1306, the king understanding that great animosities still subsisted between the church and the city, referred the whole matter to his privy council; and by their advice made a final composition and agreement between them: by which all their jarring interests were adjusted, and their respective rights particularly ascertained. The original dispute was this: The prior and convent claimed all Tombland as their demesne; and asserted that their coroner, and other officers, had a right of exercising their offices, not only in the priory, but in Tombland, Ratton-rowe, Holmestrete, and Spytelond in Norwich, where the tenants of the priory resided; which tenants, they further said, might lawfully exercise their trades there, without contributing at all to tallages, &c. with the other citizens: on the other hand, the citizens insisted, that all the jurisdiction originally belonging to the crown was now vested in them: that this jurisdiction had not only extended to the places which were the subject of their dispute, but also to the priory itself; and of consequence, whoever traded in any of those places, were liable to pay all charges, equally with the rest of the citizens.

Now therefore it was agreed, that Tombland should be cleared of all timber, &c. and always kept so; except at the time of the yearly fair, belonging to the prior and convent, held there at Whitsuntide; so that for the future, neither the church, nor city, should use it as formerly; either as a market, or to lay timber on, or for the making ropes; the times of holding synods at Norwich, and
Sundays

Sundays excepted; when victuals, fruit, &c. may be sold at the priory gates, as was customary in former times. Before the following Ascension-day, the ground was to be measured, and equally divided by doles, both in length and breadth; and at every fair, the citizens were to choose first, which half they would have to build their stalls upon; for which no picage, stallage, toll, or custom was to be paid: the other half to remain to the prior, to make what advantage he could of it. That part of the street between the stone cross lately erected and Ratton-rowe, in breadth, and from the cross to the priory wall in length, was not to be built upon, but to be left open as a passage to the priory gates; and for the horses and cattle to stand there, as usual, for sale. The prior to have all rights as before, and all customs, belonging to this fair, both in the city and suburbs; and his officers to take distresses, attachments, and all things belonging to the fair, in the same manner as the bailiffs, and under bailiffs of the city do, at all other times in the year. During the fair, all citizens, and others, may be summoned, attached, distrained, and amerced in the prior's fair-court*; and when the fair be over, all prisoners, put into the prior's prison during the fair, shall the day after be sent to the king's city prison; and be delivered into the custody of the city bailiffs, until they be released by due course of law; but in case they be convicted to lose life or limb, the officers of the prior shall execute the judgment. The coroner of the city was empowered to take inquisitions in the priory, and the other places before-mentioned; but with respect to the precincts, Holme-firete, and Spytelond; whenever he had occasion to exercise his office there, the prior was to name a person to be present and assisting; and to see, that

* The pie-powder court.

he did nothing maliciously, or contrary to his duty; the jury to be inhabitants of these parishes only: and no person living in the precinct was to be compelled to serve on any jury, or inquisition out of the precinct: and further, the coroner was to deliver an indented transcript of the verdict to the assistant sent by the prior; which assistant was to be sworn by the coroner, to discover none of the king's secrets: and no coroner to enter the above places, 'till he had given the prior notice and demanded an assistant. The prior and convent were to hold their free, or courts barons with their letes, in Spytelond, and Holmestrete, without any bailiff, or city officer being present. The city was not to intermeddle, as to any pleas, or concerns for any lands, houses, or things within the precinct; nor to pretend to exercise any jurisdiction there: and the prior was to receive no one that fled from justice, out of the hands of the city officers, unless he be intitled to the privilege of holy church. All persons taken in Holmestrete, and Spytelond, for theft, were to be judged in the prior's court there; and if any be condemned in the city, and belong to those places, the prior was to execute such judgment; and the forfeited chattles were to remain in the parishioners hands, until the king's itinerant justices should determine, whether they belong to the prior or the city. All persons, presented in the prior's lete, that belong to the jurisdiction of the city, to be delivered to the bailiffs; and all persons, presented in the king's city lete, before the bailiffs, if they belong to Holmestrete, or Spytelond, to be delivered to the prior's officers on the day after the lete. The city not to hinder the prior of the amerciaments of his own men, and tenants; nor of the chattles of fugitives and felons, which the king's charters have granted him. Neither shall such of the prior's tenants, or farmers, as
live

live in Ratton-rowe, Holmestrete, and Syptelond, and owe service in the prior's lete, be compelled to serve in the king's lete in Norwich; but, if they do not belong to the prior's lete, they shall be subject to the king's; nevertheless, their amerciements shall belong to the prior. None of the prior's family shall merchandise gross wares in the precinct, so as the city lose any toll, or custom. The bailiffs not to distrain or enter into Holmestrete, or Syptelond; nor to levy any tolls or customs there for the city; they being excluded from merchandising: but if any merchandise there, they are to pay, according to their trade or merchandise, all city tolls, or customs, &c. to the prior, who is to answer them to the city bailiffs; and if the prior will not do it, he may be compelled in the king's superior courts by due course of law: and which ever party breaks this agreement, the same remedy to be taken.

In 1312, the 5th of Edward II. Thomas de Brotherton obtained a charter from the king, in tail general, of all the honours formerly possessed by Roger Bigot, marshal of England, and earl of Norfolk; by which means he became constable of this castle: and it is very probable, (by his arms still remaining carved on the walls) that he built the stair-case, added the battlements, and fitted up the castle, in the manner we now find it.

In 1314, the price of provisions was so extravagantly risen, on account of a great dearth, that it occasioned the holding a parliament in London; in which it was ordained, that an ox fatted with corn should be sold at 24s. if with grass, at 16s. a fat cow at 12s. any other cow at 10s. a fat mutton fed with corn, together with its wool, at 1s. 8d. if shorn at 1s. 2d. a fat hog, of two years old, at 3s. 4d. a fat

fat goose at 2d. a fat capon at 2d. a fat hen at 1d. and twenty-four eggs 1d. and whoever took larger prices should forfeit his wares to the king: but the scarcity still increasing, the act was repealed; and so great was the want of corn, that bread could not be got to support the king's household: and what greatly added to the calamity was, that the succeeding year a dreadful pestilence broke out, occasioned by the unwholesomeness of the food on which the people were obliged to feed; corn being then at the extravagant price of 20s. a comb. This famine and mortality ceased in May, 1316, after having raged above two years.

In 1317, another murage was granted, which enabled the citizens to finish their walls about the year 1319 or 1320.

About Michaelmas, queen Isabel, Roger de Mortimer, Edmund of Woodstock, earl of Kent, the king's brother, &c. landed at Orwell near Harwich, and soon after came to Norwich: from thence they went to Bury, where staying some time to refresh themselves, they proceeded forward; and so successfully prosecuted their wicked intentions, as to depose the king on Christmas-day following, and murder him on the 21st day of September, 1327.

Edward III. on his coming to the crown, granted to his mother, queen Isabel, an hundred pounds to be paid yearly by the bailiffs of this city, out of the fee-farm; which at this time amounted to 126l. 11s. 5d. and to sir John Montgomery 26l. so that the city was responsible to the exchequer for 11s. 5d. only. At this time the king, by charter, confirm'd to Thomas de Brotherton, in tail general, all the estates and honours heretofore granted him in the 6th of
Edward

Edward II. among which was the constableness of this castle.

In that king's reign, one John Pecoock, sen. had obtained a patent, for the assay or measuring of all worsteds made in Norwich or Norfolk; so that no maker could sell a single piece, 'till he had affixed his seal to it; which patent he immediately assigned to Robert Poleye: but, upon the city's representing how injurious this practice was to their trade, as well as expensive to them, the patent was revoked in 1328; and a free trade for all worsteds granted: this may shew us, how considerable the manufactory of this city was, even in those early times; and that to this cause its prodigious increase and populousness were owing.

In 1330, another dispute arose between the prior and city; but on the 6th of June the matter was agreed, by the prior's releasing all right to the ground on which the citizens had built their walls, between Barr or Pokethorpe and Fibrige or Magdalen gates; and the citizens yielding up to the prior, all the lands adjoining to the site of the monastery, lying between the precinct wall and the river Wensum; and allowing him the liberty of building houses on each side of Bishop's-bridge; so that a sufficient passage be left on both sides thereof, for watering horses, and lading and unlading goods; and also a further liberty of building upon the bridge, and making gates there, and enjoying the whole profits of them, provided the citizens and their successors have the keeping thereof.

In 1331, the king fixed staples for wool, sheeps skins, and other commodities; none of which were to be sold any where but in a staple town: Norwich was

was the only one appointed for the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk. This so provoked the burgesſes of Yarmouth, that they ſtopped all ſhips, veſſels and boats, coming through their port to the city : the conſequence was, the renewing a ſuit which had been commenced in 1327, but dropped ſoon after ; in the courſe of the proceedings, the burgeſſes produced the charter of Edward I. by which their town was conſtituted a port, and had divers privileges annexed to it ; and inſiſted, that no one could merchandiſe, paſs, or repaſs, contrary to their charter. To this the citizens pleaded, that Norwich was a mercantile and trading town, and one of the royal cities of England, ſituated on the banks of a river, leading to an arm of the ſea, and from thence extending to the main ocean ; upon which ſhips, boats, and other veſſels have time immemorial come to their market, every day in the week, and to their public marts or fairs, held twice in the year, with all manner of merchandiſe, as well of foreigners and ſtrangers, as of Engliſhmen and denizens ; and all this done, when the ſpot where Yarmouth now ſtands was main ſea : and that they have always bought and ſold, laded and unladed, all their goods free from tolls and cuſtoms ; not only at Yarmouth parva, but at every port on the arm of the ſea, which they now call Yarmouth port, and all over England ; and that all foreign merchants paid all their cuſtoms at Norwich, which was then the port, and in the king's hands ; viz. 4d. for every ſhip of bulk, and 2d. for every boat, and all other cuſtoms whatever for their merchandiſe ; all which were due to the kings of England, 'till Henry II. granted the city, with all its tolls, rights and cuſtoms, to the citizens, and their heirs for ever ; they paying a fee-farm of 108l. a year : all which privileges have been confirmed by divers kings, and enjoyed by the citizens to this day ;

day; for which reason they humbly begged that the king would either revoke the charter of Edward I. granted to the burgesſes of Yarmouth, or not ſuffer it to prejudice the city. The king hereupon, by advice of his privy council, directed his writ, commanding the bailiffs of Yarmouth to make proclamation, that if any hindered, or any ways moleſted the merchants veſſels, of what kind ſoever, in paſſing or repaſſing through the port of Yarmouth, to and from the city of Norwich, they ſhould forfeit all their goods and chattles forfeitable.

The king, in the eleventh year of his reign, granted a charter, dated at Weſtminſter the 4th day of Oclober, reciting and confirming all former charters granted to this city, but without the addition of any new liberties.

The year 1336 is likewise memorable for the great increaſe of Fleiniſh or worſted ſtuffs, ſo called from Wurſted, or Worſted, in Norfolk, the place where the manufactory was firſt ſettled, in the time of Henry I. by a colony of Dutch, who were driven out of their country by an inundation: for on the king's marriage with Philippa, daughter of William earl of Hainault, great numbers of Flemings came over, and ſettled at Worſted, Norwich, Lavenham, Sudbury, &c. inſomuch that Norwich, in a few years, became the moſt flouriſhing city in England, by reaſon of its extenſive trade, in worſteds, fuſtians, freezes, and other woollen manuſactures: and ſo much hath the government thought this trade worth protecting, that there have been no leſs than fourteen ſtatutes made, beſides divers writs, and proclamations iſſued, and ordinances eſtabliſhed, to guard and nourish it. This, Edward III. took very proper methods to effect, by prohibiting any unwrought

wrought wool to be carried out of the kingdom, and by granting great privileges and liberties to all artificers, who should come over and settle here: at the same time enacting, that none should wear any other than English cloth, or use any facing of silk or furs, except the king, the queen, or their children, unless they could afford to spend 100l. a year; and this is the first sumptuary law* we meet with in our history.

The earls of counties who had the custody of the royal castles, having frequently hindered the sheriffs from imprisoning criminals in those castles, an act was made in the fourteenth year of this king, by which it was enacted; that gaols, which used to be in ward of the sheriffs, and annexed to their bailiwicks, should be given up to the sheriffs of the several counties; and that the sheriffs should have the custody of the same gaols and prisoners there, as they formerly used to have: and from that time, this castle became the public gaol of the county of Norfolk, and in the sheriff's custody to keep his prisoners; and still remains so: nevertheless for some time after, the king continued to nominate a constable to keep it, as to its defence, in his name: for we find that in 1354, Roger Clerk was constable of the castle.

In 1340, and the fifteenth year of his reign, the king appointed a tournament to be held at Norwich; at which himself, and queen Philippa were present: it began in February, and lasted till Easter following. Two years after, the king and queen visited the city again.

The gates and towers of the city were now fortified and made habitable, by Richard Spynk, citizen of
Norwich,

* Laws made to restrain excess in diet, or apparel.

Norwich, who gave thirty espringolds, or warlike instruments, to cast great stones with, to be always kept at the following places; two at Collany or St. Martin's at Oak gate; two at St. Augustine's gate; two at Fibridge or Magdalen gate; one at Bishopsgate; two in the tower on the river by the dungeon; one at Conisford gate; six in the great black tower by Berfetre; six at Berfetre gate; two at Nedham or St. Stephen's gate; two at St. Giles's gate: two at Westwyck or St. Benedict's gate; and two at the toll-house, now the hall in the market; and to every espringold one hundred gogions or balls; also four great arblastors or cross bows; and to each of them one hundred gogions or balls, and two pair of grapples to draw up the bows with: he also gave two hundred pounds towards enlarging and deepening the ditches belonging to the city walls; and expended a large sum in repairing a low place between the river and St. Martin's gate: he built likewise forty-five rods of wall, and four towers, between St. Augustine's and Magdalen gates; and in a great measure those gates themselves; he made the portcullis*, with all the instruments thereto belonging, both bars and chains, at St. Augustine's, St. Martin's, Berfetre, St. Stephen's, St. Giles's, St. Benedict's, Conisford, Heigham, and Pockthorp gates, and covered them with lead: he rebuilt Bishopsgate, and repaired that bridge and its arches, and erected a stone wall at Rosceline's stathe: he built also the tower, on the other side the river, by Conisford gate, and made two great chains to go cross from tower to tower: he leaded, and fortified the great black tower of Berfetre, and the two towers between that and Berfetre gate; and offered 100l. if any one would raise as much more, to finish all the towers, in the
same

* A falling gate, in form of a harrow, let down in the gate-space of fortified places, to keep out the enemy, and annoy them through it.

same manner with those he had already repaired and beautified : and when no one would join with him, he undertook, and performed it himself. For these services, the citizens gave him their common seal to pay their part ; and a grant, that neither he, nor his heirs male, for ever, should be obliged to bear any office, or serve on any juries in the city, without their own consent ; and that they should be, for ever, quit and free from all tallages, taxes, &c. in the city, and from all customs for merchandise bought and sold, and from all murage and pavage whatsoever : and the city agreed to find constant guards at the gates and towers ; and if such guards neglected to do their duty, on complaint made by him or his heirs, the city was to turn them out, and appoint others : and if the said Richard died without heirs male, his eldest daughter, and her eldest heir, was to stand in the place of his heirs male ; and if he had no children, his next heir was to enjoy the same privileges*.

At an assembly held on St. James's day, in the 18th of Edward III. at the request of the said Richard Spynk, it was ordered, and established, that it should be proclaimed every quarter of a year throughout the city ; that if any one suffered any beast to enter the city ditches, or cast or laid any thing whatsoever into them, or into the arches of the city wall, or into any of the gates, they should be fined for every such offence. The day after he had perfected these his great undertakings, he signed a general release to the city, of all debts, actions, and demands to that day ; only reserving to himself, and heirs, the liberties aforesaid.

In

* The witnesses to this agreement, were John de Stratford, archbishop of Canterbury ; sir William de Claxton, prior of Norwich ; sir Robert de Ufford, earl of Suffolk ; sir John Bardolf, lord of Wormgeye ; sir John de Norwich ; sir Edward de Cretyng ; and sir Peter de Ty, knights.

In 1344, Richard de Lyng, parson of Redeham, John de Berneye, and John Chevelee, gave the citizens a piece of ground; on which the city wall was built, extending from Pockthorp gate to the river Wensum.

This year the king and queen honoured the city again with their presence; and, the year following, John de Berneye and Richard Clere were appointed commissioners, before whom a writ, *ad quod damnum*, was executed, concerning the fee of the castle of Norwich; it being doubtful, from its long continuing in the possession of the earls of Norfolk, whether it belonged to them, or to the king only; when, upon a solemn hearing, it was adjudged to be the king's right; and that the earls of Norfolk held it only as the king's constables. Whereupon the castle was confirmed to the sheriff of Norfolk, to keep the king's prisoners there; and as such continues annexed to the county of Norfolk, for a county gaol; but as to the jurisdiction belonging to it, return was made by John Howard, then sheriff of Norfolk, that it would be no damage to the king to grant it to the city, except the loss of 12d. arising from the pleas of the jurisdiction: and, at the same time, the citizens informing his majesty by the queen, who had always strongly espoused their interests, that the inhabitants of the castle ditches, being in the fee of the castle, were not only not taxable with the city, but exempt also from the city bailiffs, and entirely without their jurisdiction; and that the citizens often took refuge there, and avoided justice, being screened by the sheriff of the county, and his bailiffs; the king taking these matters into consideration, granted them a charter, dated at Hertford, August 19, in the 19th year of his reign over England, and 6th over France; by which, the better to enable the bailiffs

liffs and citizens to pay their ancient fee-farm, he thus ordains :

‘ They and their successors, for the future, shall
 ‘ have jurisdiction in all places adjoining to the
 ‘ ditches of our castle of our said city, whether they
 ‘ be now, or shall be hereafter inhabited: and that
 ‘ those places be of the same nature, and condition,
 ‘ as other places and tenements of the said citizens
 ‘ in the city aforesaid; (the house called the Shire-
 ‘ house*, where the common pleas of the county are
 ‘ held, only excepted). And also, that they shall
 ‘ have the full trial, as well concerning the tenures
 ‘ of the said fee, as of all other pleas whatsoever,
 ‘ issuing within the aforesaid fee by our writs; and
 ‘ also the returns of writs and summons of our ex-
 ‘ chequer, and the execution thereof; and also,
 ‘ power of enquiry concerning all manner of trans-
 ‘ gressions, felonies, concealments of felons and fu-
 ‘ gitives, hereafter happening within the said fee;
 ‘ and thereupon may do, and execute justice, accord-
 ‘ ing to the law and custom of the city aforesaid.
 ‘ And also, that the persons now dwelling in the
 ‘ aforesaid places, or that shall hereafter dwell there,
 ‘ be of the lot or scot of the said citizens; and do
 ‘ contribute, according to their rated portions, to all
 ‘ tallages, aids, and other burdens belonging to the
 ‘ said city, with the men of the said city; and if
 ‘ there be occasion, that they be compelled so to do
 ‘ by the bailiffs of the said city: and neither the
 ‘ sheriff for the time being, nor his officers, shall
 ‘ enter the places aforesaid; nor concern themselves
 ‘ with those who reside in them; nor any way hin-
 ‘ der or disturb the bailiffs of the city, or the citi-
 zens,

* This was the old shire-house, which formerly stood on the south side of the castle ditches.

‘ zens, from free ingrefs and egress to and from all
‘ the said places; provided that the said bailiffs and
‘ citizens do answer to us, at our exchequer, for all
‘ tenths, taxes and aids, already due, or which shall
‘ hereafter be due to us or our heirs, from the resi-
‘ dents in the said places; over and above the an-
‘ cient portion, which the bailiffs and citizens used
‘ heretofore to pay for their city. And moreover,
‘ the said bailiffs and citizens, and their successors,
‘ shall have power to collect, and levy all such pay-
‘ ments, of all persons now inhabiting, or that shall
‘ hereafter inhabit, in any of the places aforesaid;
‘ rendering to us, and our heirs, at our exchequer,
‘ over and above the old fee-farm of the city, the
‘ annual sum of 26s. 10d. for the rent of the said
‘ inhabited places; and 6s. 8d. for the lete; and
‘ 9s. for the pleas and perquisites of the court there-
‘ to belonging; at which sums, the annual rents of
‘ the said places already inhabited, and the profits
‘ of the lete, and of the pleas aforesaid, are now
‘ valued; as by the inquisitions may more fully ap-
‘ pear: and also 10s. 10d. a year, besides the afore-
‘ said sums, as an increase of rent; and the yearly
‘ sum of 12d. which by this grant, it is said, will
‘ be lost to us, by amerciements, and other profits
‘ of the pleas aforesaid; and from the rents of the
‘ places now inhabited and built upon; and which
‘ might accrue by licensing other places to be in like
‘ manner inhabited and built upon. Furthermore,
‘ considering the costs and charges which the said
‘ citizens have been at, in inclosing our city with
‘ walls, without any expence to us; and being will-
‘ ing to make them some grateful acknowledgment
‘ therefore, we, of our special favour, and at the re-
‘ quest of Isabel, queen of England, our most dear
‘ mother, have granted, and by this our charter con-
‘ firmed, to the aforesaid bailiffs and citizens, that
D 2 they,

‘ they, and their heirs and successors, dwelling in
 ‘ the said city, shall be for ever free from the jurif-
 ‘ diction of the clerk of the market of our household,
 ‘ and of our heirs ; so that the said clerk, or his of-
 ‘ ficer, shall in no wise enter the said city, or the
 ‘ see aforesaid, to make assay of any measures or
 ‘ weights ; or to exercise or do any other matter, any
 ‘ way appertaining to the said office of clerk of the
 ‘ market : neither shall they, in the presence or ab-
 ‘ sence of us, or our heirs, exercise the said office
 ‘ in any manner whatsoever.’

Thus the citizens became proprietors of all the exempt jurisdiction of the castle, the castle ditches, and the lands belonging to the bailiwick of the castle ; the site of the castle itself, that is, the principal hill on which it stands, and the first ditch round it to the foot of the principal bridge, which is, and always was repaired by the county ; and also the old shire-house, which stood southward of the said bridge, only excepted.

In 1347, Robert Poleye, notwithstanding the recall of his patent, still exercised the assay and alnage* of worsteds in Norwich and Norfolk ; and insisted, that his patent was of force during his life. The worsted weavers and merchants hereupon petitioned the parliament to revoke this grant, and to permit the bailiffs to appoint an alnager ; all which was complied with, respecting the measurement and sealing of all worsted stutts, but with a particular exception as to whole woollen cloths.

In 1348, the plague, which had already ravaged the greatest part of the known world, broke out in
 this

* Alnage, (from the French aune, an ell) signifies the measuring any sort of goods by the ell.

this city, wherein there died, according to the most credible accounts, within the space of twelve months, upwards of fifty-seven thousand persons, besides religious and beggars; and this will not appear very surprising, when we consider, that in some places not one-fifth part of the people were left alive; and that Norwich was more populous at that time, than it hath ever been since. It then contained sixty parish churches, besides seven conventual ones, within the walls; and the large parishes of Pockthorp and Heigham, and the conventual chapel of St. Mary Magdalen, without them.

This severe visitation was not confined to the city alone, but cruelly extended itself all over the diocese; so that in many monasteries and religious houses, there were scarce two out of twenty left alive. From the register-book it appears, that in the course of the year there were 863 institutions; the clergy dying so fast, that they were obliged to induct into livings numbers of youths, who had but just received the tonsure. Clement the 6th, by his bull, dated at Avignon, October 13, at the instance of William Bateman, bishop of Norwich, dispensed with sixty clerks at one time, though they were only 21 years of age, to hold rectories and other livings, that divine service might not cease; the bishop having acquainted him, that there had been, and were, above a thousand parishes void of incumbents in his diocese. One account says, that this infection did not only extend to the human race, but that the cattle were almost entirely swept off in many places.

In 1350, a great tournament was held here, at which were present Edward prince of Wales, commonly called the Black Prince, and many of the nobility; when the city made a grand entertainment

for the prince and his retinue, at the expence of 37l. 4s. 6d.

In 1351, the city was fined 100 marks, for using false weights and measures: and this practice was become so general, that the fines on that account in the county of Norfolk only, amounted to more than 1000l.

In 1355, the king commanded the bailiffs and commonalty of Norwich, to provide him one hundred and twenty armed men, to attend him on his expedition into France.

In 1357 died Isabel, queen dowager of England; by whose death the hundred pounds a year paid her out of the fee-farm of the city, reverted to the crown; and the bailiffs became answerable to the exchequer for it.

In 1361 there happened a great dearth, attended by the plague: this was called the second pestilence. And on the 15th of January, in the same year, there arose so furious a storm of wind from the south-west as to throw down the tower of the cathedral, which falling upon the choir, demolished great part of it: it raged violently for six or seven days, and was succeeded by a prodigious fall of rain, which occasioned incredible damage by inundations.

In 1364, the king directed his writ to the Londoners, commanding them not to trouble the citizens of Norwich for any tolls, customs, &c. in London, they being exempted therefrom by his own grants and charters, as well as by those of his royal ancestors.

In 1369, the plague broke out afresh, and carried off great numbers of people very suddenly.

And this year, notwithstanding all the endeavours of the citizens of Norwich to hinder it, Yarmouth was made a staple town.

In 1371, the citizens were commanded to furnish the king with a good barge, sufficiently equipped for war, to serve against his enemies, the French and Spaniards.

About this time, the bailiffs and commons granted to Robert Poppingay, all their tenements and gardens in the parish of St. Mary in the Marsh: part of this grant was afterwards the Popinjay inn.

Edward III. died on the 21st of June, 1377: he was the first king that in his title used the words *post conquestum*, to distinguish the Edwards after the conquest from those before. There were several coins of his struck here, which are still extant.

At this time the whole fee-farm rent of the city amounted to 129l. 5s. 10d. of which 2l. 14s. 4d. was for the fee of the castle lately purchased: and because the bailiffs of the city, by virtue of their office, always paid the whole rent, they were allowed, towards discharging it, all the tolls of the bakers, butchers, fullers, tanners, dyers, and fishermen; the customs of the river Wensum; the tolls of the fish and beast markets; the rents of the shops; the new increased rents; all the small farms or old rents; the tronage, or custom paid for weighing at the public beam in the market, and other rents and customs: but all were not sufficient to answer the sum. By the book of customs, every thousand herrings brought

to this city, by land or water, paid one penny; every last ten-pence; every hundred of salt-fish two-pence; every hundred of mackerel a halfpenny; a cart two-pence, &c.

In the custom-book before-mentioned, the number of battlements on the city walls are thus entered: from the river, to Cossany or St. Martin's at the Oak gate, 112 battlements, and 10 upon the gate; and from thence on the walls and towers to St. Augustine's gate 69, and upon that gate 12; from thence to Fibridge or Magdalen gate, on the walls and towers, are 153, and upon that gate 13; and from thence to Barr or Pockthorp gate, on the wall and towers 178, and on that gate 10; (those from that gate to the river, being about 40 in number, are omitted, as perhaps, at the time of this return, they might not be quite finished) from thence the river passes by the east side of the city till we come to the dungeon or round tower, standing on the opposite side of the river to Conisford gate, where was the old boom*, on which tower are 12 battlements; and on the tower and wall to Conisford gate are 26, and on that gate 14; and from thence to Berstrete gate are 150, and on that gate and the wicket adjoining to it 27; thence to Nedham or St. Stephen's gate, on the towers and walls, are 307, and on that gate and wicket 38; thence to St. Giles's gate, on the walls and towers, are 220, and on that gate and wicket 15; thence to Westwick or St. Bennet's gate are 100, and on the gate and wicket 16; from thence to Heigham gate, on the walls and towers, 79, and on that gate 4; and thence to the river, on the wall and tower, 16; in all 1630.

Richard

* A bar of wood, laid across a river, to hinder vessels passing.

Richard II. in the first year of his reign, A. D. 1377, granted the city a charter, confirming all its former ones, and containing the following additional clauses :

‘ That if there be any customs contained therein, which they have not hitherto used, nevertheless for the future, on any occasion, they may freely use them, without having a non-user or dis-user pleaded against them : And further, that no privileged person or persons, having the king’s protection, shall by virtue thereof enter the city, and purvey* or bargain for any victuals before-hand ; whether it be for the king’s own use, or for any voyage to be made for his service ; and that all such fore-hand bargains shall be intirely void, and such protections not pleadable in the city.’

In 1378, the citizens petitioned the parliament to empower them to prohibit all strangers from selling any merchandise by retail, within their liberties, on pain of forfeiture ; and it was accordingly enacted :

‘ That if the customs and usages of the city of Norwich, heretofore used, or hereafter to be used, be difficult in any part, or defective, or that the same require any amendment, on account of new matter arising, whereof remedy was not before that time provided ; that then the bailiffs, with the consent of twenty-four citizens, of the same city, so therefore yearly to be chosen, or the greater part of them, shall from henceforth have power to ordain and provide, from time to time, such remedies as are most agreeable to faith and reason, and most profitable to the good and peaceable government

* Purveyor, was an officer appointed by the king to purchase provisions for his use, in any part of the kingdom, at a stated price.

‘ment of the citizens, and of other our faithful subjects repairing thereto, as to them shall seem best; so as such ordinances be for the benefit of the king and his people.’

On the passing this act, orders were given for all goods to be landed at the public city stathe; and the tolls and customs were settled; which all foreigners, as well as citizens, were obliged to pay.

This year the tax raised on the citizens amounted to 128l. 4s. 8d. and the whole income of the city to 374l. 17s. 4d.^½

In 1379, the citizens leased St. Stephen’s gate, with all the houses and conveniencies thereto belonging, to John de Taseburgh for life, paying yearly therefore to the bailiffs and commonalty, one launce and target, handsomely adorned.

The king this year granted the city another charter, which is beautifully adorned with gold and various colours, and dated at Westminster, Feb. 15. In it all former charters are confirmed, and recited at large; together with the clauses in the act passed at Gloucester, and mentioned in the foregoing page.

In 1380, the parliament granted the king a new (and at that time strange) subsidy, by way of poll-tax; to be levied on every person above 15 years of age, monks and nuns not excepted. This tax was the occasion of various discontents amongst the people; which the year following broke out into open rebellion: for the commons thinking themselves aggrieved thereby, and galled with the oppression of the lords and gentry, rose in many parts of the kingdom, with a full resolution of forcing the king
to

to make them free, and release them from the state of villanage under which they groaned.

This insurrection first began in Kent, on account of some indecencies offered by a collector of the poll-tax to the daughter of one Walter, a tiler; for which the father, with a hammer, knocked out his brains. The common people applauded the action, and promising to stand by him, he soon found himself at the head of 100,000 men, who declared him their chief, and protector of the poor. They were presently joined by one John Ball, an excommunicated priest, who, by his seditious discourses, greatly inflamed the minds of the common people; telling them, that all men, being sons of Adam, there ought to be no distinction amongst them; and that the great difference in men's present estate, was directly contrary to Christian liberty: the favourite subject on which he most commonly preached, was comprised in the following distich:

When Adam delv'd, and Eve span,
Who was then a gentleman?

These risings were universal throughout the kingdom: the populace of Suffolk assembled themselves together, to the amount of 50,000 men, and committed numberless outrages and barbarities. Sir John Cavendish, lord chief justice, and sir John Cambridge, prior of Bury, fell a sacrifice to their fury; and so unbounded was their rage against every kind of literature, that they burnt and destroyed all the ancient charters in the abbey of Bury, and university of Cambridge. Another body of rebels, composed of the people of Thetford, Lynn and Yarmouth, proceeded to Norwich, where they were headed by one John Litester, a dyer, an inhabitant
of

of that city, who stiled himself king of the commons. In their progress they seized, and carried along with them, all the gentlemen they happened of; some of whom Lister obliged to serve him at table on their bended knees: sir Stephen de Hales, being a very comely person, was appointed his chief carver. The citizens treated with the rebels, and advanced them a large sum of money to preserve the town from fire and plunder: but notwithstanding this, Lister entered the city, and demolished the houses of the noblemen and lawyers, as Tyler had before done in London, pretending that they were not comprised in the agreement.

Henry le Spencer, bishop of Norwich, a man as remarkable for his bravery, as for his charity, lenity and liberality, hearing of these commotions, set out from his manor-house of Burleigh, near Stamford, and entered the city with what forces he could collect; from thence he marched directly to Northwalsingham, where the rebels lay strongly encamped, and putting himself at the head of his army, he briskly attacked them in their trenches, which he soon carried; and after a severe contest, obtained a complete victory. A dreadful slaughter of the rebels ensued: Lister, their king, with the principal leaders were taken prisoners, and soon after received the just reward of their crimes.

The Kentish and Essex rebels having dispersed themselves on the death of their leader, Wat Tyler, who was slain by William Walworth, mayor of London, at the head of his followers, the troubles were soon appeased, and in a much happier way than could have been expected. This insurrection was called the rebellion of the levellers.

In 1382, a conspiracy was formed here, in order to raise a fresh rebellion, which was to have been opened with the murder of the bishop, and all the nobles and gentry of the county: the time and place of rising was fixed at St. Faith's fair; but the matter being happily discovered by one of the conspirators, the rest of them were taken, and justly suffered.

This year a very pestilential fever broke out in many parts of the county, and very extraordinary inundations happened in the fens; and on the 26th of June, a violent shock of an earthquake was felt here.

At the great assembly held on Holy-wood day, it was ordered, that no person should fish in the river Wensum, within the liberties of the city, with drag nets, &c. unless between St. Peter ad vincula and Michaelmas, on the penalty of losing their fish and nets, and being fined by the bailiffs; and no drag was to have stones of above two pounds weight hung to the lower line,

In 1383, the king and queen visited Norwich, and were received with great pomp. And in 1385, the earls of Nottingham and Suffolk, and the duke of Lancaster, paid the city the same honour, and were nobly treated: the earls business was, it seems, to solicit a loan for the king, towards carrying on the war against the Scots; for which purpose the city gave him 50 marks, and lent him 150 more: they also gave 50 marks to the duke, towards carrying on his own foreign affairs, and expended 10 marks on the earl of Nottingham, and presented the earl of Suffolk with two pipes of wine, and a last of oats.

The

The city ditches were now thoroughly cleansed, and a general survey was taken of the walls and towers, and a return thereupon made; by which it appeared that they were all in sufficient repair, and that each of the towers had three, six, or eight men as a constant guard. In this return, Heigham gate is called *Porta Inferni*, or Hell gate, it being the lowest next the river on that side the city: and from henceforward wardens were yearly chosen to inspect the walls, gates, towers, and river, and to see that they were kept in proper repair.

In 1386, on the French threatening to invade England, the king sent his privy seal to the city, commanding them to fortify their town, and to lend him 500 marks; but upon application to the king's council, they got it reduced to 100*l*.

In 1389, on John of Gaunt duke of Lancaster's arrival here, at Easter, the city resolved to pay him the highest honours in their power; for which purpose proclamation was made, that every one who was of degree sufficient to serve as bailiff, and did not ride to meet him, should forfeit forty pence, and every common freeman twenty pence.

In 1390, after much solicitation and great expence, the wool staple was fixed here. The following year the duke of Gloucester came hither, and was met by the citizens on horseback; and every man who was absent from his livery, was fined two shillings.

A great mortality at this time broke out, which lasted twelve months, occasioned by the people's eating unwholesome food; and this not so much from a scarcity of corn as of money to purchase it: it
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raged greatly in Norfolk and many other counties, and was nearly in degree equal to the great pestilence.

In 1392, for the sum of 100*l.* the king licensed the bailiffs and commonalty to receive, in mortmain, to the use of the city, three messuages, eighteen shops, forty-two stalls, and fifty-four shillings of yearly rent in Norwich, held of the king in burgage, and to apply the profits thereof to the repair of the city walls, towers, and ditches; or for any other purpose, tending to the easement of the poor and middling sort of citizens.

In 1395, the Danish pirates infesting this coast, the inhabitants of Norwich, Yarmouth, and the other maritime places of the county of Norfolk, fitted out a number of ships, and engaged them; but were defeated with great loss.

In 1397, it was ordered, that no wool should be sold in any place, but in the shops in the wool-market only.

In 1398, the city was taxed, in order to raise a sum of money to present to the king, who was expected here: and orders were given, that every man should ride with the bailiffs, in his best apparel, to meet him; that every one of bailiff's rank should have two persons, at the least, to attend him in good liveries, under the penalty of 5*l.* that every substantial citizen refusing to ride, should forfeit 4*s.* every freeman 2*s.* and every servant and apprentice 6*s.* 8*d.* and that every person, not able to go himself, should send some one in his room. Six assistants to the bailiffs were likewise appointed, three for the court, and three for the commons. The design of all this parade, and the present they intended for the king,

king, was so far to ingratiate themselves with him, as to induce him to grant the request they now determined to make of a charter, empowering them to elect a mayor, &c. instead of bailiffs; but as the king did not come, there was nothing done till the following year, when they applied to the duke of Lancaster about it, who frankly told them, that it would not bear then, and that they must wait a more favourable opportunity: but soon after the duke died.

This year brother John, abbot of Wendling, let to the city the messuage and quay in Conisford, belonging to his convent, lying between the land of lady Audcle on the south, and the church-yard of St. Clement in Conisford, and the tenement belonging to the city, formerly Hugh Holland's, on the north; the king's highway west; and the river Wensum east; with the advowson of St. Clement's church there, and 6s. 8d. rent, for 600 years, at the annual rent of 13s. 4d.

In 1399, the bailiffs having put the city into proper posture of defence, openly declared for Henry duke of Lancaster, son and heir of John of Gaunt, the late deceased duke, their especial friend. On this declaration, Henry gave them strong assurances that, whenever it was in his power, the charter they so earnestly desired for electing a mayor, &c. should be granted them: and he was as good as his word, as will appear afterwards. The great connection there was between John of Gaunt and the city, arose through means of Sir William Norwich, knight; a great follower and friend of the duke's, and the occasion of his frequent visits to, and the great value he always expressed for it.

In

In the first year of Henry IV. sir Thomas de Erpingham, knight, a Norfolk man, warden of the Cinque Ports, and lord chamberlain, obtained the king's charter, dated at Westminster the 6th of February, 1399, confirming all the former charters ever granted to the city. The charter itself is lost, but is inserted in every inspeximus, from the reign of Henry V.

At an assembly, held on the Sunday preceding the feast of St. Valentine; at which the bailiffs, and seventy-four of the principal citizens were present; letters testimonial were signed and sealed with the common seal of the city, at the request of sir Thomas Erpingham, relative to some certain matters charged on the famous Henry le Spencer, bishop of Norwich. This was done to oblige the king, who suspected that the bishop was engaged in a conspiracy to dethrone him, in hopes thereby of obtaining their new charter; an object they were so strongly bent upon, that they made no scruple of sacrificing that very man, who had so lately saved them, their houses, goods, and families, from death and devastation. But, notwithstanding the testimonial, the bishop cleared himself, and remained unmolested.

In 1402, the grand affair of procuring the new charter, took up the greatest part of the citizens time; but as nothing could be done without the concurrence of bishop Spencer, who had fully convinced the king and council of his integrity and loyalty, notwithstanding the charge laid against him by the city; they at last found means to soften him, and to obtain his promise, that he would not oppose them in this their favourite point. All obstacles being now removed; they offered to lend the king one thousand marks; which so far obliged

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him,

him, that they were given to understand, that they might draw up a charter as large and full as they could devise, and the king would pass it. This was accordingly done, and the new charter passed, bearing date at Westminster, January 28, 1403. In the preamble it is recited; ‘That, by reason of the
 ‘great affection that we have and bear to our city of
 ‘Norwich, and the citizens, and commonalty of
 ‘the said city; and in consideration of the good behaviour of the citizens of the said city towards us;
 ‘and of the voluntary service by them in time past
 ‘often given us; being desirous to advantage the
 ‘said city, and in a special manner to provide for
 ‘the profit of those citizens, their heirs, and successors, of our special grace we have granted; that
 ‘the city, and all the land within the city, and the
 ‘liberty of the same, with the suburbs, and their
 ‘hamlets and bounds, and all the land round the liberty thereof, (the old shire-house only excepted)
 ‘shall be, and are hereby separated from the county
 ‘of Norfolk, and altogether exempted therefrom,
 ‘both by land and water; and are hereby made a
 ‘county of, and by themselves, which shall be for
 ‘ever called; The county of the city of Norwich.’

By this charter, the office of bailiff is extinguished, and the citizens have power given them, to elect a mayor yearly; and two sheriffs for the city and its county; which mayor, as soon as elected, and every his successors on their election, shall be the king's escheator* in the city and liberties thereof. The sheriffs are to be sworn by the mayor in the Guildhall, and their names returned into the chancery. The escheator and sheriff of Norfolk, are not to enter the city or county of Norwich. The sheriffs of
 Norwich

* An officer, who observes the escheats, or forfeitures, that fall to the king, and certifies them into the exchequer.

Norwich are to hold their county court, from month to month; and have the same liberties and privileges, as other sheriffs of counties have, and are to receive all profits thereof, as the bailiffs of the city heretofore used to do. No citizens are to plead, or be impleaded, for or concerning any lands, in any court, out of the bounds of the city and its county; nor for any bargain made, or fault committed within those bounds: neither are the king's justices to enter, or concern themselves in any thing thereto belonging, but all shall be done before the mayor and sheriffs, according to the law and custom of the city. The steward and marshal of the king's household, are not to intermeddle, either in his majesty's presence or absence; unless in cases of transgressions, bargains, contracts, and debts in the king's household, or concerning those which are members of the household. The citizens and commonalty, are to have cognizance of all pleas, assizes, novel disseisin, and mort de aunceter*, of all lands and tenements in the city and its county; as well as those pleas that are triable before the justices of both benches, justices of assize, or justices itinerant; all which shall be tried before the mayor and sheriffs, in the Guildhall. The deputy of the escheator and sheriffs, who must be deputed under the city seal, is yearly to account with the exchequer for the profits, but shall not be compelled to go out of the city therefore. The mayor, sheriffs, citizens, and commonalty, have full power and liberty to appropriate and make the best of all gates, bridges, and waste grounds, throughout the whole liberties, to enable them to repair the gates and walls. The mayor is to try all causes, where the sheriffs shall

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* A writ, which lies where a man's ancestor dieth seized of lands, and a stranger entereth upon them,

any way be charged with doing wrong; and hath power to relieve the oppressed, by punishing the sheriffs, according to the nature of the offence. The mayor, for the time being, is always a justice of the peace, by his office, and shall yearly choose four others to assist him, who shall likewise be justices; and no justice of the county of Norfolk, or any other justice of peace whatever, shall exercise his office in the city or its county, either by land or water. The mayor is not to determine any case of felony, without the king's special mandate. The citizens are to have all fines, issues, forfeitures, and amerciaments, accruing by virtue of the office of justice of the peace. The mayor, sheriffs, &c. are to have all victuals forfeited by law, as bread, wine, ale, and all other things, not belonging to merchandise. The mayor, sheriffs, &c. are to have the sword, which the king gave them, or some other, carried before them, with the point erect; in the presence of all lords or nobles of the realm, whether they be of the blood royal or not; our presence, and the presence of our heirs, only excepted. The sergeants at mace, belonging to the mayor and sheriffs, are to carry gold or silver maces, gilt or ungilt, with the king's arms thereon, both in the king's presence, as also in the presence of the queen consort, or queen mother, in the city and its county, as their proper sergeants at arms, Neither the stewards, marshal, nor the clerk of the market of the king's household, shall ever exercise any jurisdiction in the city or county; or compel the citizens to answer them, any where out of their liberty. No purveyor, or provider of victuals, or other officer, shall purvey or take any victuals belonging to the citizens, without their free will; unless they be for the king's own use, taken at full price, and the money paid on delivery. The city coroners are to
exercise

exercife in the liberties, the fame privileges as other coroners, in the king's prefence, or abfence; as they for time immemorial have done. And, laftly, no damage is to arife to the city by reafon of this change: but the mayor, fheriffs, citizens, and commonalty, hereby have, and may ufe and enjoy, all rights, privileges, and liberties, in the fame manner as the bailiffs, citizens, and commonalty, their predeceffors, had, ufed, and enjoyed before this alteration.

This charter was received with great demonftrations of joy: and in purfuance thereof, the citizens, on May 1, 1403, elected William Appelyerd their firft mayor. The bailiffs held their office till the Michaelmas following: when Robert Brafter and John Daniel, two of them were chofen fheriffs*.

In 1404, at an affembly, held for fettling the method of electing fheriffs, it was ordered; that, for the future, there fhould be eighty perfons elected yearly to attend at all common affemblies, in a place by themfelves; and that the majority of them fhould name three perfons yearly for fheriffs; and declare their names to the commons, who might refufe any of the three they pleafed: and if they liked none of them, the eighty were to nominate three more; and
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* When the charter firft came down, the feal of the bailiffs was difufed, and a new one made: in the midft is our bleffed Saviour arifen from his tomb, with a glory about his head; his right hand is held up towards heaven, and in his left is a globe, with the crofs on its top: he ftands in the portal of a Gothic building, having over it the arms of France and England quartered: on his right hand is a fhield, with the city arms, viz. a triple-tower'd caftle, and under it, a lion paffant-guardant; and on his left hand, on another fhield, is a plain crofs, the arms of St. George, or the Englifh flag. The circumfcription is,

Sigillum officii majoratus Civitatis Norwici.

The feal of the office of mayoralty of the city of Norwich.

this to be done, 'till they had named three whom the commons approved of: and then the town-clerk, and some of the eighty, were to report the three persons so approved of, to the mayor and chief men, and the mayor was to name one of them for sheriff; and the chief men another: and this was the constant form of elections for some years.

In 1406, his majesty honored the city with a visit.

In 1409, the city lent the king five hundred marks; three hundred of which were taken out of the common stock, and the remainder was raised by a public tax. This sum was afterwards repaid.

In 1413, 1 Henry V. the city was in great confusion, occasioned by the disputes between the commons, and the mayor and his council; relating to the mode of electing mayors, sheriffs, and other officers of the corporation, and the exercise of some other powers, granted by the late charter. During this contest, a sudden and terrible fire broke out, which laid waste and destroyed the whole convent of the preaching friers*, with every thing belonging to them; and did prodigious damage to that part of the city: this misfortune, together with the exhausted state of the city treasury, owing to the expenses these contentions had occasioned, induced all parties to wish for a reconciliation; which was effected by the good offices of sir Robert Berney, Knt. John Lancaster, William Paston, and others; and a final agreement sealed by the mayor, sheriffs and commonalty,

* St. Andrew's hall was the church of the friers preachers; which, with the adjoining convent, (part of which is now the workhouse) was rebuilt after this fire.

commonalty, on the 14th of Feb. an abstract of which here followeth. 'In the name of the Trinite, Fader, Sone and Holigost, three persons, and one God in mageste, principal and speciall avowe* of Norwiche Cite and of all the commonaute, in the honour of whom, our moder chirche is founded and halwed, on the day of Seynt Valentyn martir, whan creatures through love of kynde, as it is seid, chossen her mate, the secound yeer of kyng Henry V. after the conquest, in the time of John Bitkelee, Mayr, Henry Rafman and Thomas Cok Shirreves, be assent of the good commonalte of the Cite of Norwich, the whiche Cite be diffensions, traverses, variaunces and discordes upon diverse articles of long time hangying, hath been divided, disloyled and in point to ha be destroyed. Nowe at holi prevere and mediacion of Seynt Valentyn in whos day the Cite choosce be love to make pees, unite and accord, poore and riche, to be oon in hert, love and charite; nevermore fro this tyme forth to be dissevered by the help and grace of the holi Trinite her speciall avowe, but standynge full unyted and accorded in the articles underwritten, upon the tenure that folwith hereftir, that is for to seyne, in this forme.'

The mayor shall hereafter be always chosen in the Guildhall on St. Philip and St. James's day (May 1.) The old mayor and twenty-four† are to be present, and all the common-council: and each of the twenty-four absenting himself forfeits two shillings; and each of the common-council one shilling. The recorder, or his deputy, is to make a speech,

* Patron, or advocate.

† These were the mayor's council, in whose place the aldermen were afterwards appointed. They are sometimes called venerabiles viri, boni gentes, con-citizens, and probi homines.

speech, explaining the cause of their assembling; and then he, with the mayor and twenty-four, are to withdraw into another room; and the speaker of the commons shall then say: ‘ Sirres and friends, ‘ for the love of Jesu Christ in proceeding of this ‘ election present, behave yow and rewle yow, good- ‘ li and honestli; and levith not for love, haate, ne ‘ dread, that ye chesen and nemelen two sufficiant ‘ persones for the office of Meyr, such as ben ho- ‘ nourable and profitable for the Cite; of whiche iche ‘ of hem hath ben Meyr or shirreve of the Cite, ‘ and of whiche nethir hath ben Meyr thre yers ‘ atorn.’

And he that hath most voices of the people in the hall, shall be one; and he that hath most voices next, shall be second. And the speaker, and six of the common-council, shall write down their names, and return them to the mayor, &c. in the chamber; after which notification made, the six common-council shall deliver the bill to the common clerk, who, together with the recorder and common speaker, shall keep it: and to these three persons, the mayor, alone, shall come in proper person, to a part of the same chamber; and to them shall secretly name one of the two persons, which of them he will have for the office of mayor; and then every one of the twenty-four shall do the like; and which ever of the two have the most voices, shall be admitted for mayor the next year; ‘ accomptyng the ‘ Meyre’s voyce for two voyces, if travers falle*.’ And in like manner, if it so happen in the hall, that the common speaker cannot rightly tell who has most voices; then he, and the common council, shall go and inform the mayor, who shall call together

* If the votes be equal: in which case, but for this expedient, a traverse or trial must have ensued.

ther the common council, into a room by themselves; and there shall traverse and try the variance, in the same form as hath been, and is now used in London, &c. And after the election, the mayor, sheriffs, and twenty-four, shall come down to the commons in the hall; and the mayor being seated, the recorder, or deputy, shall declare the person chosen to the commons; and if the person be present, the mayor shall place him at his right hand.

The sheriffs shall be chosen on the day of the nativity of our Lady, (September the 8th) in the following manner: the mayor, sheriffs, the twenty-four, and the sixty of the common-council, and all other citizens, shall freely come, as to the election of the mayor; and then the mayor, and twenty-four of his council, with the sheriffs, shall go into the chamber; and by a majority choose one sheriff, 'suche as thei will answer fore;' and the mayor to have a double voice as aforesaid. The recorder, or deputy, shall then declare to the commons, the name of the person elected; and the mayor shall command them to go and choose 'a con-cetezyn dwellyng with in the Cite,' for the other sheriff, 'suche one for whom thei will answer, for the yere than next ensuyng;' and the commons in the hall shall immediately proceed to election, and when they have chosen by majority, shall, by their speaker, inform the mayor, sheriffs, and twenty-four, whom they have chosen: and if any variance fall among the commons, on their election, it shall be tried by the sixty common-council; as in case of variance happening in the election of a mayor: and he that has once served the office of sheriff, shall never be elected again.

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The election of the twenty-four con-citizens, for the mayor's council, shall yearly be on the same four days, on which the common-council shall be chosen in the different wards, as follows: the mayor shall say, 'Sires, ye hav be poynt of charter, that ye shall yerli chesen xxiiii con-citezens, for the Meris counfeyl; and notwithstanding that it is accorded, and consentid, and be composicon made, the names of the xxiiii shall be nemelid to yow at this day; that is to seyn, vi sufficiaunt men for Conesford, if there ben so many sufficiaunt in the same warde, to be of the nombre of the xxiiii; and if there be not so many sufficiaunt in the same warde, it shall be lefful to the warde, to chese the nombre that lakkith there, in other wardes attelarge in the Citee:' and so fix persons for each ward. 'And thes xxiiii thus chosen, shall stonde perpetuelli in the Cite of Norwich, as thei don in London be ordinaunce made;' except reasonable cause in any year be assigned; in which case the mayor may change such person, or put it to the vote of the ward, whether the cause of change be reasonable; and if it be found so, then the ward to choose another. 'And if it seem to the Meyr, when the xxiiii ben thus chosen, that ony of them be not sufficiaunt, that then shall the Meyr have chalenge, and restreyn, as the Meyr of London hath, be ordinaunce in the Cite of London.' But these twenty-four can do nothing to bind or charge the city, without assent of the commonalty. No mayor, sheriff, or any of the twenty-four, shall wear, or take clothing, or livery, of any lord, while he be in office, on forfeiture of his freedom; or keep a common hostrie, or common alehouse.

The common council shall be elected thus. On the Monday next after Passion Sunday, the freemen
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and householders in Conisford ward, shall meet at the Guildhall, and choose twelve common-council for that year; viz. in Conisford six, and in Berstrete six: and, when chosen, their names shall be returned to the mayor, by four persons appointed by the whole ward; and then the mayor shall call the persons so chosen, and charge them to give good and true counsel, to the best of their knowledge, for the profit of the city; and to be constant in appearing to give such counsel. On the Tuesday, sixteen shall be chosen for Mancroft ward; viz. seven in St. Peter's, five in St. Stephen's, and four in St. Giles's. On the Wednesday, twenty shall be chosen for Wymer ward; viz. seven in St. Gregory's, seven in St. Andrew's, and six in St. George's. And on the Thursday, twelve for the ward beyond the water; six for Collany, and six for Fibrigge. But if Lady-day fall on the Monday after Passion Sunday, then the first election to be on the working day next following. And these common-council shall have the same power with those of London. And the mayor shall be sworn, at his entering upon that office, to make all elections in the foregoing manner. All ordinances and constitutions, which the mayor and twenty-four agree to, must be delivered to the common-council by the recorder, or deputy; and if they pass them, they then become good and valid; but if they ask longer advice by their speaker, the mayor must grant it; and they may consult about them, and either reject, or pass them, as they see fit.

The mayor is to hold a court once a week, and oftener if he think needful; and to hear and determine all manner of injuries, or outrages, &c. done by any officers under him; and to have all pleas of apprentices and servants, as the chief justice of peace

peace in the city; pleas and ransom of prisoners; pleas of debts; letters of payments; and all contracts made between merchant and merchant, or any other person beyond the seas; and all other pleas, and articles, which belong to the office of mayoralty; saving the profit that of right belongeth to the sheriff's office.

The recorder is to be sworn, before the mayor and his council, in a common assembly, to give him good and true counsel; but shall not be judge of the sheriffs court, in any thing that may be an hindrance to that of the mayor.

All pleas of rents, lands, tenements, inrolments, and recognisances, shall be before the mayor and sheriffs, in the mayor's court; reserving to the sheriffs their profits; and the fees, for entry of the inrolments, to the mayor's clerk. Assay of bread, &c. shall be made by the mayor and sheriffs, or one of them at least; and the fines shall be the sheriffs.

The mayor, and twenty-four, are to be clothed according to their estate; and all that have been mayors, shall wear their clothes furied, and lined, according to the season of the year; and shall attend the mayor on principal days, in their best array, to Christ church, to assemblies, and other places in the city; and if the mayor rideth, all that have been mayors shall ride, in their cloaks; and the other peers, in livery of suit, under the penalty of twenty pounds, and no bond-man shall be mayor or sheriff.

There shall be a common assembly always on Holy-cross day, (May the 3d) when the new elect shall name two persons to bear the sword, of whom
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the assembly shall choose one to that office; and four persons for sergeants, and the assembly shall choose two of them; all which shall be officers for a year.

All the ordinances, for the time past, shall be examined by the mayor, theritis, twenty-four and sixty; and the good ones shall be confirmed, and the bad ones rejected. And the assembly shall then choose the recorder, bellman, and dikkepere †; and the mayor, and twenty-four, shall choose a common clerk ‡, a coroner, two clavers §, and eight constables. And the sixty common-council shall choose a common speaker, one coroner, two clavers, and eight constables.

On St. Mathew's day, (Sept. 21) an assembly shall be annually held, when the mayor, and twenty-four, shall choose one chamberlain, one treasurer, two auditors ¶, that are not accountable of the common goods, and three commoners, to be of council with the chamberlain; and the sixty common-council shall choose one chamberlain, one treasurer, one common sergeant, two auditors, not accountable of the common goods, and three commoners, to be of the chamberlain's council also; and they are to declare the city money, debts, &c. before they go off their offices.

Each craft in the city shall choose yearly, freely and by themselves, two masters, and present them
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† Keeper of the city ditches.

‡ Town-clerk.

§ Persons appointed to keep the keys of the chests, in which the city money, seals, &c. are deposited.

¶ Whose business is, to inspect and pass the chamberlain's accounts.

to the mayor; who, on the Monday next after the mayor's riding, shall be charged to make search, for that year, of all defaults in their craft; and present them to the mayor; and upon conviction, half the fines shall go to the sheriffs, and half to their craft: and if the mayor find the masters faulty, he may discharge them; and if their craft neglect to name two more within eight days, the mayor may appoint them. Such crafts, as have search in London, shall have search in Norwich, in the same manner as is practised in London; except in the case of patents, charters, and grants. And if there be such crafts in Norwich as are not in London, they shall choose two masters; and have the same privileges and powers, as the other crafts in Norwich have.

No foreigners that keep shop in Norwich, shall take any more apprentices, 'till they buy their freedom; except their own or wife's children. And no freeman shall take apprentices for less time than seven years, nor without enrolling them in the chamber, within a year and a day, before the mayor, on forfeiture of his freedom: and every apprentice, when his time be expired, shall be free, paying to the chamber a noble, and to the sheriffs the same sum. All that are now citizens shall, within a year and a day, be inrolled in the craft he follows, on forfeiture of his freedom: and all, hereafter made free, shall be inrolled under some craft; and the masters of that craft shall express their consent; and the chamber shall have 20s. and the craft 40d. or more, according to agreement with the chamberlains and their council.

The burgesses to serve in parliament shall be chosen by common assembly, and their names declared
to

to the mayor, sheriffs, and their council, 'in pleyne shire,' in the Guildhall. And there shall be four men chosen in each ward, by common assembly; two of which are to assess, or lay the king's tax, and the other two to collect it.

This agreement, however full and plain, did not answer the end for which it was intended; for within a very short time, the commons exhibited articles to sir Thomas Erpingham, steward of the king's household, against the mayor, sheriffs, and twenty-four: which being laid before the king, he commanded, that the city should send two persons, one to be chosen by the mayor, sheriffs, and twenty-four, and the other by the commons; with full powers to conclude and settle all their differences, agreeable to the determination of himself and council. Matters being thus accommodated, the king granted them a new charter, dated July 21, in the fifth year of his reign; in which all former ones, and in particular his father's, are confirmed and recited at large; and the following liberties added.

'Whereas, in former charters, there was no time fixed for choosing the mayor and sheriffs; by reason whereof, great disputes had arisen;' the king, therefore, by these presents, empowers the citizens, and commonalty, to choose twenty-four of their fellow-citizens, aldermen*; which twenty-four shall be
aldermen

* Aldermen are now only associates to the chief civil magistrate of a city, or town corporate: but, with the Saxons, alderman constituted one of the three degrees of nobility, and answered to earl amongst the Danes. Lambard, in his *Archaionomia*, says, that the aldermen had the same dignity and power in cities, boroughs, walled towns, and castles, under the chief magistrate, as the provosts of the hundreds, and wapentakes had, in all England, under the earls or sheriffs of the counties: their of-

aldermen for life; and sixty other citizens, for the common-council of the city.

All citizens, dwelling in the city, may be present at the election of the mayor, which shall be held at the Guildhall, on May-day yearly; and the major part of them shall choose two citizens, dwelling in the city, out of the twenty-four aldermen, both which have either been mayors before, provided three years have elapsed since their last serving; or have served the office of sheriff of the said city; of which two, the major part of the aldermen present, shall choose one for mayor, by vote; and if there be equal votes for one person, then the mayor shall have the casting vote.

Two sheriffs shall be elected yearly, on the day of the nativity of the Virgin Mary; one by the mayor and aldermen, and the other by the commons; which two, so elected, shall continue in their office, from the day of St. Michael next following their election, for a whole year.

The sixty common-council shall be yearly elected out of the four wards; viz. on the Monday in Easter week, twelve for Conisford ward; on the Tuesday, sixteen for Mancroft ward; on the Wednesday, twenty for Wymer ward; and, on the Thursday, twelve for the northern, or ward beyond the water. All which shall be the common-council for the year ensuing,

since being to keep inviolate the laws, liberties, rights, king's peace, and all the just, ancient, and approved customs of the realm, to the best of their power: and on any sudden emergency, to order the mot-bell to be immediately rung, to call together the folk-mote, i. e. the people of their particular jurisdiction, to consult, and provide against such damages as might ensue; and to repress every thing, any way tending to disturb the peace of the king, or his kingdom.

ensuing, and have as great power and authority in the city, as the common-council of the city of London have, and enjoy there.

Of the twenty-four aldermen, six shall be for Conisford ward; six for Mancroft ward; six for Wymer ward; and six for the ward beyond the water. On the death of, or displacing any alderman for reasonable cause, the mayor shall summon the ward to the Guildhall, to choose another in his room, out of the most worthy and able citizens dwelling in the city.

If any laws, customs, and ordinances, heretofore made or used, be defective, or difficult to be understood; or if any matter arise, not provided for by the laws or ordinances in being; the mayor and aldermen, or the major part of them, with the consent and approbation of the major part of the common-council, shall have full power to apply any remedy, agreeable to conscience and reason, for the common profit of the city, and of those who resort thither; which ordinances so made, they may put in execution by themselves, or their officers.

A charter was, at the same time, granted to St. George's guild, or company; by which their ridings and grand processions were regulated and augmented. This guild, with the ancient crafts, or companies, of the city, made a very splendid appearance on all public occasions. The companies were then on the same footing as those of the city of London now are; but not being incorporated by charter, they have been declining ever since the time of Henry VIII. though some of the trades still continue as a fraternity, and choose wardens among themselves to this day.

It was further ordered, that the chamberlains should appoint the colour of the gowns, &c. each company should appear in; this formerly was under the direction of the particular wardens: and that all crafts, that will, be clad in liveries, after the manner of the London companies; and that the craft or company of which the mayor is a member, follow immediately after the mayor, and every one of them attend him to the cathedral on Hallowmas, Christmas and Twelfth day; and at other times at the mayor's pleasure: and that every company hold the assemblies of their crafts four times every year, 'and kepe the worship of their avowe in due place, 'and ride on their principal avowe's day, in livery 'and honoure.'

Thus was the peace of the city settled, on a much better and more honourable foundation, than ever it had been before; and a charter obtained, granting the same form of government and ordinances as the city of London possessed: an object which the citizens always had in view from their first incorporation. The charges of this charter were upwards of one hundred pounds, which was ordered to be taken out of the common stock.

In 1417, the king, before his setting out for France, borrowed a thousand marks of the city; and pledged his coronet for the payment.

In 1423, 2 Henry VI. a commission was directed to the mayor and other justices, assigned by the king, to hold sessions of oyer and terminer, and general gaol delivery, for the city and its county: these commissions were usually taken out when the gaols began to be full of prisoners, and were continued 'till the judges circuits were regularly settled.

In

In the 6th year of the king, a commission of this kind was directed to the mayor, sheriffs, and four justices of the peace to be nominated by the mayor and others; before whom the two coroners for the city were summoned to appear; together with the sixteen constables for the four wards; the two constables for the liberty of Holmestrete; and the two for that of Spytelond; the bailiff of the prior's liberties in those parts; and also four men out of each ward, whose office probably was to serve on juries. At this time the liberty of the city, by water, extended as far as Braiden.

In 1424, an indenture tripartite, made between the mayor, aldermen, and commons, containing constitutions for the better government of the city, was ratified at a common assembly, in the Guildhall, on the Friday after St. Lucy's day, the thirteenth of December; and afterwards confirmed by Henry VII. under the broad seal, in 1492. It sets forth, that the city was 'hevyly voyfed for lak of good
'and vertuous governaunce, with inn the sey'd ci-
'tee had, to gret dishonour of the mair, aldermen,
'and good commons of the same.' To remedy which evil, the following ordinances were made.

1. The aldermen shall always give good counsel to the mayor, as the aldermen of London do.

2. They shall come to the mayor whenever they are warned.

3. They shall keep secret all matters treated of, till they be shewed in common assembly, called by the mayor and aldermen, or the major part of them, on pain of being displaced.

4. The aldermen shall support the mayor, and walk with him on principal days in procession; er to any lord, or lady, or person of worship into anie place in the cite; or pay six-pence for default.

5. No alderman shall quarrel with, or sue his fellows, before he hath complained, and shewn his grievance, to the mayor, and aldermen his council, under twenty shillings penalty.

6. No alderman shall be an arbitrator against any other alderman, under the same penalty.

7. The aldermen shall be in clothing, as the mayors shall appoint, under twenty shillings penalty; and being put out of the clothing, and council of the twenty-four aldermen.

8. The aldermen shall take the following oath.
 'Thys heir ye, sire mair, and all myn felas aldermen, that her ben: that I, from this tyme forthe, as longe as I stonde in degre, and estat of alderman, wythinne the citee of Norwych, to yow sire mair, and to yowr succesoures maires of this feyd citee, xal ben obedyent; alle constitucyons, and ordinaunces, wyth here peynes and dependaunces, in thise present endenturis comprehendit; as well as alle othir ordinaunces, be yow and your aldermen, er your succesoures, er be the more part of hem, for honour of the estatis to ben mad, and ordeyned, with myn body and myn good, xal holden and susteyne; and in ony office upon me, in name of the same citee to be leyd, I xal me govern, be the councel and advys of the mair and aldermen of thys same citee, for the tyme beyng, or be the advys of the more partye of hem. So held me God at the holy doom."

It was now also ordered, that at the swearing the new mayor. and at such other times as the mayor should think convenient, the following proclamation be made in different parts of the city, viz.

‘ The Meyr of thys Cite, commaundyth on the
 ‘ kyngis behalve, that iche man kepe the pees, fro
 ‘ this tyme forthwarde; and that no man disturbe,
 ‘ ne breke the forseid pees, ne go armed wyth in
 ‘ the Citee, upon the peyn of presounment, and
 ‘ forfeiture of all the armure; and that alle maner of
 ‘ bakeris, baken iiij lovys for a peny, and ij lovys
 ‘ for a peny of bultell of reynes; and that bred,
 ‘ and all other bred, that the baxteris schall bake,
 ‘ be wele sefonde, and holden the ful weyghte, af-
 ‘ ter the fourme of the statute ther upon made;
 ‘ and upon peyn ther upon ordeyned wyth inne this
 ‘ Cite. And that no bakere, beve none qwete in
 ‘ the market befor X of the klokke; and that alle
 ‘ brewsters and gamokers*, felle a gallon of ale of
 ‘ the best be mesure a selyd for 1d. ob. and a galon
 ‘ of the next for 1d. and other as it hath befor
 ‘ tyme ben used, upon peyn that is ordeyned in the
 ‘ Cite; and that all manner of taverners felle a ga-
 ‘ lon of redwyne of Gascoyne, of the beste, be
 ‘ mesure a seled for 6d. and a galon of qwite wyne
 ‘ of Gascoyne of Rochelle for 4d. and all manner
 ‘ of wynes according, like as they ben of valew,
 ‘ upon peyn that is ordeyned ther on in the Cite;
 ‘ and that no bocher, ne fishman, bringe no manner
 ‘ of vetaile into the market to be sold, but yif it be
 ‘ onest and holsome, as it owyth for to be, upon
 ‘ forfeiture of the vetaile, and of other ponysh-
 ‘ ment, be discrecion of the Meyr of the Cite; and
 ‘ that none cook, felle no vetaile, but it be well se-
 ‘ fonde,

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* Alehouse-keepers.

'sonde, and that thei rechafe no mete in peyne of
 'forseture of the vetayle, and upon other peynes
 'ordeyned in the Citee; and that thei selle good
 'and reasonable penneworths; and that thei bye
 'no manner vetaile in market, before 8 of the
 'clokke; and that none bye ne selle no manner of
 'vetaile in none inne, with inne howses, but in the
 'pleyn market, on peyne ther on ordeyned; and
 'that no manner man forstalle whete ne malte, ne
 'non other corn in the Cite, ne non other vetaile
 'coming towarde the Citee, be lond ne be water;
 'ne non earnest geve, upon non vetaile, but in the
 'pleyn market, upon peyne of forseture of the ve-
 'tayle, and upon other peynes ordeyned in the Ci-
 'tee; and that non alyon* walk in the Citee, in so-
 'mere; nor in wyntere after the corfu-bell† be ron-
 'gyn, ne non knyfe bere with poynt, in peyn of
 'presonment and forseture of his knyfe; ne that
 'there schall non alyon herverwe‡ non other alyon,
 'comyng to the Citee, upon peyn ther on ordeyn-
 'ed; and that no man with in the Citee, pleye atte-
 'tenys, ne coyting, ne dises, ne non other disho-
 'nest pleyes, upon peyn of presonment, but usen
 'schetyng§, and other onest games, as the knygis
 'commandment is; and that alle constables of the
 'Citee, iche man in his warde, kepe the pees, and
 'make watches, as it is ordeyned; and arreste all
 'manner of night walkers, and misdoers, and bring
 'hem to the kyngis preson, upon peyn ther on or-
 'deyned, wyth inne the Cite; and that all manner
 'men

* Foreigner, or stranger.

† From the French *couvre-feu*, to cover the fire; it being a law of the Conqueror, that at the ringing of the evening bell at eight o'clock, every family should take up their fires, and extinguish their lights.

‡ Harbour or entertain.

§ The exercise of shooting at marks.

‘men of crafte, that ben foren or eſtrangeres, that welyn comyng to the Citee, and uſen her craftis ther inne, they ſchall freely dwell in the foreſeid Citee, wyth owtyn any amercyment, or loſe of goods, a twelmond and a day; and over that, in ſuch wyſe as it haith ben uſed beſorn in old tyme.’ About this time, one hundred and twenty perſons were perſecuted in the dioceſe of Norwich, for lollardy*; and William White, a prieſt, was burnt here in September, 1424.

In 1426, the liber albus, or white book, a fair vellum manuſcript, reſpecting the affairs of this city, was firſt compiled; and all the material evidences, and memorable occurrences, were therein entered, by the order of Thomas Ingham, then mayor.

In 1427, Humphry duke of Glouceſter arrived here, being joined in a commiſſion of oyer and terminer, and general gaol delivery, with the mayor, &c. and ſeveral felons were tried before him.

In 1429, an agreement was concluded between William Worſted, prior of Norwich, and his convent, and the mayor, ſheriffs, and citizens: by which, the prior had confirmed to him all his exempt liberty, in Spytelond, Holmſtrete, and Ratonrow; and his tenants there were wholly excuſed from ſerving at the turns of the ſheriffs of Norwich; and permitted to buy and ſell in the city toll-free; and to have and enjoy the ferry over the river Wen-

F 4

ſum,

* The followers of Wickliſſe were called Lollards; either from Walter Lollard, a German, who firſt gave riſe to the ſect in 1315; or from lolium, cockle or darnel, as being tares amongſt the Lord's wheat. They were great reformers, and preached particularly againſt the monks, and other religious ſocieties of thoſe times.

sum, now called Sandling's ferry. All Conisford meadows were adjudged to belong to, and be in the jurisdiction of the convent; and the prior's right therein ascertained, of view of frank-pledge*, and court-baron†, waif‡, stray§, forfeitures of felons and fugitives, liberty of outfangthesf||, infangthesf**, toll, theam‡‡, gallows, tumbrell|||, and confiscated goods, and all other liberties which former priors had

* A pledge, or surety, for freemen. For the ancient custom of England, for the preservation of the public peace, was, that every free born man, at fourteen years of age, religious persons, clerks, knights, and their eldest sons excepted, should find security for his fidelity to the king, or else be kept in prison: whence it became customary, for a certain number of neighbours to be bound for one another, to see each man of their pledge forth coming at all times; or to answer the transgression of any one absenting himself. This was called frank-pledge, and the circuit thereof decennaz, because it commonly consisted of ten households; and every particular person, thus mutually bound, was called decennier. This custom was so strictly observed, that the sheriffs, in every county, did, from time to time, take the oaths of young people, as they grew to the age of fourteen years, and see that they combined in one decennary or other; whereupon this branch of the sheriff's authority was called, *visus franciplegii*, view of frank-plege.

† A court, that every lord of a manor (who was formerly called a baron) holdeth within his own precincts.

‡ Goods found, of which no body claims the property; that of which every one waves the claim.

§ Any beast, not wild, found within any lordship, and not owned by any one.

|| Privilege of reclaiming any man dwelling in his fee, and taken up for felony in any other place, and judging him in his own court.

** Privilege of trying any thief taken within his fee.

‡‡ A power of having servants and slaves. All baronies, enfeoffed with theam, were endowed with such power: for unto the possessors thereof, all their bondmen, their children, goods, and chattels, did appertain; and that so fully, that they could dispose of them at pleasure.

||| Or ducking-stool: an engine, invented for the punishment of scolds, and unquiet women.

had enjoyed in all the meadows; the tower called the dungeon only excepted. Their jurisdiction was also allowed, in all the hamlets and towns of Brakendale, Lakenham, Eaton and Erlham, Erlham cross, and Nether Erlham-street; and from thence to Heigham gates; and from Berstreet gates, by the middle of the road, to the cross at the joining of the two ways; and from thence to Trowse mill by the foot-path; and from the mill to Trowse bridge; and so on by the north side of the bank of Trowse Ee to the river Wensum, including the Ee, or water there, belonging to the manors of Lakenham and Newton; and all free pasture there; and free fishing in the Ee, and in the river Wensum; and a certain wharf in that river against the gammok; and all the water, and fishery, from Trowse bridge to the end of Eaton wood; and also liberty of riding in the city, and its liberties, on the Friday before Whitsuntide, to proclaim their fair kept on Tombland; which fair, with its liberties, the city fully disclaimed; and the prior was, moreover, to have the liberty of passing and repassing the river Wensum, at all times, with boats and other vessels, toll-free; the mayor, &c. were to pay four shillings every Michaelmas-day to the prior and convent, on consideration of their releasing to the city, the tithes of twelve acres and sixteen feet of land, at the east end of the priory of Carrowe; and granting liberty to the mayor, coroners, &c. of exercising their several jurisdictions there; so that they did not interfere with the convent, its liberties, or tenants; nor hold any real or personal pleas, by writ or otherwise; nor any sheriff's turn, in any of the aforesaid places or lands

In 1433, a great disturbance happened on the election of a mayor; which was not finally composed

fed 'till 1436, when William de la Pole, earl of Suffolk, came hither; and at an assembly held on the Thursday before Lady-day, at which were present the mayor, sheriffs, Wetherby and Grey, who had occasioned the dispute, sixteen aldermen, and thirty-six of the common-council, the whole matter was submitted to the said earl, whose determination was as followeth.

1. That the common seal, which had been forcibly taken out of the Guildhall, on May-day, 1433, by the commons, and by them kept, be placed in the old-accustomed place in the treasury; and that four clavers be chosen by the commons, as usual, to keep it, under the signet of the mayor, and four of his fellows.

2. That all writings, sealed therewith, or with any seal of office belonging to the city, against John Hauke, John Mey, Thomas Wetherby, Tho. Fissilak, John Belhagh, William Grey, John Qwerd-ling, and others, be void; and all persons restored to their places, from which they had been ejected in 1433.

3. That neither Wetherby, nor his party, any more vex the commons, nor alderman of their party; nor they him, or his adherents.

4. That Wetherby be declared alderman of Conisford, and Grey of Wymer ward; and every one restored to his just rights.

In 1436, the city sent forty men, completely armed, to the defence of Calais, against the duke of Burgundy; who then besieged it.

In 1437, September 8, the city and its liberties were seized by the king*; and John Welles, alderman of London, was appointed custos, or warden. The mayor was displaced 'till March 1, when he was reinstated in his office; but so as to act under the warden. On the 15th of July, the sheriffs were removed; and two new ones appointed by the king's writ, to continue during his pleasure. And November 30, a proclamation was issued out, commanding all persons not to intermeddle in the disputes between the court and commons; or to hold any private meetings on either side, on pain of life and limb.

The citizens, in order to ingratiate themselves with the king, sent forty archers to assist in raising the siege of Guisnes; and advanced him one hundred pounds by way of loan. They likewise dispatched a letter to the king's council, (in which they were joined by their worthy warden) praying a restoration of their liberties; but this they could not accomplish 'till 1439; when, at the instance of Thomas, bishop of Norwich, and William, bishop of Lincoln, they obtained letters patent for that purpose.

In 1440, Humphry, duke of Gloucester, and his dutchess, visited the city; and were presented with forty marks. The citizens now hoped to have entirely regained the king's favour, through this great prince's interest; but by an ill-judged step, they effectually lost it: for, on the 18th of October, they
gave

* This seizure was occasioned by the continual disturbances and suits, between the city, the prior and convent, the abbess of Carrowe, and the abbot of Wendling, respecting their several privileges; in which it was proved, that the city had far exceeded their liberties, and made them liable to forfeiture.

gave orders for a suit to be commenced in the exchequer, for the hundred pounds they had lent the king three years before: a proceeding, which must necessarily give the court just cause of offence.

In January following, alderman Thomas Wetherby, who mortally hated the commons, on account of their opposing him in the late contests, instigated the abbot of St. Bennet's to prosecute the city, for erecting their new mills upon the river Wensum; though they had already stood there ten years, without being at all objected to. The abbot's plea was, that, as lord of the manor and lete of Heigham, he was seized of two water mills, and one hundred and sixty acres of land; and had free passage on the river Wensum, for boats and vessels, to and from his abbey of Holm; and that these new mills not only hindered his so passing, but, by stopping the current, caused the water to overflow its banks, and drown his lands, to his great damage. In answer to which, the city proved, that there were four ancient mills across the stream ever since the conquest; two at Taverham, called Bumpstede's, or Appilyerd's mills; and two within the city, called Calke mills; and that, whenever people went up the stream to Taverham, they were obliged to pull their boats upon land at old Calke mills; and that the abbot's mills, at Heigham, being higher up the stream, than either the old or new mills, the water was stopped before it came to their mills: and as to the erection of the new mills, it was of necessity; the old mills having been decayed and useless for twelve years; and besides all this, that out of the fee-farm of one hundred and twenty-pounds, these mills produced twenty-six clear.

Notwithstanding

Notwithstanding all the foregoing particulars were clearly proved, yet judgment was given against the city, and the profit of the mills forcibly taken from them for some time; when the affair was left to the determination of William de la Pole, earl of Suffolk: who ordered the city to pay one hundred pounds to the abbot, and fifty pounds to the prior of Norwich, for the damages they had sustained by means of these mills. This decision so enraged the common people, that on January 25, they proceeded in a tumultuous manner, and in great numbers, to the Guildhall; from whence they carried away the common seal, that the award might not be sealed. They went afterwards to the monastery, which they threatened to set on fire; declaring their intention of killing the prior and monks; unless they would deliver up the final agreement, concluded between them and the city, (see p. 87;) which, to save themselves, they were obliged to comply with: they likewise kept the city gates shut, and for some time refused entrance to the duke of Norfolk, the earl of Oxford, and other of the king's ministers; although they shewed them the king's commission, to seize the rioters, and restore peace. This was called Gladman's insurrection, from one John Gladman, a merchant, who was very active in it. To answer these outrages, the mayor, &c. were commanded to appear before the council, on the octave of the purification; when the mayor was fined fifty pounds, and committed to the fleet; where he lay 'till the 26th of March following. In the mean time, a commission of oyer and terminer was issued out, to sit at Thetford, where judgment being given against the city, the liberties were seized into the king's hands; and on the 18th of March, 1442, sir John Clifton was appointed governor of the city. Whilst the mayor remained a prisoner in the fleet, Wetherby took

took the common seal out of the chest, and, agreeable to the earl's award, sealed a bond of one hundred pounds to the abbot of Holm; and one of fifty pounds to the prior; and another of fifty pounds to the bishop, who had now set up some claims; and then entirely destroyed the new mills.

In 1447, the citizens obtained a privy-seal, dated at Westminster, November 8; by which they were restored to all their liberties. And afterwards, on payment of a fine of one thousand marks, they obtained a full restoration, and confirmation of all their franchises, under the broad seal, dated December 1, in the 26th year of the king.

In 1448, the king honoured the city with his presence: and in 1449, paid it a second visit, on Saturday, August 29, and staid till the Monday night following; and was entertained at the expence of the bishop, the prior, the mayor, and commons.

In 1451, Walter Jeffery was prosecuted, for executing the office of under-sheriff of this city two years together, and fined two hundred pounds, it being contrary to statute.

In 1452, it being rumour'd that Edward, earl of March, son to the duke of York, was advancing towards London; the queen, much terrified thereat, endeavoured to make what friends she could, and for that purpose came to this city; when, in full assembly, the commons resolved to advance an hundred marks, as a loan to the king; and the aldermen, at the same time, presented the queen with sixty marks, to which the commons added forty more; so that the king had now two hundred marks of the city: the citizens judged this a proper opportunity

unity to solicit a general pardon for all past offences, together with the grant of a new charter; all which they obtained, on paying a fine of twenty marks, and advancing to the queen the whole fee-farm of the city, for the last year, being 129l. 11s. 4d. The charter is dated at Westminster, March 17th. and consented to in full Parliament: it contains a restitution of all liberties; a general pardon of past offences; a confirmation of former charters; with a full power of using all liberties, ever granted by any foregoing charter, not heretofore made use of.

At this time the contests between the prior and city broke out afresh; which, after various expedients tried to conciliate all differences, but without effect, were at length settled by the good offices of the bishop of Norwich.

On St. Jerom's day, the court held their general commemoration, or anniversary obit, for the souls of the deceased benefactors to the city, (whose names and gifts were always on that day read out of a bead-roll kept for that purpose) at the chapel of the college of St. Mary in the Fields. The procession thither was as follows: the mayor, sheriffs, aldermen, common-council, the twenty-four constables of the city, thirteen poor persons clothed alike, who had 2d. each, and nine chaplains, to perform the exequies or service, each of which had 4d. At the same time, 6d. was given in bread to the prisoners in the Guildhall; the same sum to those in the castle; 4d. to each house of lepers at the city gates; 12d. for ringing; 4d. to the bellman; 4d. for lights; and 16d. for the herse*. This commemoration

* A temporary monument raised over a grave; also a carriage, in which corpses are drawn to the place of sepulture.

ration was kept annually, though not always on the same day, or at the same place; but mostly at this chapel, it being the place where the greatest part of the city business was at that time transacted.

In 1456, December 20, a shock of an earthquake was felt here; and in the year following, a French invasion being dreaded, the city raised two hundred men, which they sent for the defence of Yarmouth.

In the year 1460, during the contest between the houses of York and Lancaster, the mayor and aldermen raised forty armed men; and the commons eighty; and appointed William Rookwood, esquire, their captain; with whom they agreed for six weeks pay; at six-pence a day for each soldier, and sent them to the assistance of the king; who wrote them a letter of thanks, with a request, that they would maintain them for one month longer; which was readily complied with.

About the latter end of February, on account of the distracted state of the nation, it was resolved, that all the city gates should be kept locked, day and night, except five of them, which were to be constantly guarded: and in this state the city continued, 'till they received a letter from king Edward IV. acquainting them, that on the fourth day of March, he had taken upon him the government of the realm, and commanding them to proclaim him by the name of king Edward; and that all persons of what degree soever, between sixteen and sixty years of age, should arm themselves, and hasten to him with all possible speed: upon this, they directly proclaimed him, and raised a competent number of soldiers to support his cause. The king soon af-

ter

ter his accession to the throne confirmed all the city's former charters, by *infpeximus*, wherein they are every one recited at large.

On the first of March, 1463, the cathedral received considerable damage by fire: and this year the statute was made prohibiting the carrying any wool out of the kingdom; and so plentiful was corn, that a quarter of wheat was sold in Norfolk for 20d. a quarter of malt for the same price; and a quarter of barley or oats at 12d.

In 1467, an act passed for the true making of worsteds in Norwich and Norfolk: the worsted weavers were by this act authorised to elect every Whitmonday, four wardens of the same craft, living in the city; and the artificers in the county of Norfolk, four wardens more, living in the county: all which were to be sworn on the Monday next after Corpus Christi day, before the mayor of the city, and the steward of the dutchy of Lancaster, if in the county and present; and the said wardens, or the major part of them, as well within the city, as without, had full power for a year following, to survey all worsteds, and make such rules and ordinances, as they judged to be for the good of the craft. They were also empowered to search all worsteds in Norwich, Norfolk, Suffolk and Cambridgeshire, as well upon the loom as off; and to summon all persons who disobeyed this act, or their ordinances, before the mayor or steward, who might punish them at discretion: and every man was obliged to put his proper mark to every piece, on pain of forfeiture: the wardens were to assign certain places in the city and county; and appoint certain days in every week, when and where pieces were to be brought and searched by them; and if approved,

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then to fix their token or seal thereto, without fee or reward: and all mayors, sheriffs and bailiffs, whenever the wardens required them, were to attend, aid, and support them in their search. In 1468, this statute was extended to the county of Essex.

In 1469, the king was at Norwich, and received in a very grand and sumptuous manner.

In 1471, the commons granted thirty pounds yearly to the sheriffs, to enable them the better to pay the fee-farm rent of the city.

It is supposed that in 1472, the day of electing the mayor was changed, from the first of March, to the first of May; and that hath continued to be the day of election ever since.

In 1474, the king visited the city, and was presented with a sum of money by way of benevolence; notwithstanding which, the following year the city was taxed at 80*l.* 6*s.* 11*d.* for a whole tenth and fifteenth, raised for the payment of the forces employed in France.

In 1477, the plague raged so furiously throughout England, that, as Hollingshed says, thrice the number of people died in four months, that had been destroyed in the last fifteen years of war.

In 1478, the latter end of September, another pestilence broke out; and continued its ravages till November 1479: in which time, according to Nevile's account, there died an incredible number of people in this city: in the following year, on the 28th day of December, a severe shock of an earthquake was felt in Norwich and Norfolk, and almost
all

all over England; many buildings were overthrown by it, and considerable damage done in several places.

In 1482, the king granted to the mayor, sheriffs, and commonalty, two free marts or fairs, to be held within the city and county of the same; the first, ten days before the third Sunday in Lent, and ten days after; the second, upon the commemoration of St. Paul, (June 30) and twenty days after: with all liberties and customs belonging to such marts or fairs. This grant was exemplified under the broad seal; and the marts were at first very considerable; but are now reduced to one day fairs only: the most considerable of which is that kept on Lammas-day, near Hertford bridges.

In 1486, 1 Henry VII. on the rebellion of Lambert Simnel, who assumed the name of Edw. Plantagenet; the king, expecting an invasion of the eastern parts of the kingdom, made a progress through Norfolk and Suffolk, to confirm the inhabitants in their loyalty; and spent his Christmas at Norwich; when the city made him an handsome present: from hence he went in pilgrimage to our Lady's chapel at Walsingham, so famous for its miracles; where he made his vows; and after he had restored peace by a compleat victory, he sent his banner to be offered there, as an acknowledgment of his prayers being heard.

The kingdom was now visited with a new kind of disease called the sweating sickness, or dead sweat: it was so contagious, that scarce one in an hundred escaped it; those to whom it proved fatal, died almost as soon as taken; and what made it more terrible, was, that the same persons were liable to it.

several times: it began September 21, and lasted 'till the end of October. A remedy was found out by a learned native of this city, who generously published it to all the world.

Soon after, the old suit was revived between the prior and city, with respect to their several liberties: the prior insisting, that the site of the priory, Holmstrete, Tombland, Raton-row, &c. were not in the jurisdiction of the city. This contest lasted many years, and occasioned a very large expence to both parties.

In 1487, an earthquake was felt here on St. Thomas's day. And this year, the convent of the Carmelites, or White Friars, acknowledged the mayor and commonalty as their perpetual founders; who agreed to make a solemn procession annually, on the Assumption of our Lady, which was their foundation-day, to the said convent.

In 1489, it was enacted, that no butcher should slay any beast, within any city, borough, or walled town in England, or in the town of Cambridge; under the penalty of 12d. for every ox, and 8d. for every other beast so slain: but the towns of Berwick and Carlisle were excepted.

In 1490, the city sent the king a benevolence, together with twelve horsemen well armed, at an allowance of 12d. a day each man, 'till they were taken into his majesty's service; and the following year they sent twenty foot soldiers.

In 1492, the animosities between the city, prior, and the monks, increasing daily; the king, on a representation of the whole affair, directed the following letter to the mayor.

‘ By

‘By the K I N G.

‘TRUSTY and welle beloved, we grete you
 ‘welle: and whereas we ben enformed, that dyverse
 ‘and many old grete grugges and maters of vari-
 ‘aunce and debate, have been hangyng by many
 ‘yeres passed, betwixt the priour and church of
 ‘the cathedral church of our Cite of Norwyche,
 ‘and ther predeceffours on the one partye, and you
 ‘the mayor, the shirreves, and commynalte of our
 ‘said Cite, and your and their predeceffours, on
 ‘the othyr partye; wherein many communications
 ‘and treatyse have ben made by diverse notable per-
 ‘sons for th’ appeyng of the same; but as we ben
 ‘enformed have taken none effect; and thereby
 ‘grete inconvenienc be lykly to ensue. We there-
 ‘fore wole, and straitly charge you, that all man-
 ‘ner excuses ceassyng, ye be and personally appier
 ‘afore us and our counsayll at Westmynstre, in the
 ‘xvma of St. Mychell next; to th’ entent that afty-
 ‘the seid matyr of variauns, by us and our counsayll
 ‘thorowly herde, we may sette therein such direction,
 ‘as shall be consonant wyth our lawes, reason, and
 ‘good concyens, for the synall appeyng of the
 ‘same hereafter; not sayling hereof on peyn of
 ‘CCli. Latyng you wite, that we by oure other
 ‘like letters have yeven in strait comendment to
 ‘the seyd priour and hys brethren. Yeven at our
 ‘manor of Shene, the first day of Juyn.’

In compliance with the king's command, the mayor, recorder, and alderman Gardiner, were nominated to appear on behalf of the city, at the day appointed; when the principal matter in dispute being agreed on both sides, to be, whether the site of the priory, Tombland, Ratton-row and Holmstrete were in the liberty of the city, or not? on trial had

thereon, before sir William Hufe and Roger Townfende, a verdict was given in favour of the city. But notwithstanding this solemn decision, the mayor was again called up before the privy council, and commanded to go down and move the assembly to consent, that the priory, and all its liberties, might be formally exempted out of the county of the city, on the prior's paying them five marks a year, or eighty pounds down: this they would by no means agree to, but strenuously insisted on the king's charter; the consequence of which was, that the affair, after various appearances before the king and council, remained undetermined; and was productive of continual suits and indictments, during this whole reign.

In 1493, wheat was sold in London and Norwich at six-pence a bushel.

In 1495, it was enacted, that no man should be a worsted shearer in Norwich, unless he had served seven years as an apprentice, or was allowed of by the mayor, and masters or wardens of the company; that the worsted shearers in Norwich should make no ordinances, but such as the mayor and aldermen shall think necessary; that no inhabitant in Norwich, not being a sheerman, should keep a sheerman in his house; and that henceforward, the citizens of Norwich might take apprentices, notwithstanding the statute of 7th H. IV. But upon information to the parliament, that this statute was obtained with a crafty design of separating the worsted shearers, from the main body of shearmen, and making them a different craft or trade; so much of the act as related to worsted shearing, was repealed; and the remainder of it confirmed.

The

The same year an act passed, appointing particular towns, amongst which Norwich was one, for the keeping standard weights and measures, to seal others by; enacting, that no person presume to buy or sell, but by such sealed weights and measures; and empowering the officers of every city, burgh, or market town, twice in a year, to examine all weights and measures; to destroy such as be defective; and to fine the party offending, for the first fault 6s. 8d. the second 13s. 4d. the third 20s. and to set him or her upon the pillory: and further, 'that there be but eight bushels raised or stricken to the quarter of corn; and 14lb. to the stone of wool; and twenty-six stone to the sack.'

On the third of November died John Wellys, mayor, and Thomas Caus was elected in his room; but the corporation was obliged to procure a writ of *dedimus potestatem*, to authorise them to swear him; their charters having given them no such power, in cases of death.

In 1496, the city sent to the assistance of the king, against the Cornish rebels, twenty soldiers, well equipped and armed with brigandines†, and forty pounds to maintain them: eleven were raised by the aldermen, and nine by the commons.

In August, 1497, the king, queen, and countess of Derby, the king's mother, visited the city; and were received by the mayor with the following speech.

'Most excellent, most gracious, and most Xtien kyng, our naturall, our undoubted and rightful sovereyne leige lord. Here be your true feithfull
' and

† Coats of mail, plated and jointed.

‘ and most humble subgietts, maisters, the Meire,
 ‘ shiriffs and aldermen of this your citee of Nor-
 ‘ wich, whiche as wele for themselff, as in the name
 ‘ of all the commonailte, and inhabitants of the
 ‘ same, thank your heighness, as humbely, as reve-
 ‘ rently, and as hertyly, as any subgiets may do
 ‘ their soveraigne lord; for this, that it hath lekid
 ‘ you, of your most speciall grace, to be personally
 ‘ present, and to shew your most riall persone here
 ‘ among them in this your citee, to ther grettest
 ‘ erthly joy and comforte. And for a pleyn and
 ‘ oppen recognicion, that ye soveraigne lord, be her-
 ‘ tyly welcome to them all, and that all they be
 ‘ your feithfull lovyng subgiets in worde, will and
 ‘ dede, according to ye duty of ther alligeans; and
 ‘ how be it, that they ar more poore, and not of
 ‘ such welth as they have ben asfor these dayes; yet
 ‘ soveraigne lord, they offer, geve, and bring here
 ‘ onto your heighness a present, that is to say a cope
 ‘ (cup) with a hundred pounds of riall golde, con-
 ‘ teyned in the same; hertily beseeching you sove-
 ‘ reigne lord, of your most habundaunte grace and
 ‘ goodnes, yat it may be by your heigh comaund-
 ‘ ment benyngly so admitted, accepted, and recey-
 ‘ ved; not for the quantite or value of it, but for
 ‘ that it is goven and presentid, of very good and
 ‘ hertily affection: and moreover, thei specially be-
 ‘ seech your heighness, soveraigne lord, to be to this
 ‘ your feyd citee, and of the liberties of the same,
 ‘ speciall protector, bounteowse adjutor, and graci-
 ‘ ous soveraigne at all tymes; and all thei daily,
 ‘ shall prey almighty God hertily, for the prosperous,
 ‘ good and gracious encrease, conservacion, long con-
 ‘ tynuance, and magnificence, of your most riall
 ‘ estate and persone. Amen.

In 1501, John Rightwise, mayor, began building
 the cross in the market, and finished it in 1503: it

was a most commodious and handsome pile; but falling into decay, was sold in 1732, by the tonnage and city committees, for 125*l.* and soon after taken down.

In 1503, the city obtained a new charter, dated at Westminster, March 7, which contains by *inspeximus*, all former charters, with a full confirmation of them.

In 1505, Robert Adams, clerk, was burnt here for heresy; and the same year, great part of the city was destroyed by fire.

In 1507, one Thomas Norris was condemned by Richard Rix, bishop of Norwich, for the true profession of the gospel, and burnt.

On the 25th of April, a dreadful fire broke out, which raged with great violence for four days successively: and on the fourth of June following, the city was again visited with the same calamity, which laid it waste for two days and a night: by these two fires, from the best accounts, seven hundred and eighteen houses were destroyed; and almost the entire wards of Mancroft and Wymer, together with part of the ward beyond the water, converted into an heap of rubbish.

In 1509, 1 Henry VIII. we find the city greatly distressed on account of the late fires: it was a long time before the river and streets could be cleared of the rubbish: in the interim, to guard against future disasters of this kind, the court issued an order, prohibiting any new erected house, or other building to be covered with thatch. This year also, great part of the cathedral, with its vestry, all the ornaments thereof,

thereof, and books, were destroyed by a dreadful fire, which broke out on St. Thomas's night.

In 1512, a suit was commenced between the mayor and citizens of Norwich, and the mayor and citizens of London, for a custom in London called balliage; when it was determined that the citizens of Norwich were liable to no such custom: whereupon, all the liberties of the citizens of Norwich were allowed in the guildhall in London, and there entered.

In 1513, an act was made to prevent deceits in worsteds; by which none were to be calandred wet, but by persons who had served an apprenticeship to such craft, and whose cunning and craft had been admitted by the mayor of Norwich, and two masters of the craft, either in Norwich or Norfolk. This act was made perpetual in 1533; when it was also further enacted, that no dyer should be a calanderer, under the penalty of 40s. for every piece calandered, by, or for the use of the person who dyed it.

In 1515, the lady Mary, sister to the king, and her consort the duke of Suffolk, visited the city in their return from France; and were nobly entertained.

On the second of March, 1520, queen Catherine came to Norwich; and at the same time cardinal Wolsey was here.

In 1524, through the mediation of cardinal Wolsey, a composition and final agreement was sealed between the prior and the city at the guildhall, on the second day of September; by which the city resigned all jurisdiction within the walls of the priory;
the

the whole site thereof being hereby acknowledged to be part of the county of Norfolk, and in the hundred of Blofield: and the church gave up all right of jurisdiction in every place without their walls, and within the walls of the city; so that now Tombland, with the fairs kept thereon, and all things belonging to those fairs; Holmestrete, Spytelond, and Ratton-row, with their letes, were adjudged to belong to the city, and to be part of the county thereof.

The city also resigned to the church, all right and prescription of commonage in Eaton and Lakenham, and on the prior's lands in either of those towns*; on the prior and convent's conveying to the citizens in fee, eighty acres of pasture, parcel of the said common, (now called the town close†) and six feet of ground round the said eighty acres to dig a ditch to inclose them: and granting them a liberty of passing and repassing to and from the said eighty acres, with all kind of beasts in the highway; and to and from Hertford-bridges, in the highway; and to water them there.

In 1525, the king granted the city another charter, confirmed by parliament; in which the late composition

* Formerly the whole of the land, extending from St. Stephen's-gate towards Lakenham, and from thence to Hertford Bridges, and so to Eaton, was common pasture, and the fee of the prior: who by agreement entered into with the citizens had granted them a right of commoning thereon; on their paying to the prior's manors of Lakenham or Eaton, for every ox or cow feeding in either of those parishes, 1d. or in both, 2d. a year; and also 1d. or 2d. for every five sheep, according as they fed in one, or both of those places; the prior's tenants in Lakenham and Eaton, had an unlimited right of commonage there; and the prior reserved to himself and successors, the right of bruery, turbary, &c. and a power of inclosing and breaking up forty acres of the said ground.

† Now converted into a farm, the rent of which is annually distributed amongst the freemen.

composition and agreement between the city and prior is fully recited and established, and the following new privileges granted, viz. That if any mayor die in his office, or be lawfully removed, or displaced; that then the sheriffs, citizens, and commonalty, by assembly in the guildhall, may choose an alderman, that hath not been mayor for three years before, to serve the offices of mayor and escheator for the remainder of the year; who shall be sworn immediately after his election, in like manner as other mayors are: and the same to be done in case of the death or removal of a sheriff.

In 1527, corn was so very scarce, that it rose to the extravagant price of 26s. 8d. a quarter, and occasioned many insurrections of the common people; several of whom were executed, for the outrages and excesses their contempt of the laws had led them to commit.

In 1530, the king was declared supreme head of the church; and acknowledged so by act of parliament in 1535.

The finding freeholders to serve on juries, having frequently been attended with great difficulty; it was this year, 1531, enacted, that in all cities, boroughs, and towns corporate, felons might be tried by jurors not having freeholds, provided they be freemen, and worth forty pounds in goods,

In 1534, an act passed for re-edifying those parts of the city laid waste by the late fires; by which it was enacted, that if the owners of such void grounds, should by the space of two years after proclamation made by the mayor, for all persons to build or inclose their grounds, neglect to rebuild such ground,
or

or sufficiently enclose the same with walls of mortar and stone; that then it should be lawful for the mayor, &c. to enter upon such vacant grounds, and hold, and retain them to their own and their successors use for ever, discharged of all rents and outgoings whatsoever; provided that within two years after such entry made, they either rebuild, or enclose them as aforesaid. In the same year, the council chamber at the Guildhall, and the prisons underneath, were rebuilt at the expence of 208*l.* 10*s.*

In 1535, an act passed for recontinuing liberties in the crown, by which all cities, boroughs and towns corporate, had their liberties and privileges fully confirmed.

Another act also was made, by which it was enacted, that charitable collections should be made for the relief of the poor, and poor's boxes placed in every church; and that no one should give any money in alms, otherwise than to the common boxes, or gatherings: but the act was not to extend to the prejudice of friers mendicant, or to abbots, priors, &c. who were bound to give alms in money, victuals, lodging, clothing, &c. by any good authority or ancient custom. The design of this act seems to have been, to make way for the dissolution of abbeys, &c. for in the same sessions, all monasteries, not having lands of above 200*l.* a year value, were given to the king, his heirs and assigns for ever, 'to do and use therewith, his and their own wills.'[†] Indeed it is enacted, that for the keeping up hospitality, all persons and bodies corporate, having the site

[†] By this act near four hundred houses were dissolved, the yearly value of whose lands amounted to 32,000*l.* Their moveables were reckoned at 100,000*l.* and the number of religious persons ejected at ten thousand.

site and demefne lands of fuch houfes, fhall be bound under the penalty of 6l. 13s. 4d. a month, 'to keep, or caufe to be kept, an honeft continual 'houfe and houfhould, in the fame fite or precinct; 'and to occupy yearly, as much of the demefnes in 'ploughing and tilling of husbandry, &c.' as the abbots, or their farmers occupied for twenty years before this act: but this part of it has been but little regarded.

In 1537, the commons rofe at Walfingham, on account of the fuppreffion of pilgrimages to the image of the Virgin Mary there, but were foon quieted.

And in the following year, at the fpecial inflance of lord Cromwell, all the remarkable images, to which particular pilgrimages and offerings had been made, together with the fhrones of faints, were removed; and all orders of friers and nuns totally fuppreffed. The images of our lady at Walfingham and Ipſwich, were carried to London, and with feveral others burnt at Chelſea: and on Trinity Sunday, the monks of the cathedral changed their monkifh apparel, for that of prebendaries, and ſecular canons. §

In 1538, Thomas Cromwell, lord privy ſeal, the king's vicegerent, ſent injunctiions to all biſhops and curates, charging them to take care, that an Engliſh Bible, of the largeſt ſize, be placed open in each pariſh church, for every one to have recourſe to; and

§ The clergy were at this time divided into ſecular and regular: under the former claſs were reckoned reſtors, vicars, and curates: under the latter, abbots, priors, monks, friers, &c. as living, ſub regula, under the rule of that order into which they had entered.

and at the same time another injunction appeared, commanding the use of parish registers.

Letters patent were passed, bearing date the 6th of April, 1530, and confirmed by authority of parliament, purporting, that whereas by other letters patent, dated May 28, in the 19th year of the present king, the precinct within the priory is exempted out of the jurisdiction of the city, and is constituted part of the hundred of Blofield, in the county of Norfolk; and also, that by other letters patent, the prior and convent are converted into a dean and chapter, and made a body corporate; and that now the said dean and chapter, being desirous to give up their letters patent incorporating their said precinct with the county of Norfolk; the king therefore, with the consent and good liking of the said dean and chapter, as well as of the mayor, aldermen, and common council of the city of Norwich; doth hereby acknowledge his acceptance of the said surrender, and ordain that, for the time to come, the precinct shall be reckoned as part of the city and the county of Norwich; and that the city may use such liberties in the precinct, as are not contradictory to the ancient liberties formerly used there by the prior and convent; all which liberties are hereby reserved and confirmed to the dean and chapter, in as ample a manner as they ever had been heretofore used and enjoyed by the said prior and convent. In consequence of this grant, the following agreement was entered into between the city and the dean and chapter, viz.

That if any affray, quarrel, or misdemeanor against the king's peace, happen in the precinct or close, in the presence of the mayor, or any other justice of the peace of the city; or any vagabond, or sturdy beggar

beggar come into their presence in the precinct; or if any opprobrious, or contemptuous words be spoken to the mayor, or justices of the peace within the precinct, the mayor, or justices of the peace, may take up every such offender, and carry him to the common city gaol; provided it be not the dean himself, or any of the prebendaries, or their officers, or servants. And if any complaint or action, real or personal, be commenced, levied, or entered in any court of the city, the process shall be directed to the bailiff of the dean and chapter's liberty, there to be served and executed; and every such mandate, process, &c. shall be delivered to the said dean, or to one of the prebendaries there, and if they be all absent, to one of the canons, or to the bailiff of the liberty, twenty-four hours at least before the return of the same; and the officer that delivered it, shall certify upon oath, in the Guildhall, the delivery thereof to some one of the said persons; before any process of non omittas, to enter into the said liberty, shall be awarded by the mayor, justices of the peace, sheriffs, or any of them. And neither the dean, prebendaries, nor canons, nor their servants, inhabiting in the precinct of the said close, not being free of the city, shall be called before the mayor, &c. in any city court, to be sworn on any juries, inquests, &c. neither shall they have any manner of custom, amerciements, fines, nor pains, for any cause or offence, committed or done within the precinct, levied upon them, otherwise than has been accustomedly paid by the said dean, prebendaries, canons, or their servants and officers. And no warrant is to be granted, by any persons whatever belonging to the city, to be executed in the close, or precinct, against any of the members of the cathedral, their servants, or officers, inhabiting in the said precinct, before that the said mayor, or justice of the peace,
hath

hath informed the dean, or one of the prebendaries there resident, by whom or by what person any such request (for a warrant) is to them made.

Thus were peace and amity settled between the church and city, on a much more stable foundation than ever had been hitherto effected.

In the thirty-first year of the king, the general dissolution of religious houses was effected by an act then passed, by which they all became vested in the crown: and the following year the privilege of sanctuary was taken from all places whatsoever, except parish churches, church-yards, cathedrals, hospitals, churches collegiate, and chapels dedicated and used as parish churches, and the sanctuaries to them belonging; and also except such places as shall by this act be appointed places of tuition and privilege; amongst which Norwich was constituted a sanctuary for life*.

In 1541, it was enacted, that no one should buy any worsted yarn in Norwich or Norfolk, but only such weavers or other artificers as shall work or weave it, or cause it to be wrought or woven, within the city of Norwich, or some other market town in Norfolk; on 4*s.* forfeiture for every pound of yarn so bought, and not wrought as aforesaid; one half to the king, and the other to the informer; and that no yarn should be carried out of the king-

H dom

All persons who had taken sanctuary in any church, for any crime, excepting murder, rape, burglary, robbery on the highway, &c. might abjure to any place privileged by this statute; so that it was not full, as to the number thereby limited, which was twenty persons; who were to be registered, and called over every day by the governor, appointed by the king; and the bounds and limits of all such places, were to be fixed by the lord chancellor.

dom unwrought, under the same penalty: this act was to continue only 'till the last day of the next parliament; but by the first of Edward VI. it was made perpetual.

In 1543, a new cross, with a crucifix carved on one side, and the city arms on the other, was set up at Hardley, in the presence of the sheriffs; in the place where 'the shrevys of Norwyche yerely do 'kepe a court,' and this was the extent of the city liberty on the river Wensum at that time.

Upon a representation made, that divers goods had been carried by water to Yarmouth, and there exported contrary to law; and various things coming up the river, as salt, coals, &c. sold by defective measures, and herrings unlawfully packed; in order to prevent these abuses for the future, a water bailiff was appointed with an allowance of twenty shillings a year from the commons, and meat and drink from the sheriffs; together with a moiety of all forfeited goods.

In 1544, the mayor's feast was, for the first time, kept at the new hall, or friars preachers church, which, with the site of that convent, had been lately conveyed to the city.

In 1545, one Rogers of Norfolk was condemned and suffered martyrdom, for opposing the six articles*.

In

* In 1539, an act passed for abolishing diversity of opinions in certain articles concerning the Christian religion; it is more commonly known by the name of the Bloody Statute; and enacts the penalty of hanging or burning against those,

1. Who by word or writing denied transubstantiation.

2. Who

In 1546, on the twenty-eighth day of January, died king Henry the VIIIth, whose exequies were celebrated here with great pomp; as appears by the following notes taken from the chamberlain's account. ' Imprimis, the charge of a dyryge*, with ' three masses, and an herse set at Chryſt's church† ' for the soul of king Henry the eighth. Paid for ' all charges of a herse with one hundred and twenty ' lyghts and divers floryshes, hangyngs and a mor- ' test‡ of wax, 40s. To the peynter for six scoge- ' ons§ of the kyng's armys made with fine gold and ' bice 12s. and for six other scogeons 3s. Paid for ' makyng a traverse about the herse, that no man ' shou'd come within it, and for rasyng an altar ' within the same, 25s. Item, gave to thirteen poor ' men, that satte about the herse at dyryge and ' masses within the traverse, in the tyme of the ser- ' vyce in the quire, 2s. For fetchyng things bor- ' rowed as a bere, fourms, a tabil for the altar, black ' hangyngs, crosse, basyn, &c. 9d. Item, gave to ' the clerke of Chryſte church for many pains about ' the herse, hanging the altar, ryngyng the clocher|| ' bells, &c. 1s. For cleaning a peice of black fre- ' sado that went about the traverse which was fore ' dropped with wax, 8d. &c.'

H 2

At

2. Who maintained that communion in both kinds was necessary.
3. Or, that it was lawful for priests to marry.
4. Or, that vows of chastity may be broken.
5. Or, that private masses are unprofitable.
6. Or, that auricular confession is not necessary to salvation.

* Dirge: a solemn service used at interment; from the teutonic, *dirke*, to praise or extol.

† The cathedral, most commonly called Christ's church, though dedicated to the Holy Trinity.

‡ An image of the deceased.

§ Escutcheons

|| Or steeple.

At this time the proclamation for the free fair on Tomblaud ran as follow. ‘Whereas our sovereign lord king Henry the VIIIth. by his letters patent, sealed with his great seal, hath granted to the mayor, sheriffs, citizens and commonalty of the city of Norwich, and to their successors, that they, their heirs, and successors may hold and kepe in the said city of Norwich, one sayre yerely, to be holden from the rising of the sun on the Saturday next before the feast of Pentecost, and to endure continually to the fall and going down of the same, on the Monday next after the feast of the Holy Trinity, by ten days, with all rights and commodities to a sayre appertaining. as in the same letters patent of our said sovereign lord king Henry the VIIIth. more at large it doth appear. Wherefore, all manner of persons, that will come to the said sayre, with their merchandise, goods and chattels, shall and may freely come, to and from the same sayre, with their said merchandise, good and chattels, without any toll, or other custom, to be taken of them, or any of them, for the same, during the said fair; and that all neat cattle and horses be bought and sold in the castle ditches and meadows there; and all sheep cattle in the streets of the city, as they have been accustomed; and all other chafery wares and merchandise at Tomblaud, and in the market of the said city; and if any should happen to be wronged by any officer of the said fair, that he come to Mr. Mayor of the said city, declaring the same, and those wrongs shall be redressed by the said mayor, according to justice; and also if any man will sue by plaint, according to the law, for any contract or offence, or other personal action, that shall happen to be done within the time of the said fair, let him keep his day at the Guildhall of this city before the steward of the said fair, and he shall be heard.’

The

The parliament repealed the statute called the fix articles; together with all acts or statutes, touching, mentioning, or in any wise concerning religious opinions, or the use of the scriptures in the English tongue.

On the last day of October, 1548, died Edward Wood, mayor; and on the fifth of November, William Rogers was chosen by the sheriffs and commons, exclusive of the aldermen, who suffered him to be sworn peaceably the same day; wisely concluding, that if they made any opposition, the blame of the approaching troubles, which they foresaw were ready to break out, and which did actually break out the following year, would be laid upon them.

Amongst various causes assigned for the numberless complaints and murmurings of the common people, the principal seems to be the inclosing the commons and waste lands, by which they foresaw that they were likely to be reduced to great misery. The protector, in order to redress these grievances, published a proclamation, commanding all persons who had made any new inclosures, to open them again by a fixed time. But the common people, taking advantage of this disposition in government to remedy the evils under which they laboured, rose in many parts in a tumultuous manner, and levelled the fences of the new inclosed lands, without waiting to see whether the owners of those lands would comply with the proclamation, or not. The most dangerous commotions were those raised in Devonshire and Norfolk, two very remote counties, but which seem to have adopted the same plan of action. They openly declared their hatred of all gentlemen; whom they taxed with covetousness, pride,

extortion and oppression: and in the whole of their proceedings, avowed the principles of the ancient levellers.

The inhabitants of Attleburgh, Eccles, Wilby, and the neighbouring towns, began the disturbances in these parts, by throwing down the fences which separated the common belonging to the manor of Wilby, from the adjoining ones of Attleburgh and Harpham. This being effected, they continued quiet 'till Wymondham fair, July 7, where collecting themselves together, they committed many outrages in that neighbourhood. They here pitched upon one Robert Kett, an inhabitant of Wymondham, a daring, resolute fellow, to be their captain, with whom they joined in commission William Kett, his brother, a butcher of the same place; a man remarkable for his desperate hardiness. The reputation of their leaders drew to them a great number of idle and profligate persons; so that now being, as they thought, sufficiently strong, and equal to any enterprize, they marched forward, after having laid waste Hetherfet, Wymondham, and most of the adjacent villages; and on the 10th of July encamped at Bowthorp, where they were joined by many disorderly people from the city.

Thomas Codde, then mayor, with several of the aldermen and principal inhabitants, went to the camp of the rebels, and used every method to dissuade them from their treasonable practices, and to return quietly to their own homes; but without effect. For they now perceiving that if they continued in small bodies they might be easily crushed, drew together their scattered parties, and proceeded in one body by Sprowston to Mouthold heath; having been denied a passage through the city. Here they

they seized on the noble palace belonging to the earl of Surrey, built on the site of the priory of St. Leonard, and, from its situation on the brow of the hill, called Mount Surrey. This they converted into a prison, after having destroyed the whole of the furniture; therein confining Sir Roger Wodehouse, sergeants Catlyn and Gawdy, with many other gentlemen, whom they had apprehended in their progress. The citizens immediately dispatched a messenger to know the king's pleasure in this critical conjuncture; and as they could not raise forces without his majesty's express command, they resolved to put the city into the best posture of defence they were able, and to keep constant guard themselves, for fear of surprize. Besides this great camp (as they called it) on Mouthold heath, the rebels had a smaller one at Kising-chace, from which being soon drove, they came and joined their chief captain Kett; as did, at the same time, a large body from Suffolk, after having made an unsuccessful attempt upon the town of Yarmouth.

In order to keep up some shew of religion, divine service was performed in the camp both morning and evening, by Thomas Couiers, at that time curate of St. Martin's at the Palace; whom they obliged constantly to pray for success to their undertakings: and to put some gloss upon their cause, they compelled the mayor, Thomas Aldrich of Mangreen-hall, and Robert Watton, an excellent preacher, whom they chose to be their spiritual adviser, to be present at all their consultations, and to undertake with Kett the administration of their affairs: and by their prudent behaviour, the rebels were restrained from many excesses, which their madness prompted them to commit.

The meeting with no opposition, encouraged them to issue out warrants for furnishing the camp with provisions, in the following form; ‘ We the king’s friends and deputies, do grant licence to all men to provide and bring into the camp at Moushold, all manner of cattle and provision of vittels, in what place soever they may find the same, so that no violence or injurie be done to any honest or poore man; commanding all persons, as they tender the king’s honour and roiall majestie, and the releef of the commonwelthe, to be obedient to us the governours, and to those whose names ensue.’ Signed Robert Kett, &c.

A court of justice was now erected, consisting of Kett, and two assistants out of every hundred; which usually sat on a large spreading tree, floored and roofed for that purpose; from thence called the oak of reformation. From this court warrants were issued for the apprehending of many of the principal gentlemen of the county; and for throwing down the fences of commons lately inclosed.

Their number was by this time increased to sixteen thousand, and their camp strongly fortified and stored with arms and ammunition of all kinds; and with so great a profusion of provisions, that a fat sheep was sold for a groat.

In this distressed situation, the citizens behaved with the greatest prudence and loyalty; and amongst the rest, Dr. Matthew Parker, afterwards archbishop of Canterbury, eminently distinguished himself: for one day going into the camp, as he frequently did, on purpose, if opportunity offered, to remind them of their duty, and to persuade them to return to it, he found Kett and his associates standing under the
oak

ROBERT KETT *sitting under the OAK of REFORMATION*
assuming Regal Authority.



oak of reformation, earnestly pressing the mayor to deliver up the keys of the city, and to resign the government thereof into his hands; to which Coddle stoutly replied, ‘that he would give his blood and
‘life out of his body, before he would by villainy
‘treacherously forsake the city, or through fear or
‘cowardice wickedly cast off his allegiance to the
‘king.’ The matter being debated with a good deal of heat on the part of the rebels, the doctor prudently retired; and the next morning, taking with him his brother, Thomas Parker, afterwards mayor, went early to the camp, hoping by that time that their passions would be cooled. He arrived there whilst Coniers, their chaplain, was reading the Litany; and judging this a proper opportunity for the purpose, stepped up into the oak, and from thence preached an excellent sermon; in which he earnestly exhorted them to use with moderation the provision they had then in the camp, and not riotously and lavishly waste and consume it; he further advised them, by no means to seek revenge of private displeasures, nor to chain or keep in irons those they had taken prisoners, nor to defile their hands with blood, in taking away any man’s life wickedly and cruelly; and in conclusion of the whole, wished them to have regard to themselves and the common wealth, and to leave off their rash enterprize; to accept of the king’s proffered mercy, and to shew him such honour now in his tender years, as might give them an assurance of enjoying him hereafter in his more ripe and flourishing state. The doctor had hardly finished his discourse, to which his audience had been very attentive, when a profligate fellow cried out, ‘How long shall we suffer this hireling
‘doctor, who being waged by gentlemen, is come
‘hither with his tongue, which is loosed and tied to
‘serve their appetite?’ but for all his prating, let us
‘bridle

‘bridle them, and bring them under the order of
‘our law.’

A tumult hereupon ensued, and several arrows and javelins were thrown at the preacher, who had most probably been sacrificed to their ungovernable fury, had not their chaplain very prudently and seasonably set the *Te Deum*; and by the assistance of some singing men then present, performed it so elegantly, that the rebels taken with the musick, had their attention so drawn from the object of their rage, as to give him an opportunity of escaping into the city. The next day the doctor, at St. Clement's church, took occasion, from one of the lessons, to expatiate on the nature and consequences of these riotous proceedings, in the hearing of several of the rebels, who suffered him to conclude his discourse without any interruption: however, on his coming out of the church, they took occasion to tell him, that they had been credibly informed, that he had three or four horses very able to serve the king, and therefore charged him to have them ready immediately after dinner, for their use: the doctor took very little notice of what they said to him, but on getting home, ordered some of his horses shoes to be taken off, and their hoofs pared to the quick; and others to be dawbed with ointment, as if they had been lamed with travelling: the rebels finding them in this condition, thought them not worth their meddling with. Soon after, the doctor perceiving that he could prevail nothing with them, prudently withdrew from the city, and happily escaped to Cambridge.

Numbers of gentlemen were daily brought to the camp and imprisoned; and large sums of money extorted from the city to save it from fire and pillage,

lage, with which it was frequently threatened; and which it had certainly undergone, but for the prudence and activity of the mayor and principal inhabitants. An accident happened, which, in appearance, gave some sort of sanction to the cause of the rebels, and proved the means of deceiving many ignorant persons, and drawing them over to their party: several commissions directed to the gentlemen of the county, authorising them to use force for the repressing these commotions, unfortunately fell into their hands; from some of them they erased the names, and inserted their own in their rooms; from others they took the seals, and affixed them to forged commissions of their own drawing up; and then put them up at publick places: to induce the unwary and inconsiderate to conclude, that what they did was by the king's authority.

Their number being now encreased to upwards of twenty thousand, they grew so disorderly that Kett found it extremely difficult to keep them within any sort of bounds: whatever was brought into the camp was consumed in the most wasteful and gluttonous manner; for besides swans, geese, hens, ducks, and all kinds of fowl without number, about three thousand bullocks and twenty thousand sheep were destroyed in a few days. In every part of the county the parks were laid open, and what deer they could catch, they killed and brought to the camp: and so wanton were they grown in iniquity, that they would oftentimes bring the gentlemen out of prison chained two and two together, to the tree of reformation, and demand of the people assembled there, what should be done with the prisoners; who would cry out with one voice, hang them! hang them! though they could give no other reason for this rash judgment, but that they were gentlemen, and therefore not worthy to live.

Mr.

Mr. Leonard Sotherton, a citizen of Norwich, who had escaped to London on his life being threatened by the rebels, attended on the king's council, and informed them of all their proceedings, their daily increase, and the destruction they denounced against the city and all gentlemen they could meet with: informing them likewise, that he had great reason to think, that many of them would willingly lay down their arms and embrace the king's pardon, if offered. Upon this a herald was sent directly with Sotherton to Norwich; who entering the camp declared, 'That the king had granted his free pardon to all that would depart to their homes; and, laying aside their armour, give over their traitorous begun enterprize.' Hereupon almost all the multitude cried out, God save the king's majesty: and at the repetition thereof, many kneeled down, and with tears in their eyes commended the king's mercy; which they would have immediately embraced, had not Kett fiercely and stoutly answered, 'That kings and princes were accustomed to grant pardons to such as are offenders, and not to others; and that he trusted he needed not any pardon, sith he had done nothing but what belonged to the duty of a true subject; and herewith he besought them not to forsake him, but to remember his promise, sith he was ready to spend his life in the quarrel.' The herald on hearing this called him traitor, and commanded John Petibonne, the sword bearer of Norwich, to arrest him for treason; which occasioned so great confusion, as to determine him to leave them, plainly foreseeing, that they would accept of no pardon; at the same time crying out with a loud voice, 'All ye that be the king's friends come away with me.' The mayer and several other gentlemen, who had been confined there, attended him, and entered the city by Bishopsgate,

gate, which was immediately shut, to prevent the rebels following them; this happened on the twenty-first day of July. As soon as possible, orders were issued for shutting up the rest of the gates; and setting at liberty those gentlemen whom the rebels had imprisoned in the castle, and other parts of the city. The citizens likewise undertook to guard the walls and gates, in hopes, that by depriving the rebels of the means of transporting victuals to their camp from that side of the river, they would be obliged to move their quarters. The next step was to ram-pire up Bishopsgate; and for their further defence ten of their largest ordnance were placed in the castle ditches; and the remaining city forces, not employed in guarding the walls, were appointed their particular rendezvous on any emergency, either in the market place, or cross streets. Things being thus disposed, a brisk cannonading began both from the city and camp: when the rebels perceiving that their artillery could have but little effect whilst it remained on the top, removed it to the foot of the hill, and from thence began to play against the walls; to answer which the citizens removed theirs from the castle ditches into the meadows, from whence a continual firing was kept up the greatest part of the night. But the chief difficulty the magistrates had to encounter with, was to keep the common people, who were principally inclined to favour Kett's cause, from carrying him intelligence of whatever was concluded upon for the defence of the city; it not being in the power of the magistrates so far to restrain them, as to prevent their frequent passing to and from the camp, and carrying with them ammunition of various kinds, which they often took by force from the inhabitants.

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The communication being thus cut off with the country on the other side the river, the camp began to be much distressed for want of provisions; upon which Kett sent two of his company to demand a truce for a few days, with liberty of bringing provisions to his camp through the city, threatening in case of refusal to lay it waste, with fire and sword; the mayor and aldermen returned for answer, that they would not suffer traitors to have any passage through their city: this enraged the rebels to that degree, that rushing violently down the hill, they made a most desperate attack upon Bishopsgate, but were as bravely repulsed: till some of their party within the city spreading an alarm, as if the rebels had entered on the other side, so far drew off the attention of the citizens from that part where the attack first began, as to leave it almost defenceless; this the rebels perceived, and quickly turned to their advantage, for part of them having swam across the river, beat off the guard from the gate, and opened a passage for their whole force. The first thing they did was to convey all the ammunition and military stores they found there to their camp: whilst they were thus employed, the herald, who waited to see whether they would submit to the king's mercy, the time fixed for their complying with the terms of it not being yet expired, proceeded directly with the mayor and principal citizens to the market place, and made them a second offer of free pardon, if they would lay down their arms, and depart quietly to their several homes; withal assuring them, that all those who neglected this opportunity of mercy, should be punished with death.

Kett now perceiving that matters were coming to a crisis, seized on the mayor and many of the principal inhabitants, and kept them in irons at Surrey house;

house; where some of them remained in that situation till his troops were defeated, and he himself taken.

Codde was a man of remarkable integrity, and extremely beloved by the citizens; who, fearing his life to be in danger from the frequent threats of the rebels, and their often jesting upon his name, and calling out to one another ‘Let us come together to-morrow, for we shall see a Codde’s head fold in the camp for a penny;’ applied themselves to Thomas Aldrich*, a man of great authority amongst them, and through his influence so far regained him his liberty, that he was permitted to be at large in the camp, and even sometimes to go into the city: but as he could not continue there, he appointed Augustine Steward his deputy, and committed to him the government and defence of it in his absence.

The council finding on the return of the herald, that nothing but force would avail, sent down William Parr, marquis of Northampton, with fifteen hundred horse to relieve the city: he was accompanied by the lords Sheffield and Wentworth, sir Anthony Denny, sir Henry Parker, sir Richard Southwell, sir Ralph Sadler, sir John Clere, sir Ralph Powlet, sir Richard Lee, sir John Gates, sir Thomas Paston, sir Henry Bedingsfield, sir John Suliard, sir William Waldegrave, sir John Cutts, sir Thomas Cornwallis, &c. knights; many esquires and gentlemen,

* A man, who by his wisdom, gravity and modesty, had gained the respect of all men; and gotten such an ascendancy, even over these profligate wretches, that they seldom neglected his advice: by which means he was enabled to be of the utmost service to his country, in restraining them from many violences, which his authority kept them from committing.

tlomen, and a small number of Italians under the command of Malatesta, an experienced foldier: this the rebels taking advantage of, filled the country with complaints that England was on the point of being conquered by, and subjected to foreigners. The marquis being arrived within a mile of the city, sent to demand entrance, and to have the government of it put into his hands: on which the deputy mayor, sheriffs, and principal citizens immediately waited upon his lordship, and delivered to him the sword, declaring their readiness to receive him into the city, and to obey him in all things, as the king's representative. The marquis entered the city by St. Stephen's gate, the sword being carried before him by sir Richard Southwell bare headed; and marching directly to the market place, gave the necessary orders for putting it into a proper posture of defence. The watch being set, the market was appointed for the general rendezvous, and a large fire ordered to be kept there: about midnight the rebels made a furious discharge of their artillery, from whence it was concluded that they designed to make a general attack; orders were therefore given, that all the gates on the opposite side of the city from the enemy, and the ruinous places in the walls should be rampired, to lessen the foldiers duty, and to keep together a larger body of them in case of necessity. Whilst these things were doing, the whole force of the rebels made a desperate assault upon the city, which numbers of them entered, and a terrible engagement ensued; in which the rebels, after having lost three hundred men, were forced to retire to their camp. The next day, the first of August, the rebels made a second irruption into the city, by the hospital meadows, and marching up Holme or Bishopgate-street, attacked the marquis's ordnance at the entrance of St. Martin's plain; when
a sharp

a sharp skirmish ensued, in which of the rebels about one hundred and forty were killed, and of the king's and city's forces about fifty; besides a great number wounded on both sides: the greatest loss sustained that day, was in the death of the much lamented lord Sheffield, who fighting bravely amidst the thickest of the enemy, was thrown by his horse falling into a trench; at which instant being surrounded by numbers of the rebels, one of them, whose name was Fulke, basely murdered him with a club; although he had discovered himself, and had offered the villain a very large reward to save his life: with him fell many other worthy gentlemen and valiant soldiers, who were that day buried in the church of St. Martin at the palace, as appeareth by the following entry in the register of that parish, '1549. the lord Sheffield with thirty-five others, were here buried August 1.' The rebels encouraged by the death of that noble lord, whom they greatly dreaded on account of his extraordinary reputation for valour and skill in war, broke into the city on every side, and by their numbers obliged the marquis to retire out of it. Upon the retreat of the king's forces, the rebels fired the city in different places, whereby Holmstrete, the hospital of St. Giles, Bishop's, Magdalen, Peckthorp and Berstreet gates, with a prodigious number of houses, and other buildings in various parts of it were entirely consumed; and the whole in all probability would have been in ashes, had not a great quantity of rain at that time providentially fallen. During this calamity, the houses of the wealthiest citizens were stripped of every thing valuable, especially of those who had fled; the rebels deeming such to be traitors, and enemies to their king and country.

These things being reported to the council, orders were immediately sent to John Dudley, earl of Warwick, a general of undoubted courage, and extensive experience, to march with the troops under his command, which had been raised for the Scottish war, to the relief of the unhappy citizens: he was accompanied by the marquis of Northampton, the lords Willoughby, Powis and Bray, Ambrose Dudley his son, afterwards earl of Warwick, and Robert Dudley, his brother, afterwards earl of Leicester, sir Thomas Gresham, sir Marmaduke Constable, sir Edmund Knevet, sir Thomas Palmer, sir Andrew Hammock, William Devereux, son to lord Ferrers of Chertsey, Hen. Willoughby, esq. and many of the principal citizens of Norwich, who joined the general at Cambridge.

On the 23d of August the earl rested his troops on the plain between Norwich and Eaton wood, and lodged himself at sir Thomas Gresham's at Intwood. While the army laid here, he sent Norroy king at arms, to summon the city; information whereof being brought to Kett, he obliged Augustine Steward, the mayor's deputy, and Robert Rugge, who was mayor the following year, to go and learn the earl's pleasure: upon being told that unless they immediately opened their gates, and gave the king's army quiet admittance, they would be deemed traitors, and punished as such; they answered, 'that they believed themselves to be the most miserable of men, in that they could not now fulfil their loyalty to their prince; which brought them under the unhappy dilemma of either losing their lives or their good name; but hoped his majesty would pardon them as they had not consented to any thing of this rebellion; but with loss of goods, and peril of life, as far as it was in their power, had done their
utmost

utmost to keep the citizens in good order, and dutiful obedience: but that, whereas there were great numbers of Kett's army poor and naked, without armour or weapon, who seemed as if they were weary of their doings, they humbly requested that it might please the earl once more to offer them the king's pardon, and they hoped it would be gladly accepted, and the further effusion of blood be thereby prevented.' The earl, fearing for those gentlemen whom the rebels detained in prison, sent Norroy with a trumpet, to offer them a general pardon; on his coming to the top of the hill, he began with reminding them of the king's gracious goodness, who had already several times offered them pardon, if they would return to their obedience; of the misery they had brought upon the commonwealth, the good of which they expressed so much veneration for; of the many murders, conflagrations, and other horrible crimes of which they had been guilty; of the abundant mischiefs they had brought upon themselves, and of what they must expect from the wrath of God and the king's army, now ready to execute it; further assuring them, that if they now refused to return to mercy and pardon, they must expect no further offers of that kind. Many of them hereupon seemed to be touched with remorse, and inclinable to return to their duty and allegiance; till some incendiaries, fearing a general defection, began to cry out that this was not the king's herald, but some impostor dressed in a gay coat, made up of church vestments, sent on purpose to deceive them with hopes of pardon, thereby the more easily to get them under the power of their oppressors; who no doubt would amply revenge themselves, when they had foolishly parted with every means of defence: this spirit of dissension was further inflamed by the indiscreet zeal of one of the

king's friends, who being provoked by the indecent words and actions of a boy, who grossly reproached both the king and his officer, shot him through the body: the confusion consequent upon this rash action hindered any further parly; for the rebels crying out that they were betrayed, retreated to another part of the hill, exclaiming against the treachery, as they termed it, of Norroy and his attendants. The earl finding all hopes of accommodation cut off, moved forward towards the city; and ordered part of his troops to force the postern, called Brazen-door, which the rebels had blocked up with stones and earth: another detachment entered at St. Stephen's gate, after having nearly battered it down, and at several breaches in the wall, which they had made between that gate and St. Giles's. The main body, under the command of the earl himself, marched in at Westwick or St. Bennet's gate, and proceeded directly to the market-place, where he fixed his head quarters: the inhabitants were commanded under pain of death to keep within doors, and to have their shops and windows closely shut; and two or three were hanged for disobeying the order: by this means the earl could know which of the citizens were concerned in the rebellion, whilst it gave opportunity to several, who had precipitately joined in it, of throwing themselves on the earl's mercy; who freely pardoned them on their complying with the above command. The carriages belonging to the army were all this time entering at St. Bennet's gate; but through hurry, no orders having been given to the drivers where to stop, several of them laden with guns, powder and other ammunition, were driven through the city as far as Bishopsgate, and there seized by parties of the rebels, who had not already quitted it; but capt. Drury coming up very fortunately, retook the greatest part of them, as they were

were conducting to their camp. The rebels who yet remained in the city, had frequent skirmishes with the earl's troops; intelligence whereof being carried to the earl, he marched directly by St. John's of Maddermarket church, into Wymer or St. Andrew's street, where the principal body of the rebels was posted, and immediately attacked them: the enemy received him with a cloud of arrows; but capt. Drury with his arquebussiers* plied them with so terrible a volley of shot, that they soon gave way, leaving one hundred and thirty dead on the spot, besides several prisoners, who were ordered to immediate execution; the rest fled to their camp, and to the great relief and joy of the inhabitants, left the king's troops in full possession of the city.

A misfortune happened which had like to have been attended with fatal consequences to the citizens, and greatly raised the drooping spirits of the rebels: the earl intending to march up the hill on the morrow, and to attack the rebel camp, left his ordnance without Bishopsgate under the guard of a troop of Welshmen; these being but few in number, the rebels concluded that they would not be able to resist a sudden onset, and rushing furiously down the hill, attacked them so vigorously, that unable to stand the shock, they were compelled to give way, and leave the artillery in the enemy's possession; the king's master gunner was shot through the head in the skirmish. The rebels being now supplied with a fresh stock of balls and powder, began a severe cannonade upon the city; in the course of which the walls and buildings received a considerable damage, but much less than they would have done, had not their skill in gunnery been very contemptible.

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temptible.

* Soldiers armed with arquebusses or muskets.

temptible, After this loss the earl ordered all the gates to be well barricadoed, and White Friars bridge to be broken down; and committed the defence of Bishopsgate and that part of the city to lord Willoughby; thus providing against any sudden assault from the enemy. The next day, being the twenty-fifth of August, notwithstanding the foregoing precautions, a large body of the rebels crossed the river at Conisford, and set fire to the houses in several places, whereby an incredible quantity of corn and other merchandize, there laid up to be conveyed to Yarmouth, together with almost two whole parishes, and many buildings in the neighbouring ones were consumed. The view of the rebels in this conflagration, was to divide the earl's troops, who they supposed would be so fully employed in extinguishing the fire, as to give them an opportunity of forcing some other part of the city, but the earl foreseeing their drift, gave orders for his soldiers to keep their several stations, leaving the care of stopping the further progress of the fire to the citizens themselves. This however cast a great damp upon the spirits of some of Warwick's officers, who despairing of success, would have persuaded the earl to have abandoned the city, as not having men sufficient to guard it; to which the earl stoutly replied, 'Do your hearts fail you so soon? or are you so mad to think, that so long as life is in me I will consent to such dishonour? should I leave the city, heaping up to myself, and likewise to you, such shame and reproof, as worthily might be imputed to us a shame for ever? I will rather suffer whatever fire or sword can work against me:' then drawing his sword, the rest of the nobles doing the same, he commanded them to kiss each other's swords, agreeable to ancient custom used in war, in times of extreme danger; thereby binding themselves

themselves with a solemn vow never to leave the city, until they had either vanquished the rebels, or died manfully in fight for the honour of their king and country.

On the twenty-sixth, being the day following, the earl received a very seasonable reinforcement, by the arrival of fourteen hundred Swiss soldiers; who were very kindly treated, and liberally entertained by the citizens, as the rest of the army had hitherto been. The rebels being persuaded that they must come to a general engagement the next day, kept up one another's spirits by the credit they gave to, and the frequent repetition of certain vain prophecies, and superstitious verses; such as

The country Groffs, Hob. Dick and Hick,
With clubbs and clouted shoon,
Shall fill the vale, of Duffin's dale,
With slaughter'd bodies soon.

And

The heedless men, within the dale,
Shall there be slain, both great and small.

By a wrong application of these equivocating prophecies, they were induced to quit an advantageous hill, that by its situation had enabled them to do the mischief they had already done, and rendered the earl's horse of but little service: being also pinched with the want of provisions, which the earl's parties had rendered more difficult to come at, they marched for the adjacent valley called Duffin's dale, after having set fire to their huts and tents, where they strongly intrenched themselves, and determined to hazard an engagement. The following day the earl marched towards the enemy, through

St. Martin's at Oak gate; but before he came within sight of them, sir Edmund Knevet and sir Thomas Palmer, knights, were sent to acquaint them, that so unbounded was the king's clemency, that if even now they would repent and lay down their arms, they should every one of them be pardoned, one or two only excepted. This offer being unanimously refused, the earl gave orders for the attack; which as soon as the rebels perceived, they placed all the gentlemen they had detained prisoners, in the front of the battle chained together, to the intent they might fall by the swords of their friends; but so prudently was the attack led on by captain Drury, that most of them escaped. The king's standard bearer being killed by a cannon ball, so affected the earl and exasperated his army, that he ordered a general discharge of his artillery to be made amongst the rebels; which seems to have so far disconcerted them, as to render them an easy conquest: for the earl's light horse coming up at the same time, broke in amongst them before they could recover themselves, or close their ranks. The main body of the rebels army being thus entirely broken, a general flight ensued, in which Robert Kett their principal commander took the lead; in the pursuit more than three thousand five hundred of the rebels were killed, and a great number wounded.

There remained still a party of reserve unattacked; who having barricadoed themselves strongly with the carriages belonging to the army, seemed determined to stand it out to the last extremity. In their situation the attacking them would have been desperate, and the forcing their intrenchments must have been attended with very great loss: the earl therefore to avoid further effusion of blood, once more offered them pardon, upon condition that they
would

would lay down their arms; which they said they were ready to do, if they could be assured of their lives; but that they looked upon this message only as a stratagem of the earl's to get them into his power, and then hang them up: upon this answer, orders were given for the attack; but before they were put in execution, as a proof of a most humane disposition, the earl sent to know whether, if he came himself and assured them of pardon, they would submit: to which they immediately answered, 'that they had such confidence in his honour, that if he would promise them the king's pardon, they would instantly lay down their arms, and rely on his and the king's mercy.' The earl here-upon went to them, and on Norroy's reading the king's commission, the whole company of the rebels crying out God save king Edward, thankfully embraced the terms of it. After the battle the whole of the plunder was given to the soldiers, who openly sold it in the market place. On the king's part many gentlemen of distinguished merit were slain, and amongst the rest Henry Willoughby, esq. son of sir Henry Willoughby, of Willoughby in Northamptonshire; — Throckmorton, — Lucie, of Northamptonshire; Giles Forster of Temple Balsal, Henry Wilby of Middleton hall, Thomas Lynsye of Charlcote, all in Warwickshire, esquires, with many others; the four last were buried in the chancel of St. Simon's church in one grave.

The next day, on intelligence being received that Robert Kett was apprehended in a barn at Swanington, the earl dispatched thither twenty horsemen, to conduct him to Norwich; and the same day nine of the principal ringleaders (the two Ketts excepted) were sentenced to be hanged, drawn and quartered at the oak of reformation; thirty at the gallows

gallows without Magdalen gate; and forty-nine at those by the cross in the market; in the whole about three hundred suffered. Some gentlemen who had been cruelly treated by the rebels, seemed to think that the earl had not made sufficient examples, and urged him to further instances of severity; upon which he nobly replied, ‘ There must be measure
 ‘ kept in all things, and especially in punishment
 ‘ with death we ought to beware that we do not exceed: I know well such wicked doings deserve no
 ‘ small revenge, and the offenders are worthy to be
 ‘ most sharply chastised: but yet how far shall we
 ‘ go? shall we not at least shew some mercy? is
 ‘ there no place for pardon? what shall we then do?
 ‘ shall we hold the plough ourselves? and harrow
 ‘ our own lands?’ and to shew the great regard he paid to his word, when some of the busiest of the rebels were brought before him, as persons proper to make examples of, upon Norroy’s telling him that they had submitted on offer of pardon, he declared that none should suffer who had accepted that offer.

On the day following, the earl, lords, and gentlemen, with the citizens, went to the church of St. Peter at Mancroft, and returned God thanks for this great deliverance; and the twenty-seventh of August, the day on which the rebels were defeated, was appointed by the corporation to be observed as a day of thanksgiving for ever: the entry of which is as follows. ‘ Be it remembered, that by the poure of
 ‘ Allmightie God, and of oure soveraigne Lord the
 ‘ King’s Majestic, K. E. VI. in sending down the
 ‘ noble Erl of Warwyck, his graces lyeutenant, with
 ‘ other nobills and men of worship, with his majesties poure into his worshipful citie; and by the
 ‘ goodness of God upon the twenty seventh day of
 August,

' August, one thousand five hundred and forty nine,
 ' the said Erle, &c. upon Mussholde heath vanquy-
 ' ed Robert Kette and all his hool number of adhe-
 ' rents of their most wicked rebellion, and del sup-
 ' presse them and delivered this cittee from the great
 ' daunger, trouble and peril it was in, like to have
 ' been lost for ever: wherefore by the good advyce
 ' of the Lord Thomas, now bishop of Norwich,
 ' with the assent of the mayor, sherreves, &c. it is
 ' ordeyned and enacted, that from henceforth for
 ' ever, upon the twenty seventh day of August yere-
 ' ly, for the benefitt that we obteyned by our delive-
 ' rance that day, the mayor for the time being, shall
 ' command his officers to gyve warnyng to every
 ' inhabitant in their ward to sper and shut in their
 ' shoppes; and both man, woman and child, to re-
 ' pair to their parish churches, after they have rung
 ' in, at the houre of seven of the klokke in the
 ' morning, there to remayn in supplication and her-
 ' yng divine service, and to gyve humble thanks to
 ' God, and pray for the kyng hartely, for that deli-
 ' very of this cittee, &c. and the servyce once doon,
 ' that every parish ring a solempne peall with all
 ' their belles, to the laud and praise of God, and
 ' the great rejoicing of the peopull for ever, and so
 ' to depart every man to his occupation or busyness.'

And to expresse their gratitude to the earl, and the
 high sence they had of his services, they placed the
 ragged staff, the cognizance or badge of that earl
 over all the city gates, and the doors of their dwel-
 ling houses. The two brothers Robert and William
 Kett, were committed to the tower of London, and
 being shortly after convicted of high treason, on the
 twenty-ninth of November in the same year, were
 delivered to sir William Windham, high sheriff of
 Norfolk, and by him conducted, the one to Wy-
 mondham, and the other to Norwich. Robert be-
 ing

ing brought to the foot of Norwich castle strongly ironed, was drawn up by a rope fixed about his neck, to a gibbet erected on its top, and there left hanging 'till his body was intirely wasted: William his brother had the like sentence executed upon him at Wymondham, and his body left to consume on the top of that steeple.

This Kett, as Fuller observes, was more wealthy than the generality of those of his business; and as Stow says, could spend fifty pounds a year in land, and was worth in goods above one thousand marks: his family was one of the most antient and flourishing in Wymondham, for in the twenty-second of Edward the Fourth, John Knyght, alias Ket, was a principal owner there: after his conviction it was presented at a court holden for the king's manor there, that Robert Knyght, alias Ket, who was hanged upon Norwich castle for treason, died seized of thirty acres of land held of the said manor, which escheated to the king; who of his great clemency regranted them to William, son and heir of the said Robert, and his heirs for ever. The earl, on his leaving the city, directed the magistrates to act by the king's commission, 'till a new charter could be obtained; their former ones becoming void on the delivery of the sword to the marquis of Northampton; the city from that time, being in the king's hands.

In November following a new charter was granted, dated the fourteenth of that month, in the third year of the king's reign: in it every former charter is recited at length and confirmed, beginning with that of Henry the Second; and all forfeitures of liberties, together with all suits and demands which he, or his successors had, or might have, for any thing

thing acted or done by the citizens, are by it released and remitted.

Peace being now restored, the parliament passed an act, remitting for three years to come, all fee farms paid by any city, borough, or town corporate, in England and Wales, provided that the said fee farms were expended in repairing their walls, bridges, gates, &c. and in setting the poor to work. The coin at this time became so greatly diminished by clipping, that in 1550 a proclamation was issued, ordering, that the shilling should go for no more than six-pence, and the groat for two-pence only.

In 1551, the prices of grain and provisions were as followeth; of wheat 7s. a comb; malt 4s. 6d. barley 4s. oats 3s. beef 1s. 6d. a stone; mutton 1s. 3d. a quarter; butter 3d. a pint; and hard cheese 2d. a pound.

About the middle of April, in the same year, the disease called *Ephemera Britannica*, *febris Anglicus*, the English sweat, or sweating sickness, broke out at Shrewsbury, and spreading by degrees all over the kingdom, ended its progress in the north, in the beginning of October.

In 1553, commissions were sent throughout the kingdom, to take to the king's use all the plate, vestments, money and ornaments belonging to the several churches therein; leaving to each of them one cup only, and a cloth for the communion table.

On the death of Edward VI. which happened on the 6th of July, 1553, the Lady Jane Grey, whom he had appointed his successor, by letters patent under the great seal, was proclaimed queen: but the
princess

princess Mary, the king's sister, resolving to support her claim, sent a message from Kenninghall in Norfolk, whither she had retired on the news of her brother's death, commanding the lords of the council to notify her accession to the throne; which they absolutely refused to do. During her continuance there, she was joined by many of the nobility and principal gentlemen of Norfolk and Suffolk, as sir Henry Jerningham, sir Henry Bedingfield, sir William Drury, sir John Shelton, sir John Mordaunt, son to lord Mordaunt, sir Thomas Wharton, son to lord Wharton, Mr. John Suiliard, Mr. Richard Freston, sergeant Morgan, Mr. Richard Heigham, the earls of Bath and Suffex, Mr. Henry Ratcliffe, &c. &c.

On the 18th of July the princess was proclaimed here; and one hundred soldiers, raised by the city for her service, were sent to join her at Framlingham castle, whither she had retired as to a place of greater strength than Kenninghall, and more conveniently situated for her retreating into Flanders, in case she had failed of success. The earl of Warwick, lately created duke of Northumberland, marched against her as far as St. Edmund's Bury, from whence, being disappointed of the succours he had been made to expect, he retired back to Cambridge, and there proclaimed the princess Mary queen.

On the 19th of July the lords proclaimed her in London: whereupon, breaking up her camp at Framlingham, then consisting of fourteen thousand men, she set forward for London, and entered that city on the 3d of August; and took possession of a crown, for which she stood principally indebted to the gentlemen of Norfolk and Suffolk.

The

The duke of Norfolk being now released from his imprisonment in the Tower, the citizens, to express the great regard they had of him, presented him at his palace of Kenninghall with a hoghead of white wine, one ditto of red, two ditto of claret, six sugar loaves, weighing sixty pounds, and two dozen of wax torches.

In 1555, wheat sold at 40s. a quarter, oats 16s. and barley at 32s. but the following year wheat fell to 10s. 4d. a quarter, barley to 4s. 4d. oats to 2s. 4d. and rye to 2s. 8d.

During this reign a furious persecution was raised against all who opposed the superstition and tyranny of the church of Rome; during which there perished in the flames, according to the most credible historians, five bishops, twenty-one divines, eight gentlemen, eighty-four artificers, one hundred husbandmen, servants and labourers, twenty-six wives, twenty widows, nine virgins, two boys, and two infants, one of them springing out of its mother's womb whilst at the stake. Besides these foregoing, sixty-four persons, of different ranks and stations, were presented for their faith; of whom seven were whipped, sixteen died in prison, and several laid under sentence of condemnation, but were happily delivered by the death of this bigotted queen, which happened on the 7th of November, 1558.

Those who suffered here, in the Lollard's pit without Bishopsgate, as contumacious heretics, were William Carman, of Hingham; Simon Miller, merchant of Lynn; Elizabeth Cooper, a pewterer's wife of St. Andrew's parish; Richard Crashfield, of Wymondham; Cicely, the wife of Edmund Ormes, of the parish of St. Lawrence, worsted weaver; William

liam Scaman, husbandman, of Mendlesham; Thomas Carman; Thomas Hudson, of Aylsham, glover; and Richard Yeoman, a devout minister, of seventy years of age, curate to that learned martyr Dr. Rowland Taylor, rector of Hadleigh in Suffolk.

The year 1558 is memorable for a severe mortality, which raged throughout the kingdom, attended with a great scarcity of corn and all other provisions: in this city died ten aldermen.

Ten days after the death of her sister, Elizabeth was proclaimed queen of England, and crowned the 13th of January following: on the 25th of which month the parliament met at Westminster, which passed an act for the uniformity of common prayer and service in the church, and administration of the sacraments; and declared the queen the supreme head of the church of England.

In 1560, the duke of Norfolk requested the city to assist the town of Yarmouth in making their haven, on which they sent them two hundred marks; on this express condition, that no impositions or customs should be laid on the citizens of Norwich; but that they were to be left in full possession of all such liberties as they had formerly enjoyed.

This year the earls of Northumberland and Huntingdon, the lords Thomas Howard and Willoughby, with many other nobles and knights, paid a visit to the duke of Norfolk, and were entertained with their retinue at the duke's palace: during their stay, they diverted themselves with shooting and other martial exercises on Mouthold heath. The guild happening at this time, William Mingay, esq. then mayor, invited them and their ladies to the feast; John
Suckling

Suckling, baker; Thomas Layer, and Christopher Layer, merchants; and Lawrence Wood, scrivener, being the four feaft-makers. At the entertainment the duke and duchefs of Norfolk fat firft, then the three earls of Northumberland, Huntington and Surrey, lord Thomas Howard, lord Scroop and his lady, lord and lady Bartlet, lord Abergavenny, with many other peers, knights and ladies, who all expreffed the greateft fatisfaction at their generous reception. The mayor's fhare of the expence was one pound twelve fhillings and nine-pence, the feaft-makers bearing the reft; his bill was as follows.

	£.	s.	d.
Eight ftone of beef, at 8d. a ftone, and a firloin by	-	-	0 5 8
Two collars of brawn	-	-	0 1 0
Four cheefes, at 4d. a cheefe	-	-	0 1 4
Eight pints of butter	-	-	0 1 6
A hinder quarter of veal	-	-	0 0 10
A leg of mutton	-	-	0 0 5
A fore quarter of veal	-	-	0 0 5
Loin of mutton and fhoulder of veal	-	-	0 0 9
Breft and coat of mutton	-	-	0 0 7
Six pullets	-	-	0 1 0
Four couple of rabbits	-	-	0 1 8
Four brace of partridges	-	-	0 2 0
Two Guinea cocks	-	-	0 1 6
Two couple of mallard	-	-	0 1 0
Thirty-four eggs	-	-	0 0 6
Bushel of flower	-	-	0 0 6
Peck of oatmeal	-	-	0 0 2
Sixteen white bread loaves	-	-	0 0 4
Eighteen loaves of white wheat bread	-	-	0 0 9
Three loaves of melfin bread	-	-	0 0 3
Nutmegs, mace, cinnamon and cloves			0 0 3
4lb. Barbary fugar	-	-	0 1 0
K			Sixteen

Sixteen oranges	-	-	-	0	0	2
A barrel of double strong beer	-		-	0	2	6
A barrel of table beer	-	-	-	0	1	0
A quarter of wood	-	-	-	0	2	2
Two gallons of white wine and Canary				0	2	0
Fruit, almonds, sweet water, perfumes				0	0	4
The cook's wages	-	-	-	0	1	2
				<hr/>		
Total				1	12	9

After dinner was over Johnny Martyn, a wealthy and honest man, of Norwich, addressed the mayor in the following speech:

‘Maister Mayor of Norwych, and it please your
 ‘worship, you have feasted us like a king. God
 ‘blefs the queen’s grace. We have fed plentifully,
 ‘and now whilom I can speak plain English, I hear-
 ‘tily thank you, maister mayor, and so do we all;
 ‘answer, boys, answer; your beer is pleasant and
 ‘potent, and will soon catch us by the caput, and
 ‘stop our manners. And so, huzza for the queen’s
 ‘majesty’s grace, and all her bonny brow’d dames
 ‘of honour. Huzza for maister mayor, and our
 ‘good dame mayorefs. His noble grace, there he
 ‘is, God save him and all this jolly company. To
 ‘all our friends round county, who have a penny
 ‘in their purse, and an English heart in their bodies,
 ‘to keep out Spanish dons, and papists with their
 ‘faggots to burn our whiskers.—Shove it about,
 ‘twirl your cap-cases, handle your juggs, and huzza
 ‘for maister mayor, and his brethren their worships.’

In 1565, the worsted manufacture being much decayed, the mayor, sheriffs, &c. waited upon the duke of Norfolk at his palace, to consult with him what were the properest steps to be taken on this occasion;

caſion; when it was reſolved to invite hither ſome of the ſtrangers who had fled from the perfecution raiſed againſt them in the Netherlands by the duke of Alva, and ſettled themſelves at London and Sandwich, under the queen's proteſtion; who had granted them a licence for the making Flanders commodities of wool in her majeſty's dominions. Upon the duke's application, and at his own charge, the queen granted letters patent for the fixing here thirty maſter workmen, with ten ſervants to each of them, in the whole three hundred and thirty Dutch and Walloons; who immediately on their arrival ſet up manufactures of bayes, ſays, arras, mockades, &c. and in a very ſhort time their number increaſed to three thouſand and upwards. The Dutch congregation had the choir of the friers preachers church aſſigned them for their religious aſſemblies, which they ſtill enjoy: the Walloon or French congregation, at the firſt made uſe of the biſhop's chapel; but afterward had the church of St. Mary at Tombland aſſigned them, which they alſo ſtill enjoy; though both congregations are now greatly reduced, and almoſt decayed. Theſe letters patent were ſent by the duke to Thomas Sotherton, then mayor, to be put in force; but the commons diſapproving the ſcheme, would not ſuffer the ſeal of the city to be put to the admiſſion of any ſtranger; upon which the court agreed to fix the ſeal of mayoralty, to the admiſſions of the thirty maſters. In conſequence hereof, twenty-four maſters were admitted on the part of the Dutch, and ſix on that of the Walloons; and divers rules and ordinances drawn up for their good government,

On a return made November 19, 1571, it was found that there were in the city eight hundred and ſixty-eight men of the Dutch nation; two hundred

and three Walloons; one thousand one hundred and seventy-three women of both nations; one thousand six hundred and eighty-one children, under fourteen years of age; in all three thousand nine hundred and twenty-five.

In 1575, the Dutch elders presented in court a new work called bombazines, praying to have the searh and seal of them to their use, exclusive of the Walloons, who insisted that all white works belonged to them; but the Dutch, as the first inventors, had their petition granted to them.

In 1582, on a second return made of the strangers settled here, they were found to be eleven hundred and twenty-eight men, thirteen hundred and fifty-eight women, eight hundred and fifteen children strangers born, thirteen hundred and seventy-eight children English born; in all four thousand six hundred and seventy-nine.

In 1567, the seal of the city having on it a representation of the Trinity was disused, and a new one engraved with the city arms. The following year, the two towers at the west end of the Guildhall, one of which was used as a treasury, and the other as a dungeon to the gaol, fell down through decay, and the end was rebuilt as it now remains. About this time post-horses were first established here, by agreement between the duke of Norfolk and the mayor, and three post-masters appointed; to each of whom was lent out of the city treasury, 3*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* without interest, and a stipend of 4*l.* per annum paid by the sheriffs; half of which was levied on the inn-keepers and tipplers, and the other half on the inhabitants: no person was to take any post-horses in the city, unless by warrant from the queen,
the

the duke of Norfolk, the privy council, or the mayor; or to use any one horse above twelve or fourteen miles together; for which was to be paid 2d. each mile outward, and 6d. to the guide for going, and bringing back the horses; the said horses not to carry a cloak-bag of more than ten pounds weight. The hire of the hackney horses was also fixed at 1s. for the first day, and 8d. each day after, till their re-delivery.

In 1570, the art of printing was introduced here, by Anthony Solen, one of the strangers; for which he was presented with his freedom.

In 1571, the poor being greatly oppressed for want of regular relief, John Aldrich then mayor, and Thomas Greene his successor, made many excellent orders and rules for their maintenance, and much benefited the city by erecting a bridewell at the Norman spittal.

On the 2d of June, 1572, the duke of Norfolk was beheaded on Tower hill, justly lamented by the inhabitants of this city, who in him lost a stedfast friend, and noble benefactor.

In 1573, died John Caius, doctor in physic, whose true name was Keye, a native of this city, being born here in 1510, the 2d of Henry VIII.

The same year, the citizens collected by way of benevolence, 87l. 12s. 7d. towards the repairing of Yarmouth haven.

In 1574, it appeared by the queen's musters, that Norfolk had six thousand one hundred and fifty able men on the muster roll, of which three thou-

and six hundred and thirty-two were armed; and the city of Norwich two thousand one hundred and twenty able men, of which four hundred were armed.

In 1575, the city procured sundry writs, directed to the mayors of London, Lynn, and many other places, certifying them, that the citizens of Norwich were free from all toll, pontage, &c. throughout all England.

In this year, on the seventeenth of May, died Matthew Parker, archbishop of Canterbury, son of William Parker, citizen of Norwich, and Alice Monings his wife. This great man was born in the parish of St. Saviour in this city, August 6, 1504, and brought up at the grammar school here. September 1, 1520, he was admitted of Corpus Christi or Bene't college in Cambridge, and on the fourth of March following elected bible clerk, and took his doctor's degree in divinity in 1538, being then fellow. In 1541, he was prebend of the second stall in the church of Ely; in 1544, chosen warden or master of Bene't college; in 1545, elected vice chancellor of the university, and a second time in 1548; presented by the college to the rectory of Landbeach near Cambridge; and made chaplain to king Edward VI. and by him preferred in 1552 to the deanry of Lincoln and prebend of Coldingham in that church: on queen Mary's accession to the crown he lost all his spiritualities on account of his being married, and retired during her reign.

Queen Elizabeth on her coming to the throne nominated Dr. Parker to the see of Canterbury; and he was consecrated on the seventeenth of December, 1559, in the chapel at Lambeth. His death happened

pened May 17, 1575, and his remains were deposited in the chapel at Lambeth, where they rested in peace 'till the time of the usurpation; when the palace there being converted into lay habitations, one Hardyng, who occupied the chapel, brutally dug up the archbishop's body, fold the leaden coffin, and threw the corps into an outhouse where he kept poultry: this being discovered after the reformation, the body was taken up and buried again in the chapel just above the litany desk, near the steps ascending to the altar. He founded a grammar school at Rochdale in Lancashire in 1564, and endowed it with 15*l.* per annum for the master's salary, and 40*s.* for that of the usher, to teach gratis the youth born in that parish. To the society of Corpus Christi or Benet college in Cambridge he added four fellowships; two from the increasful rents, and two of his own foundation, one bible clerk, and eight scholarships: five of the scholars to be elected from Norwich, one from Canterbury, one from Wymondham, and one from Ayltham; and besides gave to the master, fellows, and scholars of the said college, the advowson of St. Mary Abchurch, in London, and procured them a charter of mortmain to purchase 100*l.* per annum: he presented them also with three hundred and nine ounces of silver plate, doubly gilt; the sum of 100*l.* the interest whereof he appropriated to the finding a fire in the common hall, from All Saints to Candlemas; and 500*l.* to the increasing the commons of the fellows and scholars; and surrendered to them a lease with the improvement of 14*l.* 8*s.* yearly, for seventeen years: he granted to the register his whole commons, with one chamber, in that part of the college inhabited by the Norwich scholars, and annexed to his office that of senior bible clerk. To this city he presented one basin and ewer of silver, doubly gilt,

weighing one hundred and seventy-five ounces, to be used at the mayor's table; and to be delivered from mayor to mayor by indenture for ever; they are adorned with his arms, and name in a cypher: on the bason is the following inscription;

*Matthæus Parker, Norwicensis Archiepiscopus Cantuar. dedit eidem civitati 1. Jan. An: Dni: 1569. et anno consecrationis suæ 11. Etatis vero suæ, 66.**

In 1566, the archbishop offered the city 200l. if they would assure to the master and fellows of Benet college in Cambridge, an annuity of 10l. for which that college was for ever to receive at the nomination of the mayor and major part of the aldermen of Norwich, for the time being, three scholars 'out of the schools, at or in the said city of Norwiche, 'or Aylesham in Norfolk,' each of them to receive of the college 2l. 13s. 4d. yearly; their tuition, chamber rent, washing, barber, &c, freely, without any thing being paid therefore: on the twenty-fourth of June the indentures for that purpose were sealed between the city and college, in which the city settled an annuity of 10l. per annum, issuing out of the manor and farms of Hethel and Carleton in Norfolk, to be paid half yearly, the college to pay eight pounds thereof yearly, for the exhibitions of the scholars aforesaid. 'The mayor and the 'more part of his brethren the aldermen shall appoint for scholars, such as be, or shall be born 'within the city, being betwixt the age of fourteen 'and twenty years, well instructed in the grammar; 'able to write and sing, and if it may be able to 'make a verse, and such as shall be of honest parents,

* Matthew Parker of the city of Norwich, archbishop of Canterbury, gave this to the said city, Jan. 1, 1569, in the 11th year of his consecration, and 66th of his age.

'rents, and brought up in the fear of God, and
 'disposed to enter by God's grace into the ministry,
 'in that vocation to serve God and his church;
 which scholars, after three years continuance, if found
 to dislike the study of divinity, are to be removed,
 upon notice given to the mayor and aldermen, by
 the master and fellows: in which case they are to
 nominate others in their stead: otherwise to enjoy
 their exhibitions six years from their admission. If
 the mayor, &c. send any scholar not fit to be admit-
 ted, the college shall certify their refusal of him,
 but must have him first examined by the professors,
 who must also declare his unfitness; and no scho-
 larship shall be longer vacant than six weeks: the
 fellows to have two weeks to certify, and the city a
 month to elect: the profits in the vacancies to go to
 the naperye of the college common table: and no
 scholar is to absent himself more than one month in
 a year, and that with the permission of the master
 and president. The remaining 40s. to be paid to
 such preacher or preachers as shall be yearly nomi-
 nated by the college 'to preach and declare one ser-
 'mon at the town of Thetford, and therefore to
 'have yearly 6s. 8d. one other sermon at Wymond-
 'ham in the county of Norfolk, and therefore yearly
 'to have 6s. 6d. one other sermon within the green
 'yarde in the city of Norwich, and therefore yearly
 'to have 6s. 8d. and one other sermon in the parish
 'churche of St. Clement by Fybridge in Norwiche
 'aforesaid, and therefore yearly to have 10s.' the
 remaining 10s. to be distributed as follows, to the
 mayor 1s. to the two sheriffs 1s. 4d. to the parson
 or curate 8d. to the town clerk 6d. to the sword
 bearer 6d. to the four serjeants at mace 16d. and to
 the clerk of the parish of St. Clement 4d. provided
 they be present at the sermon preached at St. Cle-
 ment's church; to the clerk of that parish yearly for
 overseeing

overseeing the tomb of William Parker and Alice his wife (his father and mother) 12d. to the prisoners in the city gaol 20d. to the poor of St. Clement's 20d. and the portions of all such persons above mentioned, as shall absent themselves from the sermon at St. Clement's, to be equally divided between the said poor, and the prisoners in the gaol.

In 1570, he settled about ten acres of land in Eastfield in Mattishall, on the inhabitants there as feoffees, chargeable with an annuity of 50s. payable on the first day of May, for ever, to the vicar, church wardens, and overseers, who immediately after the sermon preached there on the Tuesday in rogation week, shall pay to the preacher 6s. 8d. to thirty of the poorest people in that parish, 1s. to one Thomas Sparrowe, and to the poorest of his name and kindred after him, 5s. and to the vicar, curate, or parish clerk, which ever of them shall undertake the teaching of children, 6s. 6d.

By indenture, bearing date August 6, 1568, the city, for the sum of 320l. advanced by the archbishop, granted to the college an annuity of 18l. per annum, for the founding of two Norwich fellowships, and two additional Norwich scholarships: each of the said fellows to receive a stipend of 6l. a year, and to be excluded from any share of such dividends as anciently belonged to the master and eight fellows of the first foundation; but as to any future increase, or augmentation of the society's revenues, they were to be equally benefited with the rest of the members*: the other 6l. of the annuity was allotted for the stipend of the two new scholarships, the scholars to be nominated by the mayor, and

* These fellowships are tenable with any pension, canonry or prebend, under the value of 10l. a year in the king's books.

and the major part of the aldermen of Norwich, in like manner as the three Norwich scholars are; and if there should be none fit to be nominated from the said city, then to be chosen from the grammar school at Wymondham; and in case of failure there, then from that at Aylsham; provided such so named be born in the city, or in either of the towns aforesaid: the two Norwich fellows always to be elected from such scholars. The college further bound themselves 'evermore to electe over and above the two fore-named Norwich fellows (if it maie be) foure of their nombre of followes out of the countie of Norfolk, born in any citie or town of the said shire, and in default of hable scholars to be found within the said college, to elect them from tyme to tyme out of anie other college in the said universite, &c.' He founded exhibitions also for three scholars, to be called Canterbury scholars; the first to be sent from Canterbury school, the second from Aylsham in Norfolk, and the third from Wymondham in the same county; each scholar to be a native of the town from which he is sent.

On the eighteenth day of September, 1583, John Lewes was burnt here for blasphemy; and in 1587, Peter Cole, of Ipswich, tanner; and on the fourteenth of January, 1588, Francis Knight, alias Ket, of Wymondham, A. M. suffered here for the same offence.

On Saturday the sixteenth of August, 1578, queen Elizabeth arrived at Braken-Ash, from whence after dinner, she proceeded on her intended visit to this city, and was met at Hertford bridges by the mayor and corporation, attended by the principal inhabitants. Here the mayor, after having addressed her majesty in an handsome speech, presented her with
the

the city sword, accompanied with a covered cup of silver gilt, containing 100*l.* in gold. The procession then set forward, the mayor carrying a mace or sceptre, which he bore before the queen to the bishop's palace, where she lodged. During her stay here, which continued till the Friday following, the time was passed in feastings and pageantries, many of them expressive of the trade and manufactures of the city. At her departure, her majesty knighted Robert Wood, esquire, then mayor; at the same time graciously declaring, that she had laid up in her breast such good will, as that she would never forget Norwich; and thanking him the mayor, aldermen, &c. for the dutiful treatment she herself had met with, and the kind regard shewn to every one of her train.

This time of joy and festivity was succeeded by a most severe affliction; for, as the Norwich roll says, 'The traines of her majesty's carriage being many
' of them infected, lest the plague behind them,
' which afterward so increased and continued, as it
' raged above a yer and three quarters after,' during which time, two thousand three hundred and thirty-five natives, and two thousand four hundred and eighty-two 'alyan strangers' died of it from August the twentieth, 1578, to February the nineteenth, 1579: amongst the former were ten aldermen.

This year John Elwyn of Heigham, in the liberties of the city, but without the walls, being elected sheriff, was requested to take a house within the city and dwell there during his continuing in that office; and on his refusing so to do, it was unanimously resolved, that if any person hereafter chosen sheriff shall refuse to reside within the city, he shall forfeit one hundred marks: whereupon the said sheriff in
court

court declared that he would pay the fine, if he did not comply with the order in a week's time.

In 1580, on the Wednesday in Easter week, towards the evening, was felt a shock of an earthquake; which, Stow says, was very violent in Kent, and many other places.

In 1582, the water was conveyed from the New-Mills to the cross in the market, and the dial set up on the north side of St. Peter's steeple, towards the expence of which the court contributed.

In 1583, the plague broke out again, and eight or nine hundred persons died of it, the principal part of which were strangers. George Shipdham was executed in the town clofe, for the murder of his wife and children, and hung on a gibbet there; but in 1584, Henry Shipdham, his brother, obtained a licence to take him down.

In 1588, upon the news of the Spanish invasion, the city gave 100*l.* towards fortifying the town of Yarmouth; and on the fifteenth of August, sent three hundred men for its defence. In the same year the plague broke out here again, but did not rage violently.

In 1591, White-friars bridge, and (as some accounts say) Colliary bridge were built of freestone, being of wood before: and now the city was again visited with the plague, which carried off six hundred and seventy-two persons, in less than four months time. At a court held the ninth of June it was enacted, that henceforth the new elected mayor should be always chosen on May-day, and sworn into his office on the Tuesday before Midsummer-day;

day; except in the case of Midsummer-day falling on the Wednesday, then to be sworn on the Tuesday se'nnight before that day. The city having realized as much as their licence of mortmain enabled them to do, by the purchase they had lately made of Shropham farm, appropriation and advowson, it was resolved to apply for another licence to amortize 200l. per annum; which passed the great seal in 1594.

In 1593, there happened so great a drought, that many cattle perished for want of water; but in the year following, from the twenty-first of June to the end of July, it scarcely ceased raining day or night. The charges of the mayoralty having of late much increased, the city added 33l. 6s. 8d. to their former allowance of 66l. 13s. 4d. so that the whole now was 100l. per annum.

In 1595, provisions were so scarce, that wheat sold at 20s. a comb, rye at 15s. barley at 10s. oatmeal at 20s. beef at three shillings a stone; the best sheep at 14s. a piece; lambs at 5s. calves at 20s. fat fowls and capons at 3s. 4d. pigeons at 3d. rabbits at 8d. and cheese at 4d. a pound; prices at those times very extravagant.

In 1596, the act passed for erecting hospitals and workhouses for the poor.

In 1597, it was agreed, that no one should serve the office of mayor a second time, unless at the distance of nine years from his first serving it.

In 1601, on Wednesday the 29th of April, about five o'clock in the afternoon, there fell a sudden storm of hail and rain, attended with violent thunder

der and lightning: whereby the upper part of the cathedral spire, which had been lately repaired, was beaten down; it fell on the north roof of the church, which it broke through, doing considerable damage thereto, as well as to the walls of the choir: the spire was split on the south east side from top to bottom, and more than twenty holes made therein large enough for a man to creep through; no other part of the city received any damage by this violent tempest. And on Christmas day at noon another shock of an earthquake was felt here.

King James I. on his accession to the crown. granted to the mayor, sheriffs, and commons of the city, a general pardon for all past offences whatsoever, to the twentieth day of March, in the fortieth year of Elizabeth, 1598.

In 1608, sir John Pettus, then mayor, built the fifth stalls by Fybridge, and the year following, the house over the spring without Bishopsgate.

In the summer of 1609, the city was visited by the plague, though but few died of it.

On the eighteenth day of June, being guild day, a sumptuous pageant was prepared at the new mayor's gate on Tombland, and fire works played off in the evening as was customary; some of which burbling, so extremely frightened the people, that through their hurrying away in crowds for fear of being hurt, thirty-three persons were trodden down and pressed to death: on which account, at a court held on the twenty-second of March, it was ordered, that no fire works should be played off on any feast or guild day, on the penalty of 20*l.* to be levied by distress, on the goods of any person transgressing therein.

On

On the last day of March, 1625, Charles I. was proclaimed here; and on the thirteenth day of May following, Thomas, earl of Arundel and Surrey, earl marshal of England, was appointed lord lieutenant of the county of Norfolk, and of the city of Norwich and county of the same.

On the twelfth day of July, a commission was issued out directed to the mayor, &c. authorising them to levy a tax on all the inhabitants, to be applied towards scouring the ditches, and the removal of all nuisances in and about the city; the better to prevent the spreading of the plague, which had lately broke out at Yarmouth, and been communicated to the town by the arrival of some infected persons from that place: these precautions not having the desired effect, the Black Tower on Butter hills was fitted up for the reception of the poor, labouring under that dreadful calamity. In September there died about forty in a week; and when it raged most violently, the number of burials amounted to ninety-one, of whom seventy-three died of the plague. In May 1626 it began to abate, and in the December following totally ceased. The number who died of it was one thousand four hundred and thirty-one.

Writs of quo warranto were brought against the mayor, &c. for refusing to furnish two ships of war demanded of them; who on trial, in 1629, obtained a verdict, having proved, that they neither used nor usurped any privileges but what their charters warranted. During this contest, the city raised a sum of money and presented to the king, by way of loan, as settled by the lord keeper, lord treasurer, comptroller and chancellor of the dutchy of Lancaster, who came hither for that purpose,

In 1627, an order arrived for the levying two hundred and fifty foot foldiers in the city of Norwich, and county of Norfolk, of which number the citizens were ordered to furnish twenty-five; but they would raise no more than seventeen, that being their full proportion. The determination of the courts on the writs of quo warranto brought against the city, not being agreeable to the promoters of them, the following letter was sent to Alexander Anguisti, esquire, mayor; John Thacker, and William Gostlin, sheriffs.

‘ After our hearty commendations, we have thought
 ‘ fit to let you understand, that upon the delivery
 ‘ here at court of the herring pies, which we lately
 ‘ received from you, we find divers very just excep-
 ‘ tions to be taken against the goodness of them;
 ‘ which we must require you to answer, and take
 ‘ such order, that the same may be amended for the
 ‘ future time, as you would avoid further trouble:
 ‘ the exceptions we take are these.

‘ First, you do not send them according to your
 ‘ tenure, of the first new herrings that are taken.

‘ Secondly, you do not cause them to be well
 ‘ baked in good and strong paste, as they ought to
 ‘ be, that they may endure the carriage the better.

‘ Thirdly, whereas you should, by your tenure,
 ‘ bake in these pasties six score herrings at least, be-
 ‘ ing the great hundreth, which doth require five to
 ‘ be put into every pye at the least; we find but four
 ‘ herrings in divers of them.

‘ Fourthly, the number of pies which you sent
 ‘ at this time we find to be fewer than have been

' sent heretofore, and divers of them also much broken.

' And lastly, we understand the bringer of them was constrained to make three several journeys to you, before he could have them, whereas it seemeth he is bound to come but once.

' To every of which our exceptions, we must pray your particular answer for our better satisfaction, that we may have no cause to question it farther; and so we bid you heartily farewell;

' Your loving friends

' Hampton court,
' 4th of Oct. 1629.

Pembroke

John Saville.
Rich. Manley.'

Upon the receipt hereof, the city promised to be more careful in the matter for the future.

This rent of herring pies is the ancient fee-farm of the city, settled long before its incorporation, or the building of Yarmouth, being at that time a very considerable fishing town, and is still paid by the sheriffs: the manor of Carleton is held by the tenure of carrying the pasties to court. In 1673. Thomas lord Richardson, baron of Cramond, lord of the said manor, acknowledged the having received of the sheriffs of Norwich, by Richard Eden his tenant, one hundred herrings, by the great hundred, viz. of the first new herrings that came to the city, in twenty-four pies or pasties, well seasoned. These pies are to be carried and placed upon the king's table, in whatever part of England he happens to be: and the persons carrying them are entitled to an allowance of six white loves, six dishes of meat

meat out of the king's kitchen, one flaggon of wine, one flaggon of beer, one truss of hay, one bushel of oats, one pricket of wax-candle, and six tallow-candles: they are now presented by the sheriffs of Norwich, the corporation being lords of the manor of Carleton.

In 1630, on the breaking out of the plague, the gate called Brazen-door, was appointed as a dwelling for the persons employed in burying those who died of it, and a prison for such infected poor as would not properly confine themselves; six houses were also erected on Bawer hills, near the great Black Tower, for pest houses, and an acre of ground inclosed about them with high boards: these precautions had the desired effect, so that in July following, the city being entirely clear of the distemper, the pest houses were ordered to be taken down.

In 1631, information being received that the plague had broke out in London, and that even five persons had died of it in this city, such wise precautions were immediately taken as put an effectual stop to the spreading of the contagion; not more than twenty or thirty persons dying of it.

In 1634, the plague broke out again in St. Augustine's parish, but never arrived to any considerable height: and the pinnacle of the cathedral, which had been much damaged by fire, was now completely repaired.

In 1637, Mr. Thomas Atkyn, alderman of Norwich, was elected sheriff of London; whereupon the city petitioned the lords of the council, but could get no redress: Mr. Atkyn then requested leave to resign his gown, which was granted him.

In 1641. the commons asserted their right of choosing the mayor, the aldermen having for some years past succeeded to that office by seniority, and elected alderman Thomas Carver.

In 1642, July the 12th, the parliament voted and declared the necessity of taking up arms: and on the twenty-ninth day of the same month, captain Moses Tréswell was apprehended and delivered up to the parliament, for endeavouring to enlist men into the king's service, after having been forbid so to do by the corporation. Soon after, the king issued two proclamations, requiring his subjects assistance against the rebels, but no regard was paid to either of them here. So far from it, the magistrates ordered a general muster of the trained bands and volunteers, and put the city into the best state of defence they were able, fearing an attack from those gentlemen of Norfolk and Suffolk who had declared for the king. As a farther proof of their zeal, in the month of February following, they sent fifty dragoons for colonel Cromwell's regiment. As soon as these were marched, they came to a resolution of raising a hundred more; and to mount them, gave orders for seizing the horses of those citizens who favoured the king's cause, and whom they distinguished by the name of malignants. The mayor, on his refusal to confirm these orders, was arrested by lord Grey, and carried prisoner to Cambridge, after having been obliged to appoint a deputy to act in his absence. On the twenty-sixth day of March, 1643, a hundred men were ordered to be raised and sent to Cambridge, to reinforce the associated army. The weekly contribution laid by parliament on the county of Norfolk was 1250*l.* to be raised in the following proportions: in the county of Norfolk 1129*l.* city of Norwich and liberty of the cathedral

53l. Lynn 27l. 11s. 10d. Yarmouth 34l. 16s. 5d.
and Thetford 5l. 11s. 9d.

Alderman Thacker being elected mayor for the ensuing year, a letter was sent to lord Grey, to beg the enlargement of the then mayor, on account of the great damage his private affairs had sustained by his long imprisonment: upon which his lordship discharged him, time enough to be present at the transferring his office to the new elect. At a court held on the twelfth day of July it was ordered, 'that captain Livewell Sherwood shall watch and guard the city, to-morrow the thirteenth instant, in regard, that *the vow and covenant is then to be taken*, for the appeasing of any stir or tumults that may arise within the said city:' and that the gates should be unstopped, upon the citizens promising to block them up again upon notice given. August the 12th, a meeting of the associated counties was appointed, on account of the danger with which the city was threatened on the approach of the enemy, and the castle ordered to be fortified. November the 2d, the excise office was opened at the house of alderman Parmenter*, for the payment of 6d. a barrel on small beer, and 2s. on all beer above the value of 6s. a barrel,

On the eighteenth day of December, the mayor held the sessions, neither recorder nor steward being present, and delivered the charge to the grand jury.

On the twenty-fourth of January, 1644, the day watch was discharged; but the night watch was still set, to serve on which, all the citizens under the degree of aldermen were liable; and the keys of

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each

* Where Jarrat Dashwood, esq. lately dwelt.

each gate were delivered to the constable of the ward, every night at nine o'clock.

By order of court on the ninth of March, seven popish pictures taken from St. Swithen's church, the angel and four evangelists from St. Peter's, Moses and Aaron, and the four evangelists from the cathedral, together with some other superstitious paintings, were publickly burnt in the market.

It having been agreed between the English and Scottish commissioners that 100,000*l.* should be immediately advanced to the Scots, to enable them to put their army in march for England, an order was sent down here for the levying 6000*l.* part of the said sum in the following proportions; in Norwich 265*l.* in Yarmouth 174*l.* in Lynn 132*l.* in Thetford 27*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.* and the remainder in the rest of the county of Norfolk.

In 1644, Wednesday the twenty-seventh day of March, the day appointed for a solemn fast, being also the coronation day, the observation of it was settled as follows; that the whole day should be solemnly observed as a day of humiliation, as other fast days have been; that the aldermen should attend the mayor to St. Andrew's church in the morning, and St. Peter's in the afternoon; and that at night, after the duty of the day was finished, the cannons should be fired and the bells rung; and every one left at liberty to make bonfires at his pleasure. A project was set on foot in the month of August, and a petition thereon proposed to be presented to parliament, for the uniting small parishes, and the providing a proper maintenance for an able ministry; but the promoters of it disagreeing as to the method in which it should be conducted, the whole affair was laid aside.

In

In 1645, the guild day was not observed with the usual state and parade, through fear of disturbances, on account of the king's taking the town of Huntington, and spreading the alarm into these parts.

In 1646, the plague made its appearance in Norwich and Dereham, but its effects were very inconsiderable. On the fourteenth day of November a violent flood laid great part of the city under water.

On the eleventh of November, 1647, captain Blackwell, by order of parliament, stripped the lead off the Bishop's palace and chappel, and afterwards let them out to poor people for dwelling houses.

In 1648, a petition was presented to the mayor, &c. subscribed by about one hundred and fifty persons, begging a more speedy and effectual reformation; and complaining that their faithful ministers were discouraged and slighted, the ejected ministers countenanced and preferred, old ceremonies and the service book constantly used, and the directory for worship almost totally neglected: further praying, that the ordinances against superstition and idolatry might be put in strict execution. The mayor having shewn but little regard to this petition, upon complaint made against him to the parliament, a messenger was dispatched to bring him before that house, and the following order entered in their journal. Die martis 18 April, 1648, post merid: 'Ordered by the commons assembled in parliament, that Mr. Christopher Baret, alderman of the city of Norwich, be appointed to execute the place of mayor of the city of Norwich, in the place and stead of Mr. John Utting, now mayor of the said city, in the absence and restraint of the said Mr. Utting.' The common people having a strong af-

fection for the mayor, began to assemble in great numbers, on the arrival of the messenger; threatening destruction to any one who should offer to carry the mayor away, and to prevent it, took possession of the gates and kept constant guard there. The next day being Monday, a very numerous body of them assembled in chappel field, from whence they proceeded to the King's Head in the market, where the messenger then was, and who very narrowly escaped out of town alive. The rioters then proceeded to plunder the houses of many persons whom they suspected to be enemies to the mayor, or favourers of the parliament's cause: they afterward went to the committee house, where the county arms were lodged, which they rifled; and arming themselves, committed many outrages, before the arrival of colonel Fleetwood's light troop then quartered in the county: upon the troopers entering the city they immediately attacked and dispersed the rioters; many of whom retiring to the committee house, were miserably destroyed by the explosion of more than ninety barrels of gunpowder, which by some accident took fire. The damage done to the adjacent buildings by this most terrible shock, was very considerable; above one hundred persons lost their lives, or were miserably wounded: many of them by the fall of timber and stones carried to a considerable distance by the force of the powder*. The day following the mayor voluntarily set forward for London, and surrendered himself to the parliament; and was confined till July the 1st, when he was released, after a fine of 1000*l.* had been set upon him and alderman John Tooley, payable to the corporation of Norwich; which they afterward compounded for 400*l.*

A commission

* The committee house was situated on the spot where Bethel, and the houses on the east of it, belonging to Thomas Starling, esq. now stand.

A commission of oyer and terminer, for the speedy bringing to justice the late rioters, was opened on Christmas day; and out of one hundred and eight persons prosecuted thereupon, seven received sentence of death, and were all executed on the castle ditches on the second of January, together with two old women condemned for witchcraft. This year the guild day was not observed publicly through fear of riots.

On the thirtieth of the same month, 1649, king Charles I. was beheaded at Whitehall, between the hours of one and two in the afternoon.

In April, the city petitioned the parliament to be eased in their taxes, by reason of the great decay of its trade, and the poverty of its inhabitants; and that proper measures might be taken to open a foreign trade. And in July following another petition was presented, praying, that the justices of peace for the city might be empowered to act in the precinct of Christ's church, and to unite parishes, and provide for the ministers thereof out of the revenues of the cathedral.

In 1650, William Tooke, of Ickenham, was elected sheriff, and kept his sheriffalty at his house in Tooke's wood. The same year, the pulpit was brought from the Green-yard adjoining to the cathedral, and placed in that belonging the new hall in St. Andrew's; in which hall an exchange was now opened.

December 16, 1653, Oliver Cromwell was declared lord protector of England, Scotland, and Ireland, after having turned out the parliament, which had sat more than twelve years; and which from that circumstance, was called the long parliament.

In

In 1654, June 24. the ordinance was published for the six months assessment, for the maintenance of the armies and fleets of the commonwealth, after the rate of 120,000*l.* a month for the first three months, and 90,000*l.* a month for the latter; towards each monthly payment of the last sum, the city and county of Norwich raised 240*l.* and the county of Norfolk 466*l.*

On the death of Oliver Cromwell, which happened September 3, 1658, the mayor received letters from the privy council notifying that event, and the election of his son Richard Cromwell to the dignity of protector; and commanding him to proclaim the said Richard protector of the three kingdoms; which was accordingly done on the seventh of the same month. The protector's honours were but of short continuance; for in the month of April 1659, the army obliged him to dissolve the parliament which he had convoked; and soon after deposed him from the protectorship.

King Charles II. was solemnly proclaimed here, and on the thirteenth day of May, 1660; and the twentieth of the same month was observed as a day of general thanksgiving for the restoration of his majesty and the royal family, and the ancient constitution, both of church and state. The city having in the year 1650 purchased of the state the fee farm of the city, at that time of the value of 132*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.* now sealed an instrument of resignation of the said fee farm; and moreover, presented his majesty with 1000*l.* as a testimony of their duty and loyalty.

In 1665, the plague broke out here and made dreadful ravages: the burials in the space of twelve months

months amounted to three thousand and twelve, of whom two thousand two hundred and fifty-one were taken off by that fatal distemper. During its continuance, at the instance of the justices for the county of Norfolk, the market was appointed to be held in the town close. The city was not quite cleared of the infection 'till toward the latter end of the year 1667; when, on its entirely ceasing, the nineteenth day of September was ordered by the bishop to be observed as a day of general thanksgiving to Almighty God, for his great mercy in putting a stop to its further progress.

In 1670, the contest which had a long time subsisted between the mayor and aldermen on the one part, and the sheriffs of Norwich on the other part, concerning the payment of the fee farm rent, was determined in favour of the latter; and it was adjudged by the barons of the exchequer, that the said payment belonged to the mayor, &c. and that the sheriffs were entirely discharged of it. But notwithstanding this solemn decision the mayor, &c. by application to the king and council, obtained an order that the fee farm should be paid by the sheriffs, on the court's continuing to them their usual allowance.

Lord Henry Howard, who on many occasions had shewn a particular regard for this city, as a further mark of his esteem, presented it with a very magnificent mace of silver gilt, and a gown of crimson velvet, to be worn by the mayor on any extraordinary occasion.

In 1671, the said lord Henry Howard, who the year following was created earl of Norwich and duke of Norfolk, entertained the king and queen,
together

together with the dukes of York, Monmouth, Buckingham, &c. at the duke's palace, in a most sumptuous and magnificent manner. During his majesty's stay here; he conferred the honour of knighthood on that eminent physician, doctor Thomas Browne, author of *Religio Medici*, and many other learned books; who was born in 1605, and died on the nineteenth day of October 1682, in the 77th year of his age, and lies interred in the church of St. Peter of Mancroft.

In 1673, fell a very deep snow in the month of February, which laid upon the ground seven weeks: on its thawing it occasioned so great a flood, as to damage considerably most of the bridges in and near the city.

In 1681, his royal highness James duke of York paid the city a visit. The same year, after the king had set forth a declaration containing his reasons for dissolving the two last parliaments, which declaration, by his majesty's order had been published and read in the churches, the tide of loyalty ran so very high, that addresses were presented to him from every part, approving his conduct in general: that from Norwich, which ran highest for the prerogative, was presented at the King's Bench as a public libel, by the grand jury of Middlesex; but the court took no notice of it. And further to express their zeal for government, at an assembly held the twenty-first day of September, 1682, it was carried on a vote, forty against twenty-two, for surrendering the charter into the king's hands; and it was accordingly surrendered, notwithstanding the strongest remonstrances of above nine hundred citizens against it.

By

By the new charter, Robert Patton, earl of Yarmouth, lord lieutenant of Norfolk and Norwich, was appointed recorder; on his death, in 1683, he was succeeded by his eldest son William, earl of Yarmouth; who at an assembly, held on the nineteenth day of July, produced letters patent under the great seal of England, empowering him to appoint a deputy recorder: and accordingly nominated John Wakehouse, esq. to that office.

On July the 25th, 1689, the king commanded the corporation to admit thirty quakers to the freedom of the city, and to dispense with their taking the oaths usual on that occasion; but this the corporation resolutely refused to comply with. December the 1st, Henry duke of Norfolk, at the head of three hundred knights and gentlemen, proceeded into the market place, and openly declared for a free parliament; the mayor and the rest of the body corporate joined him there, and made the same declaration. A few days after, the common people pulled down the popish chappel, and demolished and burned all the furniture thereto belonging, and plundered several houses inhabited by Papists: but these commotions were soon put an end to, by the vigilance and resolution of the magistrates.

In 1692, Mr. John Larwood, one of the people called Independents, being elected sheriff, absolutely refused either to serve the office, or to pay a fine to be excused therefrom: upon which he was summoned to appear before the privy council, to give his reasons for such refusal; and upon his declaring that he was not qualified by law to serve that office, for that he never had received, or would hereafter receive the sacrament, according to the form made use of in the church by law established, he was ex-
cluded

cused therefrom; and a mandamus was thereupon issued out for the election of another sheriff.

In the year following Wasey and Pindar, (both dissenters) were elected sheriffs, but refused serving for the same reasons as before given by Larwood; and two others were chosen in their stead. Wasey and Pindar however agreed afterward to pay a fine; and Larwood, on a hearing of the case, was fined five marks by the judges; and subjected to be further fined by the corporation on any future refusal to serve the office.

About the same time the water works at the new mills were undertaken, and perfected in about two years.

In 1698 the winter proved very long and severe; when wheat rose to the enormous price of 44s. a comb. A quantity of snow fell on the third of May.

In the year 1700 the new hall in St. Andrew's was opened as a public exchange, to be used by the merchants, &c. for transacting business every day, from eleven in the forenoon to one in the afternoon, holidays excepted, and those times when the corporation business required the use of it. It continued open about a year, and was then shut up.

In 1701, a printing office was opened by Francis Burrows, and that noble art revived here, after having been discontinued for a number of years. The same year an act passed for lighting the streets of this city. Another act also passed in the same year, for erecting a court of conscience in this city; which has been of great benefit to the poorer sort of people both debtors and creditors.

On

On the twenty-third day of May 1701, the last year of queen Anne, war was proclaimed here against the French and Spaniards.

In 1703, Handley cross, situated at the extent of the city's jurisdiction on the river, was repaired at the expence of the city.

In 1704, happened a remarkable contest on the election of an alderman for the great ward of Conisford, in the room of Augustine Briggs, esq. On casting up the polls a majority appeared for Thomas Dunch; the mayor however swore Benjamin Austin, who on complaint made was afterward displaced, and Mr. Dunch sworn by mandamus. In the same year, the candidates for members to serve in parliament were Waller Bacon, John Chambers, Thomas Blofield and Thomas Palgrave, esquires; the two former had a majority, but not being freemen, the sheriffs made a double return: but after a full hearing in the house the gentlemen who had the majority were declared duly elected: the objection that the word gives, or citizens, must mean freemen, being overruled; for whether it did or not the case would not be thereby affected, for that the citizens by electing them made them such. William Blyth, esq. mayor, was by order of parliament, committed into the custody of a serjeant at arms for irregular and undue proceedings at the said election.

In 1705, the weavers hall was broke open and the books destroyed, since which time the custom of sealing of fluffs has been dilated.

In 1706, a great part of the city was laid under water by two violent floods, both of which happened in the month of November.

In

In 1709, wheat was sold here at 40s. a comb:

In 1711, the wherry, in its passage from Yarmouth to Norwich, was overset on Braydon, in the night of the fifth of October, by which accident twenty persons lost their lives.

The same year the act passed for erecting work houses, &c. in this city, by which it is enacted;

“ That from and after the first day of May, one thousand seven hundred and twelve, there shall be a corporation, to continue for ever, within the said city of Norwich and county of the same, and the liberties thereof, consisting of the mayor, recorder and steward, justices of the peace, sheriffs, and aldermen of the said city, for the time being; and of thirty-two other persons, of the most honest, discreet, and charitable inhabitants of the said city and county, in the four great wards in the said city, and the towns and out-parishes in the county of the said city; (that is to say) eight out of every of the said great wards; and of such other charitable persons as shall be elected and constituted guardians of the poor of the said city, in such manner as is herein after expressed; and the said first thirty-two persons shall be elected on the third day of May next ensuing, or within three days after, at an assembly of the said city for that purpose to be held, by the votes of the mayor, sheriffs, citizens and commonalty in common council assembled, or of the major part of them then present.

And the said thirty-two persons, aforesaid, shall continue in their office until others shall be elected in their rooms; and in case any of the persons so elected, or any other person to be at any time after
elected

electd in their room, shall, after their respective elections, happen to die, or be removed, then the mayor of the said city, or his deputy, within ten days next after the death or removal of such persons, shall summon and hold an assembly, to elect and choose out of the ward or wards, where the person or persons so dying or removed did belong, other or others in his or their place or places; which said assembly the said mayor, or his deputy, are authorized and required to hold, and give notice thereof two days at the least before the holding the same, by summoning the several justices, sheriffs, aldermen, and common council men of the said city, to appear at such election; which said mayor, recorder, and steward, justices of the peace, sheriffs, and aldermen, and thirty-two persons so elected, and hereafter to be elected, together with such other charitable persons to be elected, as is herein after provided, shall be, and be called, *Guardians of the Poor of the City and County of Norwich, and Liberties of the same*; and the said guardians, or the major part of them, shall appoint a fit person to be and attend as clerk at such respective courts.

In 1713, on the eleventh day of May, peace was proclaimed between Great Britain and France. In the same year the duke of Ormond was appointed lord lieutenant of Norfolk and Norwich, in the room of lord Townshend.

On the eighth day of March peace was proclaimed with Spain.

In 1715, on the seventeenth day of December, the first of George I. Mr. Thomas Hall, late of London, merchant, son of John Hall, esq. formerly mayor of this city, and lieutenant colonel of the

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militia

militia regiment, was interred in the church of St. George at Colgate. The body was preceeded by thirty-four boys, clothed at the expence of his executors, being the number of the years of his age, and by the greater part of the city clergy; the pall was supported by six batchelors, and the artillery company in black cloaks, with white gloves and silk knots, closed the procession. He left the interest of 200l. yearly, for a monthly sacramental lecture to be preached in some of the churches of this city*; to Bethel hospital 200l. to the charity schools in the city of Norwich, of the established church, 50l. and the like sum to those of the Protestant dissenters; and 100l. for the purchasing of a gold chain to be worn by the mayors successively, which weighs twenty-three ounces six penny-weights. Mr. Augustine Metcalf was the first mayor who wore it. In January following died sir Peter Seaman, knt. who made provision by his will, for the binding out two poor lads yearly for ever out of the several parishes of East Wymer ward, of which he was alderman by rotation; the first to be taken out of the parish of St. Gregory, where he was buried.

In 1717 died two mayors. ‡

In 1720, on the twentieth of September, a dangerous riot happened, under pretence of destroying callicoos, which arose to such an height as to oblige the sheriffs to call in the aid of the artillery company, at whose approach the rabble instantly dispersed themselves.

In

* They are now preached in the following churches; St. Peter of Mancroft, St. Andrew, St. John of Timberhill, and St. George of Colgate alternately.

‡ Richard Lubbock, July 26, and Thomas Bubbin, October 30; on whose death Anth. Parmenter was elected.

In 1722, an act passed for the better qualifying the manufacturers of stuffs and yarn, in the city of Norwich, to bear offices of magistracy in the said city, and for regulating the elections of such officers; which took place on Midsummer-day 1723, and by which all manufacturers, or makers of any sort of stuffs made of wool, or wherein there is any mixture of wool; and all makers of wool into yarn, who are not journeymen or servants for hire, master weavers, and master wool-combers, and persons dealing or trading as such, or employing servants or journeymen in any such manufactures, or having any interest, stock, share, or partnership in any such manufactures, inhabiting, or living within the said city of Norwich or county of the same, are obliged to be made free of the said city, and admitted freemen thereof. All persons then in trade to be admitted to their freedom, on their requesting the same, and paying the sum of 1*l.* 1*s.* on or before June 24, 1723; and all future manufacturers, being foreigners, on payment of any sum not exceeding 5*l.* and taking the usual oaths. Every person exercising any of the said manufactures, and refusing to take up his freedom as aforesaid, upon a prosecution, to be commenced within six months after such fact committed, shall forfeit 10*l.* for every kalender month he shall use the said manufactures, contrary to this act.

It was also enacted, that if any person elected to be sheriff, at any court of mayoralty between the 24th of June and 10th of August following, shall within fourteen days after notice in writing given to him of such election, make oath, or, being a Quaker, solemnly affirm, that he is not at that time worth 2000*l.* his debts being paid, every such person shall, for that turn, be excused serving the said

office of sheriff gratis; and each person, in like manner swearing himself not worth 3000*l.* shall be excused serving the office, on paying a fine of 50*l.* and no greater fine to be paid by any person of a larger estate. But no person worth above 2000*l.* shall be discharged from serving the said office for more than one year, without the consent of the mayor, sheriffs, citizens, and commonalty, in common council assembled.

In 1724. the statue of justice was placed on the hall in the market place, and the sheriffs office rebuilt.

On Monday October the 24th, 1725, the new hall was opened as an exchange, to be used for that purpose, from eleven to one every day, Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

The same year an act passed, which took place the first of May, 1726, by which the following tolls or duties were laid upon all goods or merchandise brought up the river higher than Thorpe hall, in Thorpe, viz. on every chaldron of coals, last of wheat, rye, barley, malt, or other grain; every weigh of salt; every three hogheads of sugar, tobacco, molasses, or hogheads packed with dry goods; every three puncheons of liquor; every four hogheads, or two pipes of wine, spirits or other liquors; every eight barrels of soap, raisins, oil, pitch, tar, or packed with other dry goods; every butt of currants; every two pipes of Smyrna raisins; every twenty-four bags of nails; every sixty bars of iron; every fifty pieces of iron called short broads; every eight pigs, or fodder of lead; every Peak millstone, or pair of Clogne millstones; every forty firkins of butter, or archel; every twenty-two hundred

dred of cheefe; every twenty square feet of stone; every thousand panyles; every chaldron of grindstone; every eighty single, or forty double deals; every fifty square feet of timber; every two bags of hops; every eight horse-packs of any sort of goods; and every ton of all other kinds of goods, the sum of 4d. The mayor, sheriffs, &c. are to appoint collectors, and the duties to be applied towards rebuilding and repairing the walls and bridges, gates, wailes, staithes, &c. Every one giving a false account of his lading, to the amount of more than three tons, to forfeit 20s. An office to be erected between Thorpe hall and St. Ann's staith, for receiving the said duties; and attendance given there, from five in the morning until eight at night, from the tenth of March to the tenth of September; and from seven in the morning 'till five in the afternoon, during the rest of the year. The city under their common seal may borrow money, and assign over the said customs for repayment, with legal interest. This act is not to lessen or take away any duties, which were before payable to the mayor, &c. at their common, or other staithes in the city: the city to pay yearly to the treasurer of the county of Norfolk 30l. towards repairing, amending and rebuilding Trowse, Herford, Cringleford and Earham bridges, which bridges are therefore deemed to belong to the county of Norfolk, in the same manner as the other public county bridges do. This act to be taken as a public act in all courts, without specially pleading the same.

In 1726, Berstreet gate and Brazen doors were rebuilt.

In 1727, the fish-market was new paved, and the stalls erected,

In 1729, the third of George II. an act passed for the better regulating elections in the city of Norwich, which took place April the 25th, 1730; by which it was enacted, that at every election for burgeses in parliament, each voter must swear, that he hath been admitted to his freedom twelve calendar months before that election, and that he hath not been polled before at that election. And in all elections for mayor or sheriff, each person shall swear, that he hath not only been a freeman as aforesaid, but that for six calendar months last past he hath been an inhabitant within the liberties of the city. And in all elections for aldermen or common council men, each man shall swear, that for six calendar months last past he hath been an inhabitant within the ward for which the election is made. And all persons in work-houses, hospitals, or prisons, are to poll in that ward in which they inhabited the last six calendar months before their entering such places. And if any one refuse to take the usual oaths, to be administered by the mayor, his deputy, or such sworn clerks as he or his deputy shall appoint, then such person's vote is to be rejected. In all elections a check and sworn clerk, shall be admitted to the common gaol to take the votes of those confined there; and the sheriffs, or gaoler are to admit them for that purpose under the penalty of 50l. And at all elections every person, if required by any one of the checks at any poll, must first take the oaths appointed by the act of the first of George I. or his vote to be disallowed; and the presiding officer or sworn clerks refusing to administer such oaths, shall forfeit 50l. besides costs of suit. And if any person take the oaths appointed by that act, wilfully, falsely, and corruptly, on conviction thereof by information, or indictment, such person shall incur all the penalties which persons convicted of wilful and corrupt

corrupt perjury are liable to by common law. No more than three common council men for each great ward are to be yearly elected by the freemen, upon the days appointed by the charters; and the three so elected for each great ward, or the major part of them, shall within forty-eight hours after their election, or within six days after any scrutiny demanded shall be finished, upon notice thereof from the mayor, or his deputy, elect and fill up the remaining number of common council men, directed to be elected by the charters for each great ward, under 50*l.* penalty; and all such so named shall be as effectually common council men, as if elected by all the freemen: and if any person, elected by the common council as aforesaid, shall refuse to serve, or chance to die, the three common council men entered in the assembly-book for that ward where such vacancy happens, shall in forty-eight hours after notice from the mayor, &c. fill up such vacancy. The mayor, or his deputy, or in case of the mayor's death, the surviving justice of the peace who last served the office of mayor, shall preside at every election of mayor, sheriffs, aldermen, or common council men, and at such scrutinies as shall be demanded thereupon. No person shall be subject to be elected into the office of sheriff of the city of Norwich, who is not an inhabitant thereof at the time of such election. No act, order, or ordinance whatsoever, from and after the 25th of April, 1730, shall be made or passed in the assembly of the representative body of the said city, without the assent of the mayor, sheriffs, and aldermen then present, or the major part of them; nor without the assent of the commons then assembled, or the major part of them. The mayor elect, and the mayor for the time being, may nominate and appoint, for the time of his mayoralty, a sword bearer, two ward officers,

and such other inferior officers as hath been customary for them to nominate and elect. The mayor shall summon the sheriffs, aldermen, and common council men, to meet at the quarterly assemblies according to custom; and each person absenting himself shall forfeit 5s. and every one who shall depart from any assembly without consent of the mayor, shall forfeit 10s. to be paid to the chamberlain of the city, over and above such prosecutions as they may, in either case, be subject to by law. All penalties (except the aforesaid ones of 5s. and 10s.) shall be recovered by action of debt, in any of his majesty's courts of record at Westminster, in the name of the chamberlain; and when recovered be applied for the benefit of the city: but the penalties of 5s. and 10s. may be recovered by distress and sale of the offenders goods.

In 1730, the right honourable lord Lynn, lord lieutenant of Norfolk and Norwich, sent commissions for the officers of the artillery company; of which Timothy Balderstone, esquire, was appointed captain.

In 1731, the market was new paved.

At the quarterly assembly held this year on St. Matthias's day, one hundred and sixty-one freemen were admitted and sworn; and at the same time it was reported by the committee, appointed for that purpose, that they had treated with St. George's company, who had agreed to resign up their books, charters and records, into the hands of the city; which was accordingly done, and that company's usurped power put a final stop to. In consequence hereof, the following procession was settled for the guild day, instead of that formerly used by the said company. At nine in the morning the sheriffs, justices

ices and aldermen are to attend the new elect, at his house, and with him wait on the mayor, and go thence to the guild hall, where the common council are to be ready in their black gowns, whence they are to proceed to the cathedral in the following order: two trumpeters, a standard bearer, two blue coat officers with slaves, the common council men elected for the four great wards, two abreast, the speaker of the commons alone, a standard, the city music, the city officers, the mayor and mayor elect, the recorder and steward, the justices, sheriffs, and aldermen, in their usual habits; the whole to be closed by four sheriffs officers: after divine service they are to proceed from the cathedral in like manner, the orator and speech boys following the count) to the guildhall, and after the mayor be there sworn, they are to go in manner aforesaid to the new hall; where before dinner, if there be time, the orator and speech boys are each to make their speech: and after the feast, the justices, sheriffs, aldermen, and common council men (following then the aldermen) are first to attend the new mayor, and afterward the old mayor, to their respective houses.

It was further ordered, that for the future, every mayor be excused making a guild breakfast, or holding any mayor's feasts in May or August; and that in lieu thereof, the new mayor make a feast on the day on which he is sworn at the new hall, and there entertain the recorder, steward, sheriffs, justices, aldermen, and their ladies, and the common council men; and every mayor who makes such a feast, or in case of his death, his executors or administrators shall be intitled to the sum of 100*l.* to be paid by the chamberlain, immediately after making the said feast; and that the further sum of 50*l.* be paid to such person, as shall be mayor on Christmas day next ensuing the said feast.

This year the sum of 487l. 5s. 4d. was collected in the city, for the sufferers by fire, at Blandford, Tiverton, and Ramfey.

In 1732, Sherer's commonly called Charing cross,† a neat, antient, stone pillar was taken down, and in the same year the market cross underwent the same fate.

A new silk damask gown was bought by the corporation, to be worn by the speaker of the commons, on all public occasions.

In 1733, July the 11th, the right honourable sir Robert Walpole was, in person, sworn a freeman of this corporation, and presented by the mayor with a copy of his freedom, in a gold box.

Tombland was paved, and the front of St. Stephen's gate beautified.

In 1734, sir Robert Walpole presented the city with a gilt mace, beautifully enchaſed, weighing one hundred and sixty-eight ounces; on the cup part are sir Robert's arms and those of the city.

On the 31st of December was the greatest flood that has happened since 1696.

In 1736, Hog-hill was paved.

In 1737, October 4, a great part of the city was flooded.

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† Thus denominated from the sheermen or cloth cutters, who principally dwelt in this part of the city. The corner house in the reign of Edward II. belonged to Christopher Sherchill, or at Sherer's hill.

In 1738, the ditches on the south part of the castle hill were levelled, and ever since the cattle market has been kept there.

In 1739, on the 30th of October, being the king's birth-day, war was proclaimed against Spain. The two sheriffs appeared, for the first time, at this solemnity with their gold chains, given by Mr. Thomas Emerson of London, a native of this city, to be worn by the sheriffs of Norwich for the time being. They cost one hundred guineas each.

The winter proved remarkably severe; a deep snow fell about Christmas, and remained upon the ground till March, when on the breaking up of the frost, a prodigious flood ensued. The cold was more intense than in the winters of 1708 and 1715, and continued so long, that had not the distresses of the poor been generously relieved by the inhabitants, numbers must have perished. The season held so sharp, that on the 5th of May, 1740. a snow fell, which at ten in the morning hung on the cathedral spire, from its top to the second window.

On account of the great scarcity and dearth of provisions, riots were very frequent in several parts of the kingdom, and in most of the principal towns of the county of Norfolk. The magistrates of this city were obliged to call in the military power to their aid: and six or seven lives were lost before the rioters could be quelled.

At an assembly held on the third day of May, 1741, it was ordered, that no person for the future, being a foreigner, be permitted to exercise any trade in the city for longer time than six months, without taking up his freedom.

On the eleventh day of April, 1744, war was declared against France.

In September, 1745, an association was entered into by the magistrates and principal inhabitants of this city, in support of his majesty's government, and in defence of the civil and religious liberties of his subjects. About the same time the artillery company was raised, under the command of the right honourable the lord Liebart, lord lieutenant of Norfolk and Norwich. They made their first appearance under arms, on the twentieth day of January, being the birth-day of his royal highness Frederick prince of Wales, and performed every part of their exercise with great exactness and regularity,

About one o'clock in the afternoon on the thirtieth day of September, 1746, a sudden and terrible fire broke out in the shire-house on the castle hill, which in a few hours entirely consumed the whole building

On Thursday the ninth day of October, being the day appointed as a general thanksgiving for our happy deliverance from the late horrid and unnatural rebellion, the same was observed here with all demonstrations of joy and loyalty; in the market place a magnificent triumphal arch was erected in honour of our illustrious deliverer William duke of Cumberland, which, with the whole city, was splendidly illuminated in the evening.

In the year 1747, an act passed for holding the summer assizes, and sessions of the peace for the county of Norfolk, in the city and county of Norwich, untill a new shire-house could be built for the said

said county of Norfolk; and for building a new shire-house on the castle hill in the same county, the expence of which to be raised by a general rate on the county of Norfolk.

Early on Tuesday morning, October the 22d, 1751, a fire broke out at a warehouse in Bridewell alley, which proved the most terrible and destructive that had been known in this city for many years: it raged for near six hours, before it could be got under, notwithstanding the unwearied efforts of the inhabitants, who remarkably exposed themselves in endeavouring to stop its fury: the flames in a short time extended themselves to the city Bridewell, which, with several houses thereto adjoining, was entirely consumed. At the time of the fire, there was a man of about forty years of age confined in Bridewell, who had been taken up as a stroller about two months before: he had remarkable wildness in his look, and a very long beard; and what is most astonishing, he was so far from endeavouring an escape, although the whole building was in flames, that it required force to remove him. On any question being asked, he would answer by a confused inarticulate noise, nor could it ever be made out from whence he came, 'till the following advertisement appeared in the London Evening Post; in consequence of which he was removed as therein directed.

‘Lost or strayed away, from Broadway in the parish of Northchurch, near Berkhamstead in the county of Hertford, about three months ago, Peter the Wild Youth, a black hairy man, about five feet eight inches high; he cannot speak to be understood, but make sa kind of humming noise, and answers in that manner to the name of Peter.

“Whoever

‘Whoever will bring him to Mr. Thomas Fennus, at the place abovesaid, shall receive all reasonable charges, and a handsome gratuity.’*

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* Extract from a pamphlet relative to Peter the Wild Youth, published in 1726.—’Tis undeniable, that about Christmas, 1725, there was found in the woods of Hamelin, (a town in Germany) twenty-eight miles from Hanover, a creature of human kind, naked and wild, being boy a about twelve or thirteen years old. When he was first discovered, he was so wild and savage as to shun all human kind, and could climb up the trees with an agility scarce to be conceived; but how he could subsist in those woods, and be wild, (as he really was) the most probable account that can be thought of is as follows. About twelve or thirteen years ago, ’tis well known there were in Germany a set of people, who during the whole summer, were pretty much in those woods of Hamelin; one of whose infants might probably be so laid aside in those vast woods, as to be quite lost by its mother, and so left to be nourished by some living savage creature. And it is not improbable that some she bear, deprived of her cubs, finding this infant, and being full of a suckling, nursing, tender temper, laid herself down to, and suckled it. And it is well known to those persons who keep bears tame, that they are very fond of the human kind where they naturally take. It may be reasonably supposed, that this creature having thus taken to it, nourished it ’till it could shift for itself; by which time, being inured to cold and hardship, it also contracted a facility of eating what food the woods afforded. He is now brought over into England, and by the king’s order delivered to proper persons to learn him to speak. His being dumb is no wonder, because all children would be so were they never to hear any one speak. He is straight and upright, not hairy, has a bushy head of dark brown hair, is of a merry disposition, has very strong teeth, graceful comely features, and a very roving look with his eyes. He has all the passions of the mind like us, and is afraid of his tutor, who keeps him in awe by striking his legs with a leather strap. He is very much for putting his hands into any ones pockets, and if he finds nuts or fruit is extremely rejoiced. He now eats the same food as we do, but seems most fond of vegetables. He has a natural tendency to run away, if not held by his coat, which is of a forest green, faced with red. He now takes tolerably well to being clothed, though at first it was very awkward to him. Whether he will be brought to speak so soon as was expected is a question; the pronunciation of letters proving very difficult to him. Yet he can pronounce after his tutor words of one syllable, such as pray, how, do, and the like. What he
has

In the twenty-fifth of George II. an act passed, extremely beneficial to the trade of this city, to open the port of Great Yarmouth for the importation of wool, and woollen yarn from Ireland: by which it is enacted, that from and after the first day of May, 1752, it shall and may be lawful for any person or persons, to import into the port of Great Yarmouth, in the county of Norfolk, any wool, woollen or bay yarn, wool fells, shortlings, mortlings, wool flocks, and worsted yarn from Ireland. Provided always, &c. that all such importations of wool, and woollen or bay yarn, &c. from Ireland into the said port of Great Yarmouth, shall be made from such ports only, § and under the same restrictions and regulations in all respects, as wool, or woollen yarn, is now by law permitted to be imported into the several ports of Biddeford, Barnstable, Minehead, Bridgewater, Bristol, Milford Haven, Chester, and Liverpoole, or any of them.

In July, 1752, a parochial list was taken of the number of houses and inhabitants within the city of Norwich, precinct of the clofe, and the hamlets or suburbs

has hitherto learned is by rote, as any dumb creature is taught to fetch and carry; so at his coming towards persons, his tutor, who calls him Peter, bids him make a bow, upon which he kisses his finger, and makes one very readily: he now goes upright, which is attributed in great measure to his clothes, which renders crawling more troublesome than walking. The king was pleased to have him at his own table, to see how he would eat and behave himself; where he greedily snatched out of the dishes what he liked best, such as asparagus, or other garden things: but after a little time he was ordered to be taken away by reason of his daubing, indecent behaviour. He readily sets himself down before any one, without distinction of persons; in which posture he was at first discovered, sitting in a hollow tree, cracking nuts.

§ The ports in Ireland from whence wool, &c. are allowed to be exported, are Dublin, Waterford, Youghall, Kinsale, Cork, and Drogheda.

suburbs belonging to the said city, as followeth. By comparing of which with the account of the inhabitants taken in 1693, inserted in the third column, we shall see how greatly the number of the people has been increased in the course of sixty years, owing to the prodigious extension of its trade during that period.

	No. of Houses.	No. of Souls.	No. Souls in 1693.
St. Peter Southgate - -	72	425	470
St. Etheldred - -	57	247	243
St. Julian - - -	126	595	563
St. Peter Permouthergate	327	1408	1376
St. John Sepulchre - -	158	1004	781
St. Michael at Thorn -	273	1127	865
St. John Timberhill -	200	890	668
All Saints - - -	106	578	425
St. Stephen - - -	402	2314	1769
St. Peter Mancroft - -	420	2258	1953
St. Giles - - -	195	961	910
St. Benedict - - -	127	715	652
St. Swithen - - -	141	751	496
St. Margaret - - -	223	856	664
St. Lawrence - - -	176	952	668
St. Gregory - - -	248	1002	772
St. John Maddermarket	135	1107	657
St. Andrew - - -	236	1334	935
St. Michael at Plea - -	113	482	479
St. Peter Hungate - -	90	341	267
St. Simon and Jude -	84	420	362
St. George of Tombland	161	737	722
St. Martin at Palace -	167	1083	819
St. Helen - - -	80	386	338
St. Michael Coslany -	244	1046	1026
St. Mary - - -	236	1178	949
St. Martin at Oak - -	351	1698	1243

St.

	No. of Houfes.	No. of Souls.	No. Souls in 1693.
St. Auguftine - -	266	1226	850
St. George of Colgate -	259	1295	1151
St. Clement - -	123	816	593
St. Edmund - -	108	520	370
St. Saviour - -	162	810	701
St. Paul - -	292	1461	988
St. James - -	166	696	416
Pockthorpe - -	137	1116	732
Heigham - -	164	653	544
Lakenham - -	35	165	221
Eaton - -	39	226	153
Earlham - -	9	68	50
Hellefdon - -	12	70	67
Thorpe in the liberty of Norwich - -	5	36	69
Trowfe, Carrowe, and Bracondale - -	85	386	258
Precinct of the Clofe -	129	700	650
Total	7139	36169	28881

On Thursday the 31ft of May, 1753, the corporation, attended by a large body of the principal inhabitants, and preceeded by the city mufic, went the bounds of the city and county of Norwich.

On Saturday the 28th day of July, between the hours of eight and nine in the evening, a fudden fire was difcovered in the flax room of the city bride-well, which deftroyed the greateft part of the building before it could be extinguifhed,

In March, 1754, the moft extraordinary performance in fpinning ever known, was produced here
+ N by

by Mr. John Aggs, of Mattishall, being twelve dozen and six skains of curious, hard, even spun crape yarn, made by a woman of East-Dereham, which weighed only sixteen ounces and nearly two drams.

In 1755, the following table was settled, shewing what habits are to be worn by the right worshipful Mr. mayor, &c. on festival days, and at publick meetings.

Sundays. Mr. mayor in scarlet, the aldermen in black, except on such days as other habits are appointed.

Christmas Day. Mr. mayor and aldermen in scarlet, the sheriffs in violet.

St. Stephen's Day, when Sunday. Mr. Mayor in scarlet, the aldermen in violet, the sheriffs in black.

New Year's-Day, when Sunday. Mr. Mayor and aldermen in scarlet, the sheriffs in violet.

Epiphany, when Sunday. Mr. mayor and aldermen in scarlet, the sheriffs in violet.

The 30th of January, and all other special fasts. Mr. mayor, aldermen and sheriffs, in black.

St. Matthias, when Sunday. Mr. mayor and aldermen in scarlet, the sheriffs in violet.

Palm Sunday. Mr. mayor and aldermen in scarlet, the sheriffs in violet.

Easter Day. Mr. mayor and aldermen in scarlet, the sheriffs in violet.

Easter

Easter Wednesday, sermon at the hospital church in the afternoon. Mr. mayor and aldermen in scarlet, the sheriffs in violet.

May-Day. Mr. mayor and the aldermen above the chair in scarlet, the aldermen below the chair in violet, the sheriffs in black.

May the 29th, king Charles the Second's birth and return. Mr. mayor and aldermen in scarlet, the sheriffs in violet.

Ascension-Day. Mr. mayor and aldermen in scarlet, the sheriffs in violet.

Whit-Sunday. Mr. Mayor and aldermen in scarlet, the sheriffs in violet.

Trinity-Sunday. Mr. mayor and aldermen in scarlet, the sheriffs in violet.

Guild-Day. Mr. Mayor and aldermen in scarlet, the sheriffs in violet.

Sunday in affize week, and attendance on the Judges. Mr. mayor and aldermen in scarlet, the sheriffs in violet.

Midsummer-Day, when Sunday. Mr. mayor and aldermen in scarlet, the sheriffs in violet.

Last Tuesday in August, the election of a sheriff. Mr. mayor in scarlet, the aldermen in violet, the sheriffs in black.

Michaelmas-Day. Mr. mayor and aldermen in scarlet, the sheriffs in violet.

Holmas-Day, when Sunday. Mr. mayor and aldermen in scarlet, the sheriffs in violet.

Inauguration. Mr. mayor and aldermen in scarlet, the sheriffs in violet.

The King's Birth-day. Mr. mayor and aldermen in scarlet, the sheriffs in violet.

November the 5th, Powder Plot, and on all other special thanksgivings. Mr. mayor and aldermen in scarlet, the sheriffs in violet.

COMMEMORATION SERMONS.

Alderman Henry Fawcett's, at St. Michael's Coffin, on new-year's day in the afternoon.

Alderman Thomas Anguish's, at St. Edmund's, on twelfth day in the afternoon.

Alderman Bernard Church's, at St. John Sepulchre, on the 17th day of May, once in two years, preached in 1777.

Archbishop Parker's, at St. Clement's, in the afternoon on Ascension-day.

Sir John Pettus's, the first Sunday in August, at St. Simon's and Jude's, in the afternoon.

Sir Joseph Payne's, at St. Gregory's, on the 19th of August in the afternoon, once in seven years, preached in 1773.

Mr. Nicholas Salter's, at St. Michael's at Plea, on the

the 1st day of August, once in seven years, preached in 1778.

Alderman Thomas Maltby's, at St. Mary's, on the 28th of October, in the afternoon.

Lady Suckling's at St. Andrew's, the Friday after St. Simon and Jude; and Sir John Suckling's the Sunday after; both in the afternoon.

Alderman Thomas Codd's, at St. Peter's per Mountergate, the Sunday before St. Thomas, in the afternoon.

N. B. At all which commemoration sermons, the mayor in scarlet, the aldermen in violet, and sheriffs in black, unless they fall on such days as other habits are appointed.

Court Days. Mr. mayor in scarlet, the aldermen in violet, and sheriffs in black.

At Assemblies. Mr. mayor in scarlet, the aldermen in violet, and sheriffs in black.

At Sessions. Mr. mayor and the aldermen above the chair in scarlet, the sheriffs in violet.

Late Sheriffs. When Mr. mayor and the aldermen wear scarlet, such as have been sheriffs wear violet; but when the aldermen wear violet, then black.

Recorder and Steward. When in procession with Mr. mayor and the court of aldermen, to wear the tufted gown, except in the assize week, and at sessions.

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Memorandum

Memorandum. What habits are worn in the forenoon on any day whatsoever, are not to be altered in the afternoon.

When to wear the Furr. Mr. mayor in scarlet faced with furr, the aldermen above the chair in violet faced with furr, from Holymas to May-day.

When the Cloaks of Juslice are to be worn. On Christmas-day, Easter-day, and Whitfunday, in the afternoon; on the Guild-day, and by Mr. mayor at the sermon in the affize week.

On Friday the 14th day of February, 1756, one of the four spires of the cathedral tower was blown down by a violent storm of wind.

On Wednesday the 26th day of May, war was declared here against France with the usual solemnities.

Early in the morning of Monday, Jan. 10, 1757, a slight shock of an earthquake was felt, preceeded by a strange rumbling noise in the air; its direction was nearly due east and west.

At an assembly held on the 3d of May, it was ordered, that the thanks of the corporation be returned to Mr. Matthew Goss, for his present of a gold chain and medal, to be worn by the present and future mayors of this city*; and also, that the said Mr. Goss be presented with the freedom of this city.

On

* The chain formerly worn by the mayor, is now used by the gentleman who served that office the preceeding year.

On account of the very high price of wheat, and the great scarcity of work, the distresses of the poor must have been insupportable, but for the generous subscription of the inhabitants for their relief; by which about twelve thousand persons were supplied with good household bread, at half price, for a considerable time.

The earl of Orford being appointed lord lieutenant of Norfolk and Norwich, in the room of the earl of Buckinghamshire, deceased, his lordship arrived here on Tuesday, July 12, and put the act, lately passed, for the better regulating the militia of this kingdom, in execution. The number of men to be raised in this city is, by the said act, fixed at one hundred and fifty-one, who were sworn in and enrolled on Friday the 11th of November.

On Tuesday, Jan. 31, 1758, the elegant theatre, lately erected in this city, was opened with the play of "The Way of the World."

On the 21st day of January, 1759, in the afternoon, fell the most violent storm of hail ever known in this city in the memory of man; some of the hail-stones (or, more properly speaking, pieces of ice) were prodigiouly large. One was taken up, which measured more than two inches in length, and an inch and half in breadth; it weighed three quarters of an ounce, and was extremely jagged.

On Wednesday and Thursday, the 4th and 5th of July, the Norfolk regiment of militia marched from this city for Portsmouth. The first battalion marched in two divisions by Newmarket, Cambridge, Ware and Barnet; and the second battalion, in two divisions likewise, by Colchester, Witham and Rumford;

ford; the whole regiment joined near London, and passed in review before his majesty through the palace yard at Kensington, on Tuesday the 17th, who expressed great satisfaction at their regular discipline and military appearance.

Thursday, October 30, 1760, his majesty king George III. was proclaimed here, amidst the repeated and unanimous acclamations of the inhabitants.

On Monday January 11, 1762, war was declared against Spain.

At the assembly held on St. Matthias's day, it was determined to prosecute all persons who shall presume (not being free) to sell any kind of goods or merchandise, by retale, in their shops or warehouses, contrary to the ancient customs of this city, and the privileges granted to the citizens thereof, by several royal charters.

At an assembly held the 3d of May, a committee was appointed to enquire into the abuses committed in the measurement of coals from on board ships, and to consider of proper means to prevent such abuses for the future: the committee accordingly nominated twelve persons to be sworn as meters, who are to have 3d. per chaldron for their trouble, to be paid by the buyer; and likewise drew up a set of rules and orders for their better regulation; a copy of which is to be delivered to each meter, and another hung up in the public office of the collector of the tonage duties.

Early on Wednesday morning, October 27, the inhabitants of this city were surprized with a sudden inundation of water, which entirely overflowed the
lower

lower parts of this city, and laid under water between two and three thousand houses, with eight parish churches: the flood continued all Wednesday, but began to abate on Thursday morning: it was fifteen inches higher than that called St. Faith's flood in 1691; but not so high as the great flood in 1646 by eight inches; or St. Andrew's flood in 1614 by thirteen inches. The damage done by it to the houses, wares, &c. is supposed to amount to several thousand pounds.

On Monday, Jan. 3, 1763, died John Spurrel, esq. alderman of South Conisford ward, who by his will left the sum of 1355*l.* to be paid to the mayor, sheriffs, citizens, and commonalty of Norwich, within sixteen months after his decease, they to give security for the same, with a yearly interest of 54*l.* 4*s.* which interest is to be applied to the following purposes; 48*l.* for the use of the poor in the great hospital, to be paid to the master of the said hospital, by four quarterly payments, who shall pay and equally divide the same amongst all and every the poor, who shall be in and belonging to the said great hospital, at the time of his receiving such payments; 4*l.* to be paid in June yearly to the said master, who on the 1st day of August in every year, shall distribute “one penny to each of the poor, “ for a pint of strong beer; and the remainder of “ the said 4*l.* shall be expended for veal, at the best “ hand, to be that day roasted and boiled, for the “ dinner of the said poor, and for a proper quantity of butter to be eaten therewith:” but when the first of August shall fall on a Sunday, then such veal dinner to be on the Monday: 40*s.* to be paid to the churchwardens and overseers of St. John Sepulchre, 10*s.* whereof to be paid to the minister of the said parish, for a sermon to be preached there

on the third Sunday in June, early in the afternoon, against profane cursing and swearing, and the remaining 30s. to be expended in bread, to be distributed among such poor as shall attend the service on that day, and such other poor as may be prevented attending by sickness. He also requires that the corporation shall order a sermon, on death and judgment, to be preached by the minister of the great hospital church on the Wednesday in Whitsun week yearly. And that all the charitable donations and bequests, in and by his will given and bequeathed, be fairly engrossed upon parchment, and yearly read in the said hospital church, between the prayers and sermon last mentioned; the minister to have 4s. the remainder of the said sum of 54l. 4s. for reading the said donations, and preaching the sermon: The corporation refusing or neglecting, at any time, to comply with the directions of his will, in such case the 1355l. to devolve to his executor, &c.

On Wednesday, April 13, peace was proclaimed here.

On Tuesday, Oct. 18. his royal highness William duke of Cumberland passed through this city. And on the 22d of the same month the reigning prince of Anhalt-Dessau, attended by the barons Erdmannsdorff, Neuthitz, and Feltheim, arrived here, who after viewing the curiosities and manufactures of the town, set forward for Yarmouth.

On the 3d of May, 1765, it was ordered, that six pickaxes and six spades be bought and deposited in the engine-house; and that keys of the engine-house be left with the gaoler, the bridewell keeper, and the engineer; and that boards, with inscriptions signifying the same, be put over the door of every
house

house where the keys are kept, and another upon the engine-house door, to denote where the said keys are deposited.

On the 21st of September an order of assembly was made, that for the future the clerk of the market, the collector of the upper market, and the weigher of the hay, be elected by the assembly at large, and not by the market committee, as had been usually done.

February 24, 1766, it was ordered, that for the future all corn rents be reserved in kind, and that money be not received in lieu thereof.

This year, on account of the great scarcity and advanced price of all kinds of provisions, several dangerous riots were raised in various parts of the kingdom. At Norwich a mischievous and licentious rabble collected themselves together on Saturday, Sept. 27, about noon, who, in the course of that and the following day, committed numerous outrages; such as greatly damaging the houses, and totally destroying the furniture of several bakers, pulling down part of the new mills, and destroying a large quantity of flour there, and burning to the ground a large malt-house without Conisford gate. Every lenient measure was made use of by the magistrates to quiet the minds of these poor deluded wretches, but to no effect. The magistrates and principal inhabitants, therefore, came to the spirited resolution of repelling force by force; in consequence of which, on Sunday afternoon, about five o'clock, they attacked the rioters, whilst they were demolishing a house on Tombland, with such vigour and resolution, and so effectually dispersed them, that they never more got to any head. About thirty of the ringleaders were taken,

taken, eight of whom received sentence of death, at the assizes held by special commission on the 1st of December, and the following days; but two only received the just desert of their enormous crimes, who were executed on the 10th of January, 1767.

In the night of December 25, 1766, a sudden and terrible fire broke out at the dwelling-house of Mr. Ward, a butcher in Ber-street, which in a very short space of time entirely consumed the same, together with Mr. Ward's wife, mother, two children, a grand-child, and a maid servant; Mr. Ward himself, and two sons, narrowly escaping.

In January, 1767, happened the greatest fall of snow ever known in the memory of man. It laid near a month upon the ground, and was so general as greatly to obstruct the commerce of the whole kingdom.

On the 23d of March the bill for making a turn-pike from the end of the Town-cloze to Thetford, received the royal assent.

At an assembly held May 3, it was ordered, that the market for corn, grain, and feeds, be held for the future near the hay-house.

On Friday, July 3, the feigned issue between the mayor and corporation of this city, and Mr. Jeremiah Berry, an attorney of the honourable court of Common-Pleas, was argued in the court of King's-Bench. The question was, "Whether the privilege of an attorney exempted him from serving the office of sheriff?" when all the judges were clearly of opinion, that such privilege not only excused him from serving that office, but even offices of a superior nature to that of sheriff of a corporation.

On Wednesday Feb. 3, 1768, a fire broke out at three in the morning, in the work-rooms of Mess. Ward and Co. wool-flaplers, in St. George's at Colgate, which consumed the same, with a large quantity of wool, &c. to a considerable amount.

On Thursday August 11, in the same year, at two in the afternoon, a most terrible thunder storm happened in this city: one clap was very tremendous, and greatly terrified the inhabitants; at the instant of time the lightning fell on one of the city towers between Brazen-doors and Berstreet-gates, inhabited by John Ward: it entered the house at a low room on the east, and shivered the posts of a bed which was in the room; it then passed into the next apartment, where his daughter and four of her children were at dinner, who were all smote to the ground; and a boy of seven years old was killed on the spot, the other remained speechless for some time; it passed from thence up-stairs, and after tearing a beam into many shivers, and shattering the windows, forced its way through the roof, and threw down a part of the battlements of the tower.

On Wednesday Oct. 5, same year, near ten yards of the city wall, between Magdalen-gates and St. Augustine's, fell down, in its fall it beat down the gable end of a new erected house; the labourers who were at work narrowly escaped with their lives.

Sunday, Jan. 7, 1769, the church belonging to the Dutch congregation was opened for the use of the numerous poor belonging to the city work-house; the service was performed for the first time by the Rev. Mr. Humphrey, of Thorpe, and is now continued regularly once every Sunday, by the Rev. Mr. Nichols, of this city.

Tuesday, June 13, an uncommon storm of hail and rain fell in the parishes of St. Augustine, St. Paul, and St. Saviour, with part of Magdalen-street ; where the fall of water was so great as to render the channels and street impassable ; the hail stones were remarkably large, and what made it more astonishing was, that no hail fell in many contiguous parishes, nor in many other parts of the city.

On Friday, March 16, 1770, at about noon, one of the new erected houses between Brazen-doors and Berstreet-gates, was crushed down by the fall of a part of the city wall ; luckily no lives were lost.

Same year a new turnpike road was made from St. Stephen's gates to the end of Trowse town, where the roads divide to Kirby and Bixley. By this improved alteration, Bracondale is now become a desirable spot, it being ornamented with many neat and elegant buildings, standing on a fine rising hill, commanding a very picturesque and extensive view of the meadows, the navigable river, the delightful villages of Thorpe, Witlingham, Bixley, &c. this view is become the admiration of strangers who visit this city.

In November the rains were so incessant as to cause a great flood, which laid a part of the city under water ; it was said to be four inches higher than the flood in 1762 : on this calamity a collection was made in the several parts of the city, to the great relief of the sufferers, in money, coals and bread.

On Wednesday, Dec. 19, the inhabitants were greatly terrified at a violent storm of wind and rain,
which

which began at one in the morning and lasted several hours ; during which time great damage was done in this city and neighbourhood, several churches had their windows shattered to pieces, and roofs stripped of their lead ; chimneys blown down, houses untiled, trees torn up by their roots, &c. such a gale had not been remembered since the year 1741.

On Saturday, Jan. 26, 1771, the long depending cause between the commissioners of Trowse turnpike near Norwich, and John Drinkwater, esq. relative to a piece of land taken from the said Mr. Drinkwater's estate, for the use of the road, was finally determined before lord Mansfield, in favour of the trustees.

On Friday the 1st of March, at an assembly held at Guildhall, it was then ordered, that boards be painted and fixed up at the corners and entrances of the streets and highways of this city, denoting the names of such streets, &c.

Monday, April 13, 1772, at a full assembly of the corporation of this city, it was unanimously ordered, that their thanks should be transmitted to sir Harbord Harbord, bart. and Edward Bacon, esq. for their care and attention in Parliament, in the several bills wherein the citizens of Norwich were much interested.

On Tuesday, June 2, between five and six o'clock in the afternoon, we had a very smart tempest ; a cloud unexpectedly burst from the south-east, with an explosion the most extensive, loud and awful, that had been heard in this city in the memory of man : the first discharge of its explosion fell on the

White Horse alehouse in Bethel-street ; part went down the chimney, which it broke, and struck dead a dog laying between the landlady and another person by the fire side ; the remainder was spent on the front of the building, and shattered the windows in a most terrible manner. At three or four hundred yards distance, in the direction of N. N. W. another collection of the electric fluid, or lightning broke upon the house of Mr. Wright, in St. Lawrence, a boarding-school ; part descending through the roof, splintered a bed post in the upper story ; from thence descended by an iron rod in the chamber closet, and fell upon a time-piece in the school-room, beneath the glass, the frame of which it shattered to pieces, without doing any further mischief than splitting the chimney and partitions. A portion of that body of fire went down the chimney in a room contiguous, and struck out a piece of a pavement between Mrs. Wright and her sister, who were sitting there, The effects of this amazing shock was violently felt in other parts of the city, particularly at the house of Knipe Gobbett, esq. mayor ; a looking-glass which laid upon a table, with the quick-silver side upwards, was dashed in pieces.

On Friday, Aug. 28, the first anniversary sermon, for the benefit of the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, was preached at the cathedral, by the right reverend the lord bishop of Norwich. This most benevolent and extensive charity (which reflects great honor on this county) was opened on the 23d of August, 1770. and is still continued with the greatest liberality in many contributions and donations in this city and county. From a view of this edifice, the annexed plate, accurately drawn on the spot, the reader may form a just idea of the building.

In the month of September, the corporation being at a great expence in setting down fire-plugs in every proper part of the city, ordered their firemen to examine and prove them, which was done, and was found to answer every intention desired.

On Thursday, April 29, 1773, sir Armine Wodehouse, bart. at a meeting of the trustees of Watton turnpike, voluntarily presented a set of mile-stones, from this city to the town of Watton, at his own expence.

In the month of June, there grew in the garden of Mr. Bryant, in Magdalen-street in this city, the remarkable plant the *Rheum Palmatum*, or Turkey rheubarb: This plant put up two flowering stems ten feet high, in less than a month; the radical leaves spread a circumference of seven yards: it continued upon shew some time, and was much admired by the botanists, and lovers of that science.

On Friday, the 13th of August, about seven in the evening, a dreadful thunder-storm began; at midnight the scene was very awful, the lightning running on the tops of the houses, as well as on the ground: this was followed by a very loud crack of thunder, the most tremendous that had been for several years: this tempest continued till ten the next morning; notwithstanding its violence, did but little damage to this city; but the effects of this storm was dreadful in many parts of the county.

In January 1774. the society for the relief of persons imprisoned for small debts was established.

In the same year the society for the encouragement of agriculture in Norfolk was established.

Also the society for the recovery of persons apparently drowned.

Thursday, February 24, at a quarterly meeting, Mr. Elisha De Hague was chosen town-clerk, in the room of the late Mr. Francis Wright; at the same time the common-council voted him an address of thanks, for the assiduity and care, with which he had distinguished himself for twenty years; after which Mr. Elias Norgate was elected speaker, in his room. The business of the day being finished, the mayor, aldermen, sheriffs and common council, proceeded in their formalities to the assembly-room, where a most elegant and splendid entertainment was given by sir Harbord Harbord, bart. on his being elected an alderman of this corporation.

The same year, Friday, June 17, at four in the morning, was a very violent thunder-storm; considerable damage was done to the church of St. Peter Southgate in this city by the lightning.

On Saturday, July 23, Mr. Charles Codd, lately elected one of the aldermen, in the room of John Patteson, esq. deceased, appeared at court pursuant to a summons, and declared his refusal to take upon him that office; in consequence of which, at an assembly held the Monday after, a fine of 200*l.* was set upon him, agreeable to a power vested in them by charter, which fine was paid the day following.

The same day, at two in the afternoon, a fire broke out in the tan-yard of Mr. John Tinckler in Heigham, which raged with great violence for three hours, and did considerable damage; but by the vigilance of the firemen was happily prevented from spreading any farther.

Saturday,

Saturday, July 29, Mr. Charles Codd was again elected an alderman of this city, in the room of Richard Matthews, esq. deceased: on Saturday, Oct. 1, he appeared in court, and declared his refusal of serving that office; and the corporation in consequence of this declaration, fined him ten marks for his default.

In this year, the hall in St. Andrew's underwent a thorough alteration: several houses, the old gateway, and wall next Bridge-street, was taken down, and a part of the green-yard taken in; the whole being now laid open. The city library, a neat Gothic structure, was new built over the gate into the entrance of the hall; and an obelisk erected in the middle of the new opening, which gives this improved alteration a genteel appearance.

November 10, died much lamented, John Langley Watts, esq. mayor of this city, and alderman of Berfreet ward. The Monday following his remains passed through this city, to be interred in the family vault at Horsted in Norfolk; on which solemn occasion the great bell in every parish in the city tolled two hours. The same day James Crowe, esq. was sworn in mayor in his room, for the remaining part of the year.

On Wednesday, June 21, 1775, was performed at St. Peter's Mancroft church, a grand Te Deum and Jubilate, and the Coronation Anthem, by a band consisting of thirty gentlemen, accompanied by the voices of the cathedral choir, to a genteel and numerous audience, who expressed the highest satisfaction at the performance; immediately after the music, the grand peal of twelve belis was opened by the ringers of the steeple, which for sweetness of

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tone,

tone, and melody of concert, has answered the expectations of the numerous and warmest promoters of the subscription, and given the greatest delight and entertainment to all judges and admirers of ringing. And on Wednesday, Nov. 22. in the same year, was rung at St. Peter's Mancroft. by those famous ringers, a compleat peal of Grandfire Cinques, containing five thousand one hundred and seventy changes, and in the course of the peal not one bell was out of its course: it was performed in four hours and one minute, to the surprize of all judges, it being the first attempt of the kind,

In this year the influenza raged in many parts of the kingdom; the effects of it were not more severely felt any where than in this city,

On Saturday, June 22, 1776, a sudden and terrible fire broke out at the house of Samuel Cooper, cabinet-maker, in St. Martin's at Palace in this city: the flames soon communicated to the roof of William Wood's house, at the south-east corner of White Friars bridge, and in less than an hour the above two houses were burnt down, together with two adjoining. The poor sufferers by the above unfortunate catastrophe were reduced to the greatest distress.

On Christmas eve following, the mutability of the weather was very surprizing, it often changing from temperate to extreme cold; and between five and six of the evening of the same day, there was a sharp storm of hail and rain, attended with thunder and lightning, a circumstance not remembered by the oldest person then living: two persons were struck down by the lightning on Life's Green near the cathedral, but received no damage.

On Wednesday, March 19, 1777, John Rye, for the cruel and barbarous murder of Joseph Snelling, at Little Framham, was executed on the Castle-hill, unpitied by an innumerable concourse of spectators; the body was afterwards conveyed to the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, for dissection, this being happily the first instance of a criminal executed for murder, either in this city or county, since the act passed in 1752 for execution of murderers the day after sentence.

Tuesday, Feb. 24, 1778, at an assembly of the corporation it was unanimously agreed, that the freedom of this city be presented to lord Cornwallis, as a peculiar mark of esteem and respect that body had for his lordship's public conduct and private virtues, which freedom his lordship was pleased to accept, by a genteel letter sent to the mayor and corporation.

Thursday the 26th, at about twelve o'clock at night, a terrible fire broke out in the baking-office belonging to Mr. Smith, near the common pump, Conisford: it was occasioned by some bakers coals being put under a stair-case, which catching fire, soon put the house in a blaze, and communicating itself to some thatched houses backward, they were soon burnt down, to the inexpressible loss of the poor sufferers.

On Monday, March 16, the harmonious peal called Oxford Treble Bob Maximus, was rung at St. Peter's Mancroft in this city: it consisted of six thousand two hundred and forty changes compleat, not one bell out of course during the whole time. This extraordinary peal was rung in five hours and twenty-two minutes, and excelled every attempt of the kind upon twelve bells in any part of England.

On

On Saturday, April 25, the following most extraordinary anecdote appeared in the Norfolk Chronicle.

“ In Green’s-lane, in the parish of St. George Colgate in this city, lives Michael Crotch, a house-carpenter, who some time since built a small chamber organ for his own amusement, which is reckoned pretty well tuned. He has three children, the youngest of whom, William, but two years and three quarters old, is still sucking, and who, from being first able to distinguish sounds, discovered a fondness for music. About six months ago, while his father was at work above stairs, he heard somebody playing the tune of “ God save the King ” with tolerable exactness. Running down stairs to see who it was, he found his youngest son playing the organ, and his brother, thirteen years of age, blowing. By the end of the week he could play the whole tune, base and tenor, using both hands. Since that time he has learned several tunes, which he can play with great exactness. Sometimes he runs out of one tune into another, but is always in harmony, and plays music.

“ The first time I heard him, he played, “ Let Ambition fire thy Mind ! ” After he had played it over several times, his father endeavoured to entice him off, by singing another ; he played a few notes, as if to please his father, but still returned to his favourite tune. Sometimes he plays wild, or rather, as it were, composes extempore : it cannot be referred to any known music, yet it is ravishing harmony. I have seen him suck, and play in this manner with one hand, and am told he sometimes uses two, in the same posture, and with the like effect, keeping his eye upon the breast. His ear is so exquisite,
that

that if any person strikes a note, while he is playing, in discord, he drives away the hand, and corrects it instantly. A very good judge of music was present the last time I heard him, and whispered at a distance from him, that one of the pipes was out of tune; very soon after, upon striking the key belonging to it, he left off, saying, the organ sounds double."

Since the publication of the above, the editors of this history have received the following account of the progress of the child, from undoubted authority:

"William Crotch was born July 5, 1775; his genius for music may be reasonably supposed to have commenced with his existence, as we do not remember any period since his birth in which he did not shew the greatest propensity to an organ, for which instrument at present he seems to have the greatest attachment; indeed he has a penchant for every other musical instrument (particularly a violoncello, was he but capable of managing them.

"As soon as he could walk alone, which was at the beginning of his second year, he would frequently quit the breast to hear a tune on the organ, and when he wanted any particular tune, he would put his finger upon that key on which the tune began; and as it sometimes happened that more than one tune began on the same key, he would, (after he was a year and half old) strike two or three of the first or leading notes of the tune he chose to have played. Before he was two years and a quarter old, he played "God save the King" with both hands; at two years and a half, he had played to several ladies and gentlemen, and was presently after noticed in the public prints: at two and three quarters,

ters, it was first discovered that he could distinguish any note, and call it by its proper name, though he did not see it struck ; and likewise that his memory was so retentive, that a gentleman only playing to him the minuet in Rodelinda two or three times in the evening, (at his own request) was astonished to hear him perform it the next morning, as soon as he went to the organ.

“ Before he was three years of age, he played at Beccles, Ipswich, &c. and afterwards visited several other towns in Norfolk and Suffolk, as Lynn, Bury, &c. and in October 1778, went to Cambridge ; in November was nominated to the degree of batchelor of arts, with a small annuity annexed to it : from thence, in December, he went to London, and after performing before the foreign ambassadors, maids of honor, &c. on the 22d of January, 1779, he was introduced into the royal presence, to whom he gave the greatest satisfaction, as he does in general to the nobility and gentry in and about London, but particularly to the greatest musicians, to any of whom he will perform a bass off hand, to any treble they shall chuse to play ; and it is thought by some, that his taste for drawing is equal to his genius for music. His education will most probably be at Cambridge, or London, and not at Italy.”

In the month of May, 1778, Roger Kerrison, esq. was appointed treasurer to the corporation of guardians for the poor in this city, for whose maintenance near 12,000*l.* is expended annually.

On Saturday, August 1, at a full court of mayoralty, the Rev. Samuel Parr, A. M. of Colchester, was elected master of the free grammar school in
this

this city, on the foundation of king Edward VI. vacant on the resignation of the Rev. Mr. Leman.

And in the month of November following, at a meeting of the trustees, John Thurlow, esq. was unanimously elected treasurer of the charity schools in this city, in the room of Andrew Chamber, esq. deceased.

In 1779, the new year was ushered in with one of the most terrible storms of wind, attended with thunder and lightning. Incredible damage was done in divers parts of this city: the dreadful effects of it was most severely felt on St. Andrew's church, which was greatly damaged, with divers other churches, houses, &c. &c. Such a storm had not happened in the memory of man; it was not confined to this city, but extended to the county and kingdom in general, dreadful accounts having been received of great damage done to the shipping, many barns blown down, trees torn up by the roots, inundations at Yarmouth, &c. &c.

In February 1779, the corporation, consisting of the mayor, sheriffs, recorder, steward, aldermen and common-council, with their officers, stood as follows:

The right worshipful ROGER KERRISON, esq. mayor, elected alderman October 4, 1774, for Mancroft ward.

THOMAS PRIMROSE and RICHARD CLARKE, esqrs. sheriffs.

EDWARD BACON, esq. recorder.

CHARLES BUCKLE, esq. steward.

Aldermen

Aldermen past the chair.

- Nathaniel Roe, esq. deputy mayor, elected July 27, 1774, for South Conisford ward.
- John Gay, esq. November 1, 1752, for Middle Wymer ward.
- Jeremiah Ives, esq. December 6, 1752, for Fye-bridge ward.
- Robert Rogers, esq. September 4, 1753, for Fye-bridge ward.
- Sir Thomas Churchman, knt. May 25, 1759, for St. Stephen's ward.
- James Poole, esq. September 28, 1762, for East Wymer ward.
- Thomas Starling, esq. December 6, 1764, for St. Giles's ward.
- Jeremiah Ives, jun. esq. July 1, 1766, for South Conisford ward.
- Robert Harvey, esq. January 5, 1767, for Cossany ward.
- Knipe Gobbet, esq. August 17, 1768, for St. Giles's ward.
- Charles Weston, esq. October 28, 1768, for St. Stephen's ward.
- John Addey, esq. December 14, 1770, for Middle Wymer ward.
- James Crowe, esq. July 18, 1772, for North Conisford ward.
- Richard Peete, esq. February 13, 1773, for West Wymer ward.
- Francis Colombine, esq. April 26, 1774, for Colgate ward.

Aldermen below the chair.

- Sir Harbord Harbord, bart. November 2, 1773, for East Wymer ward.

John

John Thunlow, esq. December 5, 1775, for Colgate ward.

Benjamin Day, esq. June 6, 1777, for Cossany ward.

John Morfe, esq. July 1, 1777, for North Conisford ward.

Starling Day, esq. September 23, 1777, for West Wymer ward.

Jeremiah Ives Harvey, esq. January 6, 1778, for Conisford ward.

Robert Partridge, esq. October 6, 1778, for Conisford ward.

Elias Norgate, esq. February 13, 1779, for Mancroft ward.

Officers of the court.

Elisba De Hague, gent. town-clerk.

Jeremiah Ives Harvey, esq. } Coroners.
Thomas Marks, gent.

Mr. William Dewing, chamberlain.

Mr. Samuel Mottram, chief constable.

Mr. George Wymer, under sberiff.

Mr. Charles Lay, sword bearer.

Mr. Robert Cubit, under chamberlain.

Mr. Robert Harmer, clerk of the market.

Mr. Charles Lay, water bailiff.

C O M M O N C O U N C I L.

Mr. SAMUEL HARMER, Speaker.

Conisford Ward.

Mr. Isaac Jackson
Thomas Emerson
Thomas Nasmith
James Chase
James Page
William Herring

Mr. Thomas Dove
James Postons, jun.
John Marks
Hewett Rand, jun.
Robert Houghton
Stephen Dancer

Wymer

Wymer Ward.

Mr. William Chafe	Mr. John Hilvard
William Weatherill	John White
Hewet Rand	Thomas Marks
Charles Fearman	Robert Priest
John Aldred	John Loder
John Bringloe	Richard Hutchinson
James Hardy	James Derfley
Richard Day	John Wright
Thomas Day	Edward Leeds
James Smyth	William Wilcock

Mancroft ward.

Mr. Samuel Harmer	Mr. John Aldham
Charles Reynolds	Thomas Back
Robert Jollins	James Hudson
Thomas Black	William Beloe
Peter Amyott	John Harper
Stephen Weaver	John Crouse
Gilb. Brownsmith	Richard Beatniffe
Edward Rudge	John Marks, jun.

Ward beyond the water.

Mr. Thomas Troughton	Mr. Edward Marsh
William Cutting	Sam. Fremoult, jun.
William Powell	Edmund Partridge
Thomas Bafeley	Samuel Cubit
John Castle	Benjamin Bartram
James Beevor	Thomas Scott

The mayor is elected by the freemen, on the first day of May, and sworn into his office on the guild-day, which is always the Tuesday before Midsummer-day, except when Midsummer-day falls on a Wednesday, and then the guild is kept on the Tuesday

day se'nnight before Midsummer-day. He is elected from among the aldermen, is justice of the quorum during his mayoralty, and afterwards justice of the peace during life, unless lawfully removed from his office of alderman.

The mayor, with the sheriffs, hold courts every Wednesday and Saturday, to hear complaints, and to do every other act tending to the peaceable government of the city.

One of the sheriffs is chosen by the court of aldermen, the other by the freemen, on the last Tuesday in August, and are sworn into their office on Michaelmas-day. They hold courts for the trial of actions of debt and trespass.

The recorder, who must be a barrister, assists in the mayor's court as chief judge, is always justice of the quorum, and the other council for the city.

The twenty-four aldermen are chosen for the twelve smaller wards, two for each ward, whose office it is to keep the peace in their several divisions. When any one of them dies, or be displaced, the freemen of that great ward, in which the lesser ward is included, for which he is to serve, must elect another in his room, within five days after the death of his predecessor.

The common council-men are elected by the freemen, dwelling in each of the four great wards, separately; for Conisford great ward on the Monday, Mancroft on the Tuesday, Wymer on the Wednesday, and the ward beyond the water on the Thursday in Passion week, thence called cleansing week.

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They

They choose a speaker yearly, who is called speaker of the commons.

The present representatives in parliament for this city, are sir Harbord Harbord, bart. alderman, and Edward Bacon, esq. recorder.

There are thirty-five parish churches, besides the cathedral, and many dissenting meetings, in this city; and it is said there are sixteen public clocks, whose dial-plates equally front the cardinal points; *i. e.* four eastward, four west, four north, and four south.

The Spring Gardens are delightfully situated by the river, and a handsome rotunda, called the Pantheon, erected by Mr. Bunn, was opened in the summer of 1777. The Rural Garden, without St. Stephen's gate, is also much resorted to.

Exclusive of the four hospitals already mentioned, there is at this time a most stately edifice (out of St. Stephen's gate) called the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, which is most liberally supported by voluntary contribution.

The market at Norwich is justly esteemed one of the finest in England; it is held twice a week, Wednesday and Saturday, at both of which, particularly on the Saturday, prodigious quantities of all kinds of provisions are brought.

There are also at this time three coffee houses, a theatre-royal, assembly rooms, concert room, bowling greens, and every other species of rational amusement.

The

The post-office is kept in the market-place ; Mr. Elifua De Hague is post-master, and Collins John Butler his clerk.

The post goes out from Norwich for London and Caxton, every Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, at eleven o'clock at night, and every Saturday at four in the afternoon. Comes in from London every morning except Tuesday, and from Caxton every morning except Monday and Tuesday.

The Yarmouth post goes out every day except Sunday, from Michaelmas to Lady at twelve o'clock at noon, and from Lady to Michaelmas at one o'clock in the afternoon, and returns at six in the evening, except Saturday, when it sets out at ten in the morning, and returns at three in the afternoon.

The letters for Lynn, Houghton, Burnham, Wells, Cley, Holt, all go round by Thetford ; those for Aylsham on Monday, Thursday and Saturday, in the morning.

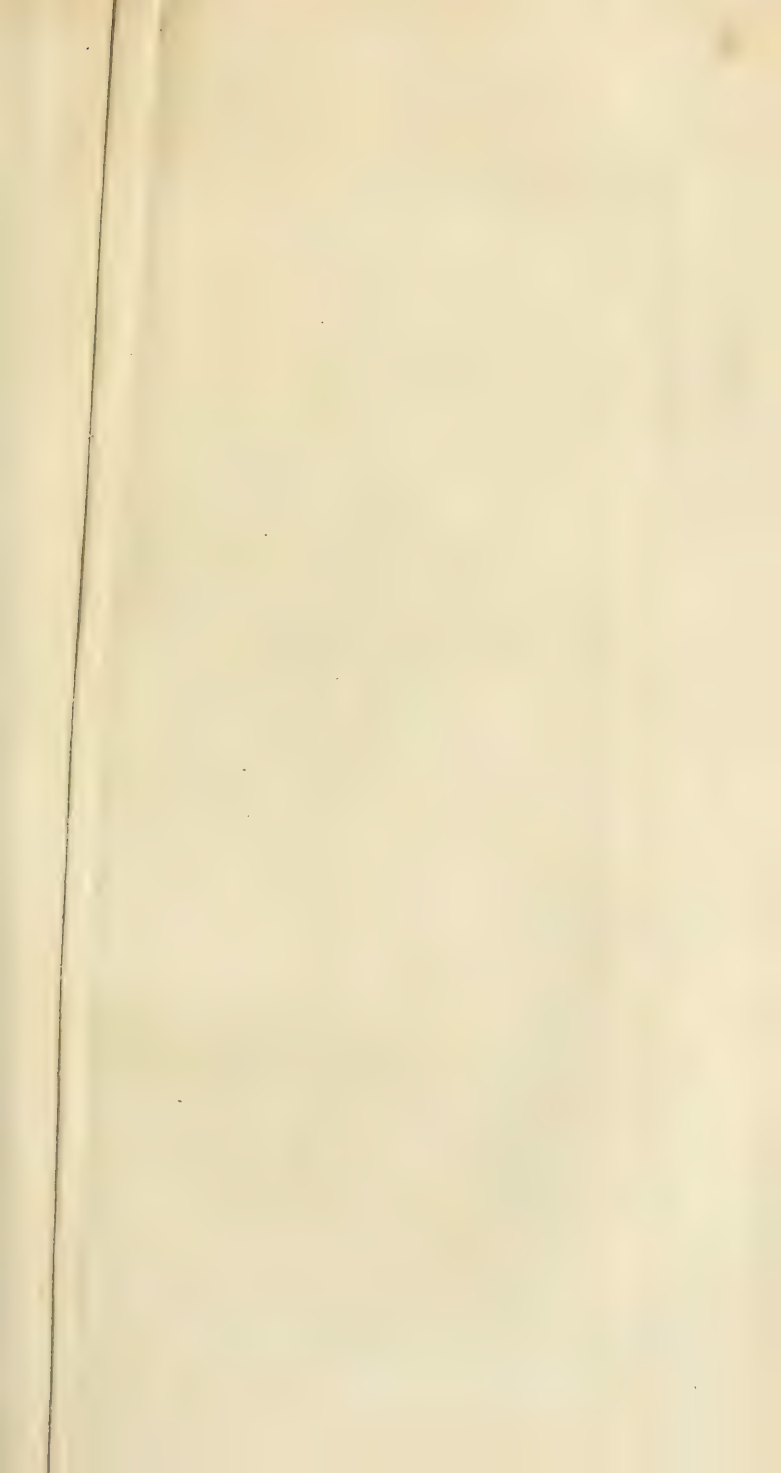
By the alteration in the price of postage, all single letters sent from Thetford to Watton, Swaffham, Brand, Stoke, Attleburgh, Harling, Dereham and Bury, are charged one penny each ; and the same from Norwich to Wymondham, Attleburgh, Acle and Aylsham.

From Thetford to Newmarket, Fakenham, Walsingham, Wells, Holt, Cley, Lynn and Downham, single letters two-pence each ; and the same from

Norwich to Harling, Thetford, Yarmouth and Cromer.

On Saturday, April 3, 1779, five malefactors were executed on the Castle-hill, pursuant to their sentence at Thetford assizes, viz. Thomas Bell, for shooting and maiming lord Walpole's game-keeper ; Thomas Boddy, Zorobabel Partridge, Miles Bridges, and John Griffin, for several burglaries and highway robberies : they all behaved with fortitude, and a becoming decency. During the execution many pockets were picked ; one person lost his watch and some silver. The number of people assembled were supposed to be near twenty thousand.

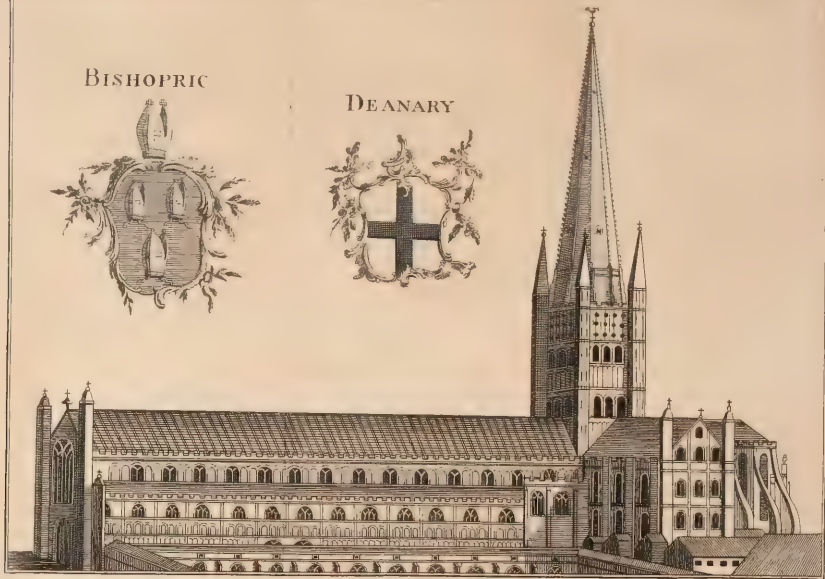




BISHOPRIC



DEANARY



SOUTH WEST PROSPECT OF THE CATHEDRAL.

Of the CATHEDRAL CHURCH and its Precinct.

THE present cathedral is a fine Gothic, free-stone building, brought to that magnificent state in which it now appears by the great bounty and industry of its numerous and worthy benefactors. Bishop Herbert, its founder, laid the first stone in 1096, in the spot on which the blessed Virgin of Pity was afterward built, and erected an altar there in honor of our blessed Saviour. The ceremony of laying the foundation stone was performed in the presence of Roger Bigot, and most of the nobility and barons of the diocese; who each of them laid their several stones, and contributed largely to the undertaking. The original church, as left by bishop Herbert, consisted of the whole choir, tower, and the two transepts, with the north and south aisles of the choir beyond the transepts, and extended to the division between the nave and anti-choir, and no farther; the lower part of which, now remaining, is the original building; but some of the ornaments between the arches, and the entire roofs and upper parts, are of a later date. After the building was completed, it was dedicated to the honor of the Holy Trinity, on the 24th of September, on which day the dedication feast was annually celebrated. Bishop Eborard, who succeeded Herbert, built the whole nave, or body of the church, and its two aisles, from the anti-choir or rood-loft door, to the west end; and the present

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building,

building, except the roof of the nave and western end, is of his foundation.

This was the state of the church till 1171, when it received considerable damage by an accidental fire ; which was fully repaired by John of Oxford, the fourth bishop, about the year 1197, who completely fitted up and ornamented the church, and presented it with a new set of vestments, &c.

The next addition to this pile was the noble chapel of the Virgin Mary, or St. Mary the Great, built by Walter de Suffield, the tenth bishop ; a person so remarkable for sanctity and goodness, that his shrine was visited by pilgrims from various parts, and numerous miracles were said to be wrought at his tomb. This wonderworking power received a full confirmation from the miraculous escape of this chapel (as they then termed it) from the rage and fury of the citizens in 1272 ; when the whole church, tower, and adjacent buildings, were totally defaced by fire, in an insurrection of the citizens, occasioned by a violent dispute they were then engaged in with the monks ; a full account of which may be found in page 30. This affair cost the city three thousand marks, which, with the liberal donations of the king, queen, bishop, and nobility, so fully repaired and compleated the church, that on Advent Sunday, 1278, king Edward I. and Eleanor his queen, the bishops of London, Hereford, and Waterford, and several of the nobility, were present at its re-dedication by William de Middleton, then enthroned bishop of the see. At the same time, John de Chisil, bishop of London, dedicated the altar where the body of St. William was buried, to the honour of our Saviour and All Saints ; Thomas de Canteloupe, bishop of Hereford, dedicated
the

the opposite altar, by the choir door, to the honor of the blessed Virgin, St. John the Baptist, St. Giles the Abbot, and all holy Virgins; and Stephen bishop of Waterford in Ireland, dedicated the altar, at the sacrist's chamber-door, to St. Peter and Paul, and all the Saints. But it soon after appearing, that the old tower was much weakened by its being set on fire in the late insurrection, a new one was erected by bishop Ralph de Walpole, and entirely finished at his sole expence. This bountiful prelate, in 1297, undertook the building of that part of the cloister lying on the south side of the church, and the old chapter-house; which he finished, together with so much of the cloister as extends from the grand entrance into the church, called the prior's entrance, with all its curious work, to the passage leading to the chapter-house, now to Life's Green, near to which he caused a stone to be placed, with this inscription:

" Dominus Radulfus Walpole Norwicensis episcopus me posuit *."

Richard de Uppeshall, whom the bishop employed in directing these works, added three more of the arches on that side of the cloister; the other five arches, and the south side of the cloister reaching to the arch over which the espousals, or sacrament of marriage, are carved, were built by bishop Salmon and his friends; and by the profits arising from the office of pittance, which the convent expended on this work. The north side, adjoining to the church, was erected by Henry de Well, who expended thereupon the sum of two hundred and ten marks, over and above 20l. given by John de Hancock, and a

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portion

* Ralph de Walpole, bishop of Norwich, built me.

portion of the pittance money allotted for that purpose. The west side, beginning at the espousals aforefaid, together with the sumptuous carved entrance near the refectory or common eating hall, the lavatories, and the door entering into the strangers hall, were built by Jeffrey Simonds, rector of St. Mary in the Marsh, at the expence of 100l. and the part ranging from the strangers hall-door, to the entrance into the church, together with that entrance, by the executors of bishop Wakeryng.

In 1382, Walter de Berney, citizen of Norwich, gave 100l. towards the iron work and glazing of the cloister windows; which work was perfected at the charge of the several families of Morley, Shelton, Scales, Erpingham, Gournay, Mowbray, Thorpe, Savage, &c. whose arms were to be seen in the windows of the cloister, above the bars, before the glazing was demolished. This famous and elegant cloister was finished in 1430, in the hundred and thirty-third year from its being first undertaken.

In 1361, on the 15th of January, the steeple of the cathedral was blown down, by which accident the choir received considerable damage; to repair which, bishop Percy gave 400l. and obtained an aid of 9d. in the pound from his clergy for the same purpose: and from these funds the present tower was built, and the spire erected.

The shaft, or spire, commonly called the pinnacle, is a very handsome, well-proportioned fabrick, and the highest in England, that of Salisbury excepted. In 1629, the upper part of it was blown down; and in 1633, an order was made, at a general chapter, for its reparation. It is one hundred and five yards and two feet in height, from the pavement

pavement of the choir to the top of the pinnacle ; and built strongly of freestone on the outside, and of brick within. The upper window is the highest ascent inwardly. The top stone of the spire is not flat, but consists of a half globe, with a channel round it ; from whence extend eight leaves of stone, spreading outwards, under which begin the eight rows of crockets, continued down the spire, at the distance of five feet from each other.

In 1463, the church was considerably damaged by lightning ; which in effect proved of great advantage to it, as it was the means of its receiving very large improvements and additions : for it was at this time, that the noble roof, covering the nave of the church, and carved with most of the principal stories of the Old Testament, and the upper part of the nave itself, were begun and finished, at the expence of bishop Lyhert and his friends ; whose unbounded generosity not only enabled to perfect this noble work, but also to pave the cathedral, to build the stone rood-loft now remaining, and to erect a tomb over the founder, which was destroyed in the great rebellion ; and that the memorial of such worthy benefactors might be transmitted to posterity, the windows of the nave were adorned with the arms of England, Edward the Confessor, Bohun, Valence, Brotherton, E. Warren, John of Gaunt, Cornwall, Beauchamp, the East Angles, the See, Albany, Lacy, Danby, the Empire, Plantagenet, Ufford, Bardolf, Huntingfield, Norwich, Charles earl of Richmond, Lyhert, Hetherfet, Mortimer of Attleburgh, Ingham, Bacon, Kerdeston, Morley, Scales, &c.

After Lyhert's death, bishop Goldwell, his successor, beautified the tower and the roof of the choir,

choir, with the same kind of work with which his predecessor had adorned the nave ; fitted up the choir itself, and chapels around it, in the form they remained in till the late alterations ; and covered the vaulted, or arched stone work, with lead. He likewise caused to be placed on the walls, and in the windows of the choir, the arms of those worthy benefactors who had so bountifully assisted him in his undertaking, the greatest part of which are now obliterated. The arms which most frequently occur, are those of sir Thomas Erpingham and his two wives, sir Thomas Windham and his two wives, and sir William Boleyn and his wife ; from whence it may be reasonably inferred, that they were the most considerable benefactors to this pious work.

In 1509, bishop Nix repaired the transept ailes of the church, which had been much damaged by a late fire, and covered them with a stone roof, in like manner with the body of the church. Thus the church remained till the dissolution, when by an injunction from the bishop, directed to the dean and prebends, the crucifixes, images and pictures, were removed, and the niches, where the images stood, filled up and whitened over. No other alteration happened till 1601, when part of the spire was struck down by lightning ; but the damage was soon after repaired. It continued in this state till the outrageous devastation committed in it in the year 1643.

At the Restauration, the church was fitted up again in its former manner ; and in the same place where the old organ had stood, which was entirely demolished by the rebels, was the present one erected by dean Crofts and the chapter, and afterward
beautified

beautified and painted by dean Astley. At the same time, the present cope was given by Philip Harbord, esq. then high sheriff of Norfolk: and the city, as some amends for the late spoil and abuse of the church, gave 100*l.* to purchase plate, for the use of the altar.

From that time, till about the year 1740, the repairs and decorations of the church were much neglected, when dean Bullock and the chapter caused it to be thoroughly cleaned and white-washed, the windows repaired, the nave and ailes new paved, and the defective part of the stone work within the body of the church, and, in great measure, of that of the tower on the outside, effectually mended; so that it was exceeded by very few of the cathedral in neatness and decency. But the greatest and most elegant improvements which the church has received for several centuries, are those lately finished, by the order, and under the direction of Dr. Philip Lloyd, the present dean; by which the choir is become one of the most complete and beautiful in the whole kingdom.

The elegance of this choir is considerably heightened by two most beautiful windows of painted glass, placed over the altar, the whole being collected and put together with the greatest judgment by the lady of the present dean. It is much admired, and in the present age is said to be the finest piece of workmanship in the kingdom.

The length of the whole building, from the west door to the ruined entrance of the chapel of St. Mary the Great, which stood at the east end, is four hundred feet; and the extent of the transept or cross ailes, from north to south, one hundred and eighty.

The

The Chapel of St. Mary the Great.

At the east end of the cathedral stood the chapel of the Blessed Virgin, commonly called St. Mary's the Great, and frequently St. Walter's chapel, from Walter de Suffield, or Calthorpe, its original founder, who was buried here. Daily service was performed here for the founder's soul in particular, his friends, relations, benefactors, and the dead in general. This chapel was about seventy feet long, and thirty broad, and had an handsome entrance to it from the church, to which it joined; being fallen into decay, it was demolished in the time of dean Gardiner; and its site is now a garden belonging to the late Mr. Francis Frank,

The Chapel of St. Luke the Evangelist.

This chapel is situated on the south-east corner of the cathedral, and is the original building of bishop Herbert. It was made use of as the prior's chapel, before that on the east side of the cloister was built; and at that time extended no farther than where the present pulpit stands; but being now used instead of the demolished parish church of St. Mary in the Marsh, as a place of divine worship for all the inhabitants within the Close or Precinct, all that part of the aisle, from the east end to the eighteenth south pillar, hath been taken into it. The ancient guild of the pewterers, brasiers, &c. called St. Luke's guild, was formerly kept at the altar in this chapel, on the second Sunday after Trinity. The font is a very ancient one, and was removed hither from the church of St. Mary in the Marsh at its demolition; it is decorated with carvings, representing the seven sacraments,

ments, the four evangelists, and divers figures of saints, popes, confessors, &c. Over this chapel is the treasury of the dean and chapter. The right of nomination to the curacy is in the dean and chapter, and the present curate is the Rev. Mr. James Willins.

The Chapel called Jesus Chapel.

This chapel was situated on the north-east corner of the church, and had bishop Herbert for its founder. It was used by the bishops as their private chapel, before there was one erected at the palace. Its dedication was to the Holy Name, and the mass of Jesus was said daily at the altar there.

In the middle of this chapel is a very fair, ancient, and stately monument, erected to the memory of sir Thomas Windham and his lady, who lie buried in this place; and in this chapel likewise are several stones and inscriptions to the memories of the families of Mr. and Mrs. Frank, Dr. Gally, &c. who lie buried here.

In the same aisle we find the ancient confessionary; an arched stone vault, through which lays the passage from the choir to the chapel of Jesus, and was formerly very dark. Here the people stood at confession, the situation of the priest being within the altar rails, between the eighteenth and nineteenth north pillars: the voice passed through a hollow made in the wall for that purpose. Since queen Elizabeth's time it has been commonly called her seat, because that queen sat there when she attended divine service, on her visit to the city.

On

On the north side of this aisle were two chapels, both now demolished; the most easterly was in all probability the chapel of St. Stephen, and the other that of St. Sidres. Passing over from hence to the south side of the choir, we come to the consistory, or chapel of Our Lady the Less, or Beauchamp's chapel; which was dedicated to our Lady and all the Saints, by William de Bello Campo, or Beauchamp, its founder, who lived in the reigns of the second and third Edwards, and lies interred in a beautiful arched vault under the chapel. The altar stood in the middle of the east wall, and there still remains an elegant carved niche in that wall towards its north end, where the image of the Virgin Mary formerly stood; and opposite to it a cornish, on which were placed a group of figures representing all the saints. On the south side of the aisle is a clock, and two small figures of men, which turn themselves, and strike the quarters.

In the north aisle of the nave, between the sixth and seventh pillars from the west end, was formerly the entrance into the preaching place, called the Green Yard, now a part of the palace yard. Before the grand rebellion, the combination sermons were always preached at the cross erected here, before the mayor and aldermen, who, with their wives and officers, were seated in a gallery raised against the wall of the bishop's palace, covered with lead: other galleries of the same kind were erected against the north side of the church, in which the deans, prebends, gentlemen, &c. sat; the rest of the audience either stood, or sat upon long forms, paying for their seats a penny or halfpenny each, as they did at St. Paul's cross in London. The bishop and chancellor heard the sermons from the windows of the bishop's palace. The pulpit had a capacious covering
of

of lead, with a cross fixed upon it, and was ascended to by eight or ten stone steps. On the church's being sequestered, and the service discontinued, during the time of the usurpation, this pulpit was removed to the new hall yard, and the public sermons were preached there. This continued till the heirs of those gentlemen, who had contributed to the payment of the preachers, refused to advance their wonted stipulations, on account of any sermon preached in any other place than the Green Yard: and after a full hearing, it was adjudged, that for the future these sermons shall be always preached in the cathedral, every Sunday in the morning; and that the preachers shall be appointed by the bishop every half year, viz. from amongst the Norfolk clergy during the winter, and from the Suffolk clergy during the summer: and each minister so appointed shall receive a guinea for his sermon, to be paid him by the mayor, and be entertained at the expence of the corporation.

Adjoining to the consistory, on its west side, was formerly a chapel, now totally demolished, called Heydon's chapel, built in the year 1479 by John Heydon, of Baconsthorpe, esq. a great favourite of king Henry VI. He died in 1480, and lies buried here, as doth also sir Henry Heydon, knt. his heir, who built the church at Salthouse, and erected the causeway between Thursford and Wallingham, at his own expence.

Between the ninth and tenth north pillars was formerly a chapel inclosed, belonging to the Hobart family, under which lies interred sir James Hobart, a native of Monks-Ely in Suffolk, a particular friend and intimate acquaintance of bishop Goldwell's, whom he bountifully assisted in building and adorn-
ing

ing the choir. He was a man of great learning and sound judgment: in 1477, he was appointed reader of Lincoln's-Inn, and a governor of that society in 1483: November 2, 1486, made attorney-general to Henry VII. sworn a privy-counsellor, and knighted at the creation of Henry prince of Wales. From him descended sir Henry Hobart, bart. attorney-general to king James I. afterward lord chief justice of the Common-Pleas; from whom the present noble family of the Hobarts of Blickling, earls of Buckinghamshire, derives itself.

On the north side of the entrance, from the nave, into the anti-choir or chapel of our Lady of Pity, was placed St. William's altar, and on the south side that of the precentor, dedicated to St. Mary.

The anti-choir was originally the chapel of St. Mary of Pity, situated under that noble rood-loft, erected by bishop Hart, at present the organ-loft; on which was erected the principal rood, or cross, with the effigies of our Saviour in full proportion; together with the capital image or representation of the Holy Trinity, to which the church was dedicated, those of the Virgin Mary, St. John, and of such other saints as were of particular estimation.

The festival of the Cross was, and even now is, distinguished by the name of Holy-rood-day; the word *rode*, in the Saxon language, signifying a cross. These holy-roods stood in very high estimation with the people, who implicitly believed in the numerous miracles reported to be wrought before them, till the Reformation unveiled the imposition, and convinced them of their falsity.

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The images on our rood-loft were, beyond all doubt, very richly ornamented; and the representation of the Holy Trinity was superbly gilt. In 1499, Margaret, late wife of fir Ralph Shelton, knt. presented this image, with a golden chain weighing nearly eight ounces, one large jewel, with a red rose enamelled in gold hanging thereto, and four smaller jewels. In 1443, Robert Norwych, esq. gave to the great image of the Trinity his silver collar, given him by the emperor. This representation of the Trinity was, in the then too usual but prophane manner, an image of the Almighty Father, blasphemously figured by a weak old man, with the Blessed Redeemer on the cross between his knees, and the Eternal Spirit, under the form of a dove, on his breast. This place was the grand repository for the holy relicks; amongst which was a portion of the blood of the blessed Virgin Mary, to which numbers came in pilgrimage, and made their offerings. It sometimes went by the name of Holy-rood chapel, and had Jesus's mass sung in it once a week. On the right hand of the choir door was St. Thomas's altar, and on the left that of the Virgin of Pity.*

The bishop's throne, ascended to by three steps, was originally placed at the east end of the church behind the altar, and raised so high, that before the partition was made between the altar and the entrance to Our Lady's chapel, or the present rood-loft was built, (the former one being placed very high) the bishop could see directly in a line through the whole church, up to Tombland.

R

Underneath

* The image of the Virgin of Pity represented the mother of Jesus in tears, fixed in a most melancholy posture, and viewing the wounds and dead body of our blessed Saviour.

Underneath the altar, on the south side, was buried sir William Boleyn, knt. great grandfather to queen Elizabeth. He died October 10, 1505.

The space between the seventeenth and eighteenth pillars, on the south side of the church, formerly constituted a chapel, called Wakeryng's, or St. George's; and that opposite to it, on the north side, another called Berney's or St Ann's.

Between the sixteenth and seventeenth pillars was the chapel of bishop Goldwell, or St. James's. The stalls are situated on each side, and at the west end of the choir, and are sixty-two in number, according to the old foundation, which consisted of a prior, sub-prior, and sixty monks; they are, agreeably to the mode of those times, adorned with odd sculptures, alluding to the animosities subsisting between the regular and secular clergy,

Between the sixteenth and seventeenth pillars, on the north side, were buried that famous knight sir Thomas Erpingham and his two wives; to whom, in 1417, king Henry V. for his faithful services, granted an annuity for life of fifty marks, issuing out of the alien priory of St. Faith, at Newington-Longueville in the county of Buckingham; and in 1427 we find him lord and patron of the manor and advowson of Toft-Monks in Norfolk. He died in 1428, and gave by his will to the high altar ten marks; to every monk six shillings and eight-pence; to Erpingham and Litcham churches forty shillings each; to the altar at St. Martin at the Palace, in which parish his house stood, twenty-six shillings and eight-pence; to Norman's spittal ten marks; to the prisoners in the castle forty shillings, and to those in the guildhall (then the city gaol) the same sum, &c.

Before

Before his death, he gave three hundred marks to the prior and convent of Norwich, to found a chauntry for a monk to sing daily mass for him and his family for ever, at the altar of the holy cross in the cathedral, and to keep his anniversary: with this sum several houses were purchased on Tombland, and settled to the foregoing use. The prior and convent likewise obliged themselves to enter his name in their martyrology, and to recite it, particularly on his anniversary, before the whole chapter. His portrait, with those of his two wives, were painted in the window of the north aisle, and in several places of the nave. He was knight of the garter in the reign of Henry IV. and a lord warden of the Cinque Ports in that of Henry V. and founder of the Black Friar's church, now the new hall in St. Andrew's. Several of his family are buried at Eppingham, from whence they derived their name.

Besides the offerings arising from the altar, chapels, &c. before-mentioned, the sacrist accounted yearly for the composition fees for burying in the church, for the offerings at the altar of the three kings, at St. Egidius's, at the great guild called St. George's guild, the dyers guild, and the weavers guild kept here; for the money collected at the publication of the indulgence, called the angels or perke indulgence, on the vigil of ascension; for the collections at the altars of the Black Cross, Stump Cross, the Red Cross, and St. Nicholas's; at those of St. Appollonia, St. Gazian, St. John of Bridlington, St. Catherine, St. Petronell or Parnell, St. Ipolitus, St. Leodegar or Leiger, St. Anthony, St. Theobald, the Charnel Cross, and All Saints. A sufficient proof this of the number of altars, images, crosses, and pictures, with which in those days churches were crowded. A wax taper was constantly kept burning

at our Lord's sepulchre, a representation of which, in popish times, was placed in every church, generally in the north wall of the chancel. Great pomp and pageantry were displayed at this sepulchre on Easter-day, when the crucifix and pix, which had been solemnly deposited here on Good Friday, were taken from hence, at repeating those words of the service used on the occasion; *Surrexit, non est hic; He is risen, He is not here.*

There were certain annual sums paid to the boy-bishop and his clerks, on St. Nicholas's day, by all the officers of the church. This boy-bishop, or *episcopus choristarum*, was a chorister bishop chosen by his fellow children on St. Nicholas's day; who, as his legend says, fasted every Wednesday and Friday whilst in his cradle, and understood the scriptures from a child: for which reason he is esteemed the patron of children, and the object of their worship, in preference to all other saints. From this day, until Innocents-day at night, the *episcopus puerorum*, or boy-bishop, took the name and held the state of a bishop, was habited answerably thereto, and carried a crozier, or pastoral staff, in his hand, and wore a mitre on his head; the rest of his fellows representing monks, &c. On Innocents-day, this chorister bishop went, in solemn procession with his fellows, to the high altar of the Holy Trinity, dressed in their copes, and bearing lighted tapers in their hands, and there performed the service of the holy Innocents, designedly represented by these children, and which seems to have been the principal cause of this institution. No one, upon pain of excommunication, dared to interrupt, or press upon them during the procession, or any part of the service: and if the chorister bishop died within a month of his election, his exequies were solemnized with a pomp
answerable

NORWICH CATHEDRAL, through ERPINGHAM GATE



To the Right Rev^d the Lord Bishop of Norwich.
By Order of the Hon^{ble} Secy to the Bishop, 1778 by M. B. G.

answerable to his dignity, and he, as all other bishops were, was buried in his *pontificalibus*.†

There were formerly in the tower eight bells, but now five only.

Account of the most noted Monuments in the Cathedral Church of NORWICH.

In the south aisle, upon the south side of the sixth pillar from the steps at the western door, is a very neat and curious marble monument for Henry Fairfax, dean of Norwich, who died May 10, 1702, aged 68, and was buried not far distant, in the middle aisle. Many words in the inscription gave great offence to the bishop and chapter, especially the words *Nasebiani* and *Pii*, which by their order was erased, as they remain to this day.

At the foot of the opposite pillar stands the monument of Miles Spencer, who was made chancellor of Norwich in 1537, and died about the year 1570, aged 90. He was rector of Hevingham and Reddinghall, archdeacon of Sudbury, dean of Chapplefield college, now called Chapplefield House, and lord of the manor of Bowthorpe and Colney. The tomb is covered with a kind of touch-stone, which is broken and split: much notice was taken of this stone, because men used to try their money upon it, and the chapter had certain rents paid on it.

R 3

Next,

† There is a monument erected to the memory of one of these boy-bishops, in the cathedral at Salisbury, on which he is represented as standing on a beast with a lion's head, and the tongue and tail of a dragon; in allusion to that expression of the Psalmist, "*Conculcabis leonem et draconem*;" Thou shalt tread on the lion and the dragon.

Next, between the pillars, stands the monument of Richard Nix, which, by reason of his having been blind many years before he died, is called the monument of the blind bishop. The arch above it is very beautiful, the tomb is low and broad, and 'tis said that there was an altar at the bottom of the eastern pillar, and that the iron work on which the bell hung may yet be seen on the side of the western pillar. He either built, or repaired the south cross-aisle where the clock stands, as also the north cross-aisle which leads to the bishop's palace. Upon the outside of the end of this aisle, over the door, is the statue of an old person, said to be the statue of this bishop. He built a cross in the middle of the market-place in Norwich, which was begun in 1501 in the mayoralty of John Rightwile, finished in 1503, new polished in 1640, repaired in 1709, and taken down in 1732: it was of free-stone, very lofty, and after the manner of a piazza, as beauteous and commodious as any almost in England. A few days before his death, which was on January 11, 1536, he appointed two suffragan bishops, one at Ipswich, the other at Thetford, who were both consecrated by the archbishop, March 19 following. While he was bishop, falling under the displeasure of king Henry VIII. to purchase his peace with him, he was forced to exchange above thirty good manors belonging to the bishoprick for the abbey of St. Bennet's in the Holme; and an act of parliament was made, that the bishop of Norwich should be always abbot of St. Bennet's in the Holme, and the abbot of St. Bennet's in the Holme be bishop of Norwich.

Between the pillars next above bishop Nix, stands the monument of the much esteemed bishop, John Parkhurst, set up by dean Gardiner, with an inscription on the eastern pillar. His image, engraved on
brass,

brass, was taken away in the time of the civil wars. He died February 2, 1574.

Between the pillars next bishop Parkhurst, stood the beautiful monument of bishop Edward Scambler, household chaplain to the archbishop of Canterbury, who died May 7, 1594, aged 85: it was above a yard and half high, with his effigies in alabaster lying upon it, and inclosed with an high iron grate; but in the time of the civil wars the grate was taken away, the statue broken, and the free-stone pulled down as far as the inward brick-work, which, being unsightly, was afterwards cleared off, and the space between the pillars left void, as it now remains. About forty years after its ruination, in 1691, James Scambler, of Wolterton in Norfolk, esq. great grandson to this bishop, erected on the east pillar a handsome monument to his memory, with a new inscription upon it.

Near to bishop Nix, under a broad white stone, lies William Bentham, rector of Tasburgh, and minister of St. Giles and St. Gregory's in Norwich. He died Feb. 27, 1730, aged 37. The epitaph on the stone was made by the dean of Litchfield.

Over-against bishop Parkhurst was buried George Gardiner, who was born at Berwick, and educated at Cambridge; made first a minor canon, secondly a prebendary, thirdly archdeacon of Norwich; at length chaplain to queen Elizabeth, and dean of this church, where he presided sixteen years, as appears by the inscription put over his grave in the arch of the wall. He was instituted successively into the churches of Helleston, Westlow, Blofield, Fornet and Ashill, and died in 1585.

On the wall in the next arch, towards the partition, is the monument of the learned Dr. Edmund Porter, rector of Hevingham, and prebendary of this church forty-three years: he was chaplain to the lord keeper Coventry, and died October 5, 1670.

Against the wall under the window next the door of the partition, is the figure of a skeleton, with these old English rhimes upon his breast:

*All you that do this place pass by,
Remember Death, for you must die;
As you are now, e'en so was I,
And as I am, so shall you be.*

Under the feet is this:

*Thomas Gooding here doth stay,
Waiting for God's judgment day.*

Near to the skeleton, under a narrow white stone, with a hand upon it, lies Cornelius Manly, lay-clerk, who died Feb. 25, 1718, aged 31: and by the north side of this stone is a large black stone, under which lies Richard Yleward, organist, who was born at Winchester, and died October 15, between the years 1660 and 1670. Upon it were these very remarkable verses, which are now in a manner quite worn out:

*Here lies a perfect harmony
Of faith, and truth, and loyalty,
And whatsoever virtues can
Be reckon'd up, was in this man:
His sacred ashes here abide,
Who in God's service liv'd and dy'd;
But now by death advanced higher,
To serve in the Celestial Choir.*

God save the King,

Upon the pillar between the two doors of the partition, is the form of a monument, erected June 15, 1622, to the memory of William Inglott, organist, who was buried December 31, 1621. At the bottom is depicted his effigies, laid at full length, with two of the choir over it, each with a wreath of bay in one hand, and in the other hand, the one a singing-book, and the other an hour glass; and on the top is Fame blowing her trumpet, with these verses under her:

*Here William Inglott, organist, doth rest,
Whose art in musick, this cathedral blest'd.
For Descant most, for Voluntary, all;
He past on organ, song, and Virginal.
He left this life at the age of sixty-seven,
And now 'mongst angels all sings St. in Heaven:
His fame flies far, his name shall never die,
So art and age here crown his memory,*

In the north aisle, upon the fifth pillar from the steps at the western door, is a battered monument, with the effigies of one playing on the harp, erected to the memory of Osbert Parsley, singing-man, 1585, upon which are these verses:

*Here lies the man, whose name in spite of death
Renowned lives, by blast of golden fame;
Whose harmony survives his vital breath,
Whose skill no pride did spot, nor life no blame:
Whose low estate was blest with quiet mind,
As our sweet cords with discord mixed be;
Whose life, in seventy and four years entwin'd,
As falleth mellowed apples from the tree:
Whose deeds were rules, whose words were verity,
Who here a singing-man did spend his days.
Full fifty years, in our church melody,
His memory shines bright, whom thus we praise.*

In

In the middle aisle, on the north side, over-against chancellor Spencer, lies Humphrey Prideaux, who died Nov. 1, 1724. He was born at Padstow in Cornwall, May 3, 1648; was third son to Edmund Prideaux, esq. of the said place; was vicar of Trowse and dean of Norwich; a person very much afflicted, and in the time of his illness wrote the Connection of the Old and New Testament, a book very much approved of.

A little higher southward, over-against bishop Nix, under a very large stone that had formerly a large brass plate upon it, was buried sir Francis Southwell, descended from those of great name and estate in Norfolk, who formerly possessed Woodrising, where they had a fine park for deer. Some of the brass nails may yet be seen upon the stone.

In the niche opposite to bishop Nix's monument, under a black marble stone, lies buried the body of Thomas Dalton, gent. who died Dec. 26, 1727, aged 29 years,

On the south side of this inclosure lies dean Herbert Aspley, rector of Foultham and Thimblethorpe, and died June 8, 1681, aged 63. He was son of Herbert Aspley, of Plymouth in Devonshire, and upon his accidental coming into Norfolk, was taken into the patronage of sir Jacob and sir Isaac Aspley, who looking upon him as their kinsman, preferred him to several livings in this county, and marrying with a Hobart, he was by the endeavours of that family made first a prebend, and then dean: he painted and beautifully adorned the organ at his own charge.

Upon the partition wall, on the north side of the door, is a neat monument for Barbary, widow of dean Aspley;

Afley; she died March 20, 1692, aged 54, was the daughter of John Hobart, of Weybread in Suffolk, esq. She repaired and adorned the west front of the church, which had been much damaged by the injury of time and men.

Under the large stone at the door of the partition was buried Walter Hart, chaplain to William Pole, earl of Suffolk, and made bishop in the reign of king Henry VI. The king had before nominated John Stanbury, provost of Eton college, to the bishoprick, but the earl beguiled him of it, by procuring the pope to bestow it on his chaplain. He built the over-thwart stone partition, or rood-loft, on which the great crucifix was placed; beautified the roof, and paved the body of the church. Over the door in the north corner of the wall, is carved a bull, which was his coat of arms, and in the south corner is a hart in water, as a rebus of his name, Walter Hart, and upon the door was a plate of brass, with Latin verses inscribed, shewing the time he died, which was May 17, 1472.

Between the partition and the choir, on the north side, stands the monument of dame Elizabeth Calthorpe, who died Dec. 24, 1582. She was first the wife of sir Francis Calthorpe, and afterwards wife of John Culpepper, esq.

On the same side, upon the partition wall, is erected a monument for William Burleigh, esq. born at Litcham in Norfolk: he died April 14, 1683, aged 55; and by him, under a flat stone with three birds upon it, lies his wife, who died Sept. 3, 1679. By his beneficence, that side of the cloister next the church was handsomely paved, the former pavement having been broken, and the stones taken away.

On

On the other side, behind the dean's stall, lies John Crofts, who was the first dean of Norwich after the restoration of king Charles II. He died July 27, 1670; was son of sir Henry Crofts, of Pedington in Bedfordshire, and to the lord William Crofts. The present organ was set up by this dean and chapter in 1664, in the same place where the former organ stood, which was pulled down, broken, sold, and made away with in 1643.

In the south aisle, between the door of the partition, and the uppermost door of the cloister, under a stone with a raven upon it, lies Thamafine, the daughter of Clement Corbet, chancellor of Norwich. She was (as the inscription denotes) religious, pious, prudent and beneficent, a faithful daughter of the church of England, and kept her virginity to the day of her death, which was July 3, 1665.

At the entrance into the cloister by the door aforesaid, was an handsome monument for one of the Bigots, which was pulled down in the time of the civil wars, and a place left void, as it still remains, in the wall over the door. Upon the stone here, were the figures of two persons on their knees at prayer. He either built, or beautified the arch by it, which leads into the church.

In the south side of the choir, upon the east side of the pillar where the bishop has a seat, is a monument to the memory of Stephen Knight, an Essex gentleman, erected by his daughter Mary Knight, a woman of singular qualifications, and most exemplary piety towards her parents. He was of the privy-chamber to Charles I. and principal register to three bishops of Norwich, died April 17, 1664, aged 73, and lies under a flat stone in the south aisle below the steps.

On the opposite pillar fronting Mr. Knight, is a monument for John Moore, who died Jan. 8, 1725. aged 46. He was son to bishop Moore, principal register to the bishop, and lies likewise under a flat stone in the same aisle, below the steps.

On the north side of this pillar, is a monument of black and white marble for Robert Pepper, chancellor of Norwich, who died Nov. 5, 1700, aged 63. He had two wives; the first was Mary, daughter of William Brook, of Norwich, merchant, by whom he had two sons and four daughters; she died April 27, 1676, aged 34, and was buried under a flat stone below the steps. His second wife was Eleanor, daughter of Lumley Dean, of Bishop's Upton in Herefordshire, esq. who erected this monument to his memory.

Between this pillar and the next, towards the altar, stands the monument of bishop James Goldwell, secretary to king Edward IV. his effigies are in stone, with a lion at his feet, which was his arms, as appears on his coat above the tomb. He repaired the east end of the church; did many good works; lived in great esteem, and died much lamented, February 1498.

Next above bishop Goldwell, between the pillars where the iron grate stands, was buried bishop John Wakering, lord keeper of the great seal; a person endowed with many good qualities, and had the epithets of pious, modest, chaste, liberal and kind, justly bestowed upon him. He built the cloister in the bishop's palace, which before the late civil wars was covered with a handsome roof: he built also the chapter-house, which being ruinous was taken down and built anew: he gave many ornaments to the monastery;

monastery; governed his diocese with much prudence; lived in great reputation, and died at his manor in Thorpe, April 9, 1425.

On the south side of the chapel adjoining to St. Luke's, in a gilded vault, under a gilded arch in the wall, was buried William Beauchamp, who built it in honour of the blessed Virgin Mary and All-Saints, as appears by an old Latin inscription upon a stone in the outside of the wall under the window, which is now quite obliterated. The roof of this chapel is richly gilded, and in it is kept the consistory, or bishop's court. The founder hereof might be descended from Guy Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, in 1297, who by marrying into the family of the Tonies, became possessed of many lands and manors in Norfolk, and, as seems probable, was William Beauchamp lord Abergavenny, who was patron of Bergh cum Apton, within five miles of Norwich, out of Berstreet gates, and presented clerks to that living in 1406, afterwards.

Upon the wall, on the west side of this chapel, is a curious monument for Thomas Batchelor, who died July 28, 1729, aged 65.

In St. Luke's chapel, which is now the parish-church, at the entrance on the left hand, is an arched monument belonging to prior Boswell, a relation of the Boswells in Kent; upon it are these words,

O morieris, O morieris, O morieris. i. e.

O thou wilt die, O thou wilt die, O thou wilt die.

Next to prior Boswell is the monument of one Richard Browne, esq. on which is his arms, a bunch of broom with golden flowers.

On

Under a large stone over-against the font, lies Jeremy Vinn, esq. his wife, &c. He was sheriff of Norwich in 1677, Mayor in 1690, and died in 1705, aged 73.

On the south side, among the seats, were of late two tombs standing cross-wise, which belonged to two priors of this convent; they were very ancient, and of substantial marble, and were taken away to make the seats more commodious.

On the north side of the church, in the north cross aisle, upon a stone in the wall towards the going out, is this inscription:

*Here lies the Corps, the Ghost is gone
To joy, the which in life is sought,
At length it found by Christ alone:
See what advantage death has brought.*

George March, verger of this church, 1640.

At the back of the seats, near to the door, lies Mary Loveday, daughter of Anthony Loveday, of Cheston in Suffolk, gent. She died Oct. 23, 1639, and upon a black stone laid over her is this:

*Haste reader, and away, for fear,
Lest thou dost turn idolater;
For here love, virtue, grace and wit,
In a true virgin-knot were knit.*

The beginnings of the verses are a little legible, but the endings are almost quite obliterated.

In the north side of the choir, upon the south side of the pillar on the left hand side of the steps, is the monument of Thomas Little, prebendary of this church,

church, chaplain to the lord keeper Wright, and minister of Lynn, who died April 21, 1731, aged 66.

Upon the next pillar is a brass plate, with a Latin inscription, to the memory of Edward Hall, youngest son to bishop Hall, who died on Christmas-eve, 1642, aged 23.

In the cross passage from sir Thomas Erpingham lies Mary, the relict of John Hobart, of Weybread in Suffolk, esq. and daughter of sir Hen. Fenton, of Playford in Suffolk, knight of the Bath. She died Oct. 1, 1685, aged 78.

Also John Spendlove, prebendary, who died July 8, 1666, as likewise his wife, over whom is this inscription all in capitals:

*Dean Suckling's daughter, prebend Spendlove's wife,
For a far better chang'd this present life.*

March the 21st, 1656.

Also Edward Suckling, dean: he was rector of Blofield and Hellefden, and died in 1628. Upon his stone was a brass inscription, which is torn off.

Lower down lies Vincent Pearce, professor of divinity, chaplain to three kings, and prebendary of this cathedral, who died April 4, 1673.

Near the steps towards the altar, upon a flat stone, is a brass plate with a Latin inscription, which in English is thus: *Anne, the most beloved wife of Fulk Robarts, prebendary of this church, and daughter of Richard Skinner, gent. father of one and twenty children, by his beloved wife Anne; died March 25, 1627.*
The

The said Fulk Robarts was minister of St. Saviour's and St. Clement's, and vicar of Trowse, died April 8, 1650, aged 71, and was buried in the south cross aisle, near the clock.

In the north aisle, near the door that leads to Jesus' chapel, lies sir William Denny, who died March 26, 1642, and Frances his wife, who died Feb. 12. 1631, aged 63: he was recorder of Norwich, and one of the counsellors at law to king Charles I.

In Jesus' chapel stands a large tomb, that had formerly a brass inscription about it, said to have been removed higher out of our Lady's chapel; when it was taken down, old Mr. Spendlove, who was a prebendary fifty years, and Mr. Sandlin, who lived eighty-nine years, and was singing-man in the time of queen Elizabeth, used to say it was the tomb-stone of the Windhams, which in all likelihood belonged to sir Thomas Windham, one of king Henry VIII.'s counsellors, since it is manifest, that on a tomb in this church there has been a Latin inscription, in English thus:

Pray for the soul of Thomas Windham, Knight, of Eleanor and the lady Elizabeth, his wives, &c. which same Thomas was one of King Henry the 8th's Counsellors, and one of his guard; also vice-admiral.

And as there are three persons mentioned in the inscription, so there are the figures of three persons upon the tomb; they were engraven on brass, which, with the inscription, were taken away in the time of the civil wars.

On the north wall of this chapel is a brass plate, with Latin verses of which the last line ends with

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Pater

Pater Noster, inscribed to the memory of Ralph Pulvertoft, *Custos Caronellæ*, who lived in the time of king Henry VII. Above was his coat of arms, viz. six ears of wheat, with a bordure of cinque-foils, which were washed out when the wall was whitened.

In the north aisle, beneath the steps next the altar, lies Mrs. Mary Echard, who died July 15, 1714; also Mrs. Ann Echard, who died Nov. 6, 1710, and upon the pillar over the steps is a neat monument to their memory.

In the choir, near the high altar, stands the monument of bishop William Herbert de Lozinga, which is commonly known by the name of the Founder's tomb: it is inclosed with a high iron grate; round it are the arms of the see, the dean and six prebendaries, and upon it is a long inscription to his memory. He was born in Normandy, and was prior of Feschamp in that province; was in high favour with king William Rufus, with whom he came over into England in 1087, and was in the same year made abbot of Ramsey in Huntingdonshire. In 1091 he was made bishop of Thetford, from whence he translated the see to Norwich, April 9, 1094. He was lord high chancellor of England in the time of Hen. I. and went on two embassies to the pope. Under both kings he was a very wise counsellor, and a holy bishop, always mindful of his diocese; and what wealth he obtained by the king's favour he expended here among his flock in promoting piety: he founded hospitals and monasteries in many places of Norfolk and Suffolk; he built the church of St. Nicholas at Yarmouth, St. Margaret at Lynn, St. Mary at Elmham, and many others: moreover, he built this cathedral, of which
he

he himself laid the first stone, in 1096, with a Latin inscription thereon, which in English is thus :

Lord Herbert laid the first stone ; in the name of the Father, of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, Amen.

This church he dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and by papal and regal authority confirmed it the mother church of Norfolk and Suffolk. On the south side hereof he erected a monastery for sixty monks of the order of St. Benedict, to celebrate divine service in the church ; and on the north side he built a palace for himself and his successors. He died July 22, 1119, and was buried in this cathedral.

Next to bishop Herbert, on the north side, is a very large stone with this inscription only, viz.—*Depositu[m] Montacutii, Episcopi ; i. e. Here lies bishop Montague.* He died in April 1641.

Next bishop Montague is a stone with this inscription, all in capitals, viz.—*Here lyeth the body of Mr. Henry Best, Gent. principal register to the bishop of Norwich, who died the — day of —, Anno Domini 1629.*

*My time is short, the longer is my rest,
God calls them soonest whom he loves best.*

On the south side of bishop Herbert was buried bishop John Overal, who was elected by the dean and chapter May 21, 1618, and died May 12, 1619. He laid without an inscription to his memory, till Dr. Cosin, bishop of Durham, who had formerly been his chaplain, in 1669, erected a monument for him upon the next pillar at the altar.

Near the above place lies bishop Corbet, who died July 28, 1635.

Near to bishop Herbert was buried William Turb, prior of Norwich, who was chosen bishop by his fellow monks : he died January 17, 1174. In his time, 1171, the church was by some accident almost burnt down.

Near to bishop Herbert was likewise buried the learned bishop John of Oxford, who was highly in favour with Henry II. He writ the British History, and continued it to his own time ; he rebuilt this cathedral, which had been lately burnt, and added to it divers ornaments, which before seemed wanting ; also he built alms-houses for poor, sick and impotent persons : he founded the church of Holy Trinity at Ipswich, and repaired divers houses there which had been destroyed by fire. He died June 2, 1200 ; and in the same year this cathedral was again burnt.

Not far from bishop Herbert was also buried the warlike Henry Spencer, who of a foldier was made a bishop, and sat in this see thirty-seven years. While he was bishop, he overcame the rebellious forces of John Lister, a dyer of Norwich, and led an army into Flanders on behalf of Urbane VI. against the anti-pope Clement. He died August 23, 1406, and had a large commendatory epitaph set on his tomb, in brass, wherein he was stiled a beloved foldier, a holy bilhop, and champion of the church.

In the middle of the choir was buried bishop William Rugg, born at North Repps, who was obliged by Henry VIII. to exchange all the manors of the see, for the revenues of his abbey of St. Bennet

Bennet in the Holm, under pretence of encreasing the possessions of the bishoprick. He resigned in January 1549, and died in September 1550.

In this church was buried, but whereabouts there is no history or tradition to inform us, bishop Everard, who was deposed for his cruelty in 1145, and died October 15, 1150. Bishop Goodwin says, he did nothing memorable while he was bishop; but the Monasticon tells us, that he founded an hospital, and dedicated it to St. Paul, at Norwich, to which Henry I. several bishops and others, were benefactors. It was founded and endowed for the soul of bishop Herbert, and the support of poor people.

In this church was buried Thomas Percy, brother to the earl of Northumberland, who was made bishop when he was but 21 years of age, by the authority of the pope, at the request of Henry duke of Lancaster, against the will of the monks, who could not be persuaded to chuse him. In his time the steeple and belfry were blown down, to repair which he gave four hundred marks out of his own treasury, and the clergy of the diocese contributed nine pence in the pound. He died at Blofield, Aug. 8, 1369, and in his will, gave the lands about Carleton, Kimberley and Wicklewood, unto a chauntry or chapel, which he founded to say mass for his soul continually.

Also in this church was buried Anthony Beck, who was clerk in the court of Rome, and made bishop by the pope's mandate: he was a person of an unquiet spirit, very much hated, and, being poisoned by his own servants, died Dec. 19, 1343.

Also in this church was buried bishop Thomas Brown, a strenuous asserter of the rights of the church against the citizens; who, in his time, not having forgot the havock made upon them by the monks, with one consent contrived to deprive the church of all its liberties and privileges. He died in 1445, and left a large sum of money to poor scholars of this diocese, who were students in either of the universities.

Also in this church was buried bishop John Hopton, who in his youth was a Black Friar of the order of St. Dominick. He died in 1558, through grief, as it is thought, for the loss of queen Mary, whose chaplain he was, and as such was by her nominated to this see. In his will he gave part of his books to the Black Friars of Norwich, if they were ever restored to their convent again, and another part to the cathedral for a library.

Bishop William Redman, who died in his palace, Sept. 25, 1602, had his funeral honorably solemnized in this cathedral on the 2d of December following. He gave one hundred marks to Trinity College in Cambridge, to line and adorn the walls of the library with boards, well joined together.

Bishop John Grey, king John's beloved favorite, lord chief justice of England and deputy of Ireland, a person of great reputation, who being sent ambassador to the pope, died on his return, at Poictou, Oct. 24, 1214, was brought into England and buried in this cathedral. In 1210, he built a palace at Gaywood near Lynn, for himself and his successors in this bishoprick.

Bishop

Bishop John Salmon, lord chancellor of England, who being sent on an embassy to France, returned sick, and died at Folkestone, near Dover in Kent, July 6, 1325, was likewise buried in this church. He built the great hall in the bishop's palace, also the long chapel on the east side of the palace, which was demolished in the time of the civil wars, and the lead that covered it taken away and sold: he likewise built the chapel of St. John the Evangelist, which is now the free-school, and endowed it with the rectory of West-hall in Suffolk, for the maintenance of four priests, to be appointed by the prior and convent, to pray for his soul, his father Solomon's soul, and the soul of his mother Amicia, as also for the souls of all his predecessors and successors in the bishoprick of Norwich. He gave twelve pieces of land in Cressingham to the chamberlain's office, for the better supply of the monks cloathing, and furnished the church with many precious vestments and ornaments.

In this church was also buried bishop William Ayermyne, who was Lord Keeper of the Rolls, Lord Chancellor and Lord Treasurer: he died Mar. 27, 1336, at Sheering near London, and gave 200l. to the monks of this church to buy lands, and pay salaries to two of their body, the cellarer and under cellarer, to say masses daily for his soul.

In this church was also buried bishop Thomas Jan, who died in September, 1500, at Folkestone abbey in Kent.

In our Lady's chapel, or the chapel of the Virgin Mary, which stood at the east end of the church, but being old and ruinous was demolished in the time of dean Gardiner, was buried bishop Walter Suffield,

by whom it was built. He was a very charitable and pious person, and many miracles were said to be wrought at his tomb. He likewise built St. Giles's hospital, now called St. Helen's, in Bishopsgate-street, about the year 1248, and endowed it with several farms, for the maintenance of a master, six priests, and certain poor people, and the entertainment of pilgrims and strangers in their travels; but what deserves the highest commendation is, that when corn was dear, he sold all his plate, and gave the money to the poor, that they might have wherewithal to buy them bread. He was chosen bishop of Norwich by the monks in 1243, was consecrated at Carrowe abbey, without Conisford gates, in 1244, and died at Colchester May 18, 1257.

In this chapel was likewise buried bishop Simon Wanton, or Walton, who dying in 1266, was laid by his predecessor bishop Suffield. He was chaplain to king Henry III. and one of the judges or justices of the kingdom.

In this chapel was also buried bishop Roger Skerwing, who died at his manor of South Elmham Jan. 30, 1278. In his time the church was fired, the city rifled, and many slain in a quarrel between the monks and citizens.

In this chapel also, at the head of bishop Suffield, was buried bishop William Middleton, who died at his manor of Tarling in Essex, Sept. 1, 1288. He repaired this cathedral, which was burnt in the time of bishop Skerwing, and consecrated it in the presence of king Edward I. and many bishops and noblemen.

In

In this chapel likewise, at the feet of bishop Suffield, was buried bishop Alexander Tottington, who died in 1413: he repaired the palace and manor-houses, which were almost fallen down when he came to the see.

Bishop Edward Reynolds, who died July 29, 1676, aged 76, was laid in a vault at the south end of the communion-table, in the New Bishop's chapel, which he built by himself, where he has a monument, with his effigy, to his memory. He was chaplain to king Charles II. and the first bishop after the Restoration, notwithstanding he had taken the covenant, and was one of the assembly of divines.

Bishop Anthony Sparrow, who died May 19, 1685, aged 74, was buried in the same chapel on the other side the communion table, where he has likewise a monument to his memory. He was a royalist, very zealous for our ecclesiastical constitution, and gave 400*l.* towards the re-building St. Paul's church, after it had been miserably defaced by the dreadful fire of London in 1666.

In the chapel called Our Lady the Less, or Beauchamp's chapel, the place where the bishop's Consistory-court is held, is an elegant monument erected to the memory of Thomas Batchelor, L. L. B. he died June 28, 1729, aged 65.

In the same chapel, under a black marble stone, lies buried Robert Nath, L. L. D. and chancellor of this diocese: he died in 1752, aged 62.

On the north side of this church, near St. Luke's chapel, under a large black marble stone, lies buried Dr. Thomas Bullock, twenty-one years dean of this cathedral:

cathedral: he died May 30, 1760, aged 67; and underneath the same stone lies buried Sarah Bullock, his wife, who died April 21, 1775, aged 85.

Near the above stone lies buried Mrs. Willins, late wife to the Rev. Mr. Willins, sacrist of this cathedral: she died Sept. 16, 1773, aged 37.

On the south side of St. Luke's chapel, a very neat mural monument is erected to the memory of Susanna, the wife of John Addey, esq. alderman of this city: she died May 24, 1765, aged 30.

Near the east window, in the same chapel, is a neat monument erected to the memory of John Harwood, thirty-two years curate of this chapel: he died Jan. 21, 1691, aged 65.

In the south transept is an elegant monument to the memory of William Rolfe, esq. who left 100l. to the clergymens widows, and other generous benefactions to the poor: he died April 12, 1754, aged 84 years.

On the north side, near the altar, lies interred Edmund Hubbard, A.M. prebendary of this cathedral: he died Dec. 23, 1741, aged 47.

In the north transept is a small, but elegantly neat mural monument to the memory of John Prefs, esq. who was mayor of this city in the year 1753, and died October 1773, aged 76.

Towards the south, leading to St. Luke's chapel, is an handsome monument to the memory of Mrs. Freeman, daughter of Stephen Gardiner, esq. she died Sept. 20, 1763, aged 49.

In the south aisle, leading to St. Luke's chapel, are deposited the remains of several respectable persons, who have lately died, and are buried under black marble stones, particularly those as under-mentioned :

John Marcon, Esq.

John Miller, Esq. and his wife.

Mr. Thomas Woodyer.

Mr. Abraham Clarke.

Mr. Isaac Chambers.

Mr. Smith, late of Yarmouth.

Mr. Charles Catton.

The Rev. Lynn Smean,	} Canons of this Ca-	
The Rev. John Fox,		thedral.
The Rev. Wm. Smith,		

Mr. Wm. Smith, many years treasurer to the Dean and Chapter, &c. &c.

Of the Cloister.

The cloister, situated on the south side of the church, is the largest quadrangle of the kind in England; the sides are not exactly equal in their dimensions: the length of that next the church, or the north side, being one hundred and seventy-three feet five inches, and the breadth, measuring on the pavement, thirteen feet nine inches; the south side, one hundred and seventy-two feet four inches, by twelve feet two inches; the east side one hundred and seventy-five feet, by twelve feet three inches; and the west side, one hundred and seventy-five feet six inches, by twelve feet two inches: there are also two ranges of benches, or seats, round the whole, except on the north side, where there is only one, each of the breadth of eighteen inches: the height

is fifteen feet six inches. The stone roof is adorned with various scripture pieces in sculpture, and many legendary ones; in particular, the Visions of the Revelations, the Last Judgment, the legends of St. Christopher, St. Laurence, &c. remain very perfect.

At the grand entrance, at the south-west corner, are, carved in stone, the Espousals, or sacrament of marriage; it having formerly been the custom to place the couple who came to be married at the church door, where the priest joined their hands, and performed the greatest part of the matrimonial office; and it was here that the husband endowed his wife with the portion, or dowry contracted for, thence called, *Dos ad ostium Ecclesiæ*, or the dowry at the church door.

As soon as you enter the cloister from hence, on the left hand, are the two lavatories, where the monks used to wash their hands before they went into the common eating hall. Over one of them is carved a fox in a pulpit, in the habit of a secular priest, holding up a goose to his auditory. This was, as were many others of the like kind, intended as a reflection on the secular clergy, or parish priests, to whom the monks, or regulars, bore an inveterate hatred.

The pavement of the north side of the cloister was torn up in the great rebellion, and re-laid by William Burleigh, esq. In this alley queen Elizabeth dined in public, when she visited Norwich in 1578. In memory whereof, her majesty's arms, and those of the nobility who attended her, were painted on the wall of the church, but are now entirely effaced.

In

In the south wall remain the niches, wherein the towels and other linen were deposited for the daily use of the common hall, to which the butteries, cellars, kitchens, and other offices joined. The dormitory, or dorter, and the infirmary, frater or firmariy, were also on this south side.

The long inclosed gallery, where the sick monks used to walk, still remains entire, as the prior's lodge doth, now the deanry; beyond which were the granaries and other buildings, extending down the lower Close, now converted into dwelling-houses.

The stone buildings on the right hand of the said entrance, were the strangers lodgings, the most southern chamber of which is now the library and chapter-house: upon the north end of these lodgings, the strangers hall abutted, and extended itself against part of the west side of the cloister, behind the latatories, near to which was the entrance into it; the rest of that side, and the other parts of the cloister, were divided into cells.

On the east side, adjoining to the passage leading to Life's Green, stood the prior's chapel, dedicated to St. Edmund; it was entirely demolished at the Reformation, and the site of it is at present a yard to the adjoining house. Before the foundation of this chapel, the priors always used that of St. Luke. On this side of the quadrangle are the dean and chapter's offices, and on the north side of the entrance to Life's Green, the gaol or dungeon. The passage, called the dark entry, formerly led to the dormitory, infirmary, kitchen, and other offices.

Of the Bishop's Palace.

On the north side of the church stands the bishop's palace, to which there was anciently a passage from the door of the north transept, arched over with stone, in like manner with the cloisters. From this passage you entered the palace at the great or common hall, on part of whose site the present chapel is built. The palace, though it stands in part upon the same spot, is not the original one built by the founder of the church, but the work of bishop Salmon, who entirely pulled down the old one, and erected another upon a much larger plan.

In 1535, bishop Nix, just before his death, with the consent of the prior and chapter, granted a lease for eighty-nine years to the mayor, sheriffs, and citizens of Norwich, empowering them, for the honour of God and St. George, to hold the guild and feast of St. George in the palace, and to use the buttery, pantry, and kitchen, at the north end thereof, at every feast so held, for the space of fourteen days; provided nevertheless, that neither the king, queen, nor any of the nobility were at the palace at that time.

This hall was demolished in the grand rebellion, and the lead sold; but this must have happened after the year 1656, as at that time it was used as a public meeting house.

Since the Restoration the palace has received considerable improvements, and more especially in the present century. It is now a very commodious habitation, and the gardens are elegantly laid out.

Of

Of Jesus Chapel.

Jesus chapel, situated on the north side of the great altar of the cathedral, the passage to which laid thro' the Confessionary, was originally the bishop's private chapel; but that being found inconvenient, on account of its distance, bishop Salmon, about the year 1300, agreed with the prior and chapter for a piece of land, lying between the church and the palace, on the east side of the way leading from the church to the palace, upon which he built a chapel to the honour of the Virgin Mary*; it stood about ten or twelve yards to the south of the present chapel, and was an hundred and thirty feet long, and thirty broad: at the Restoration it was in so ruinous a condition†, that bishop Reynolds found it incapable

* In this chapel was a chauntry of three priests, founded by bishop Ayremin about the year 1331, who purchased the advowson of Thurveton, or Thurlton, and appropriated it to the hospital of St. Giles, the master of which house was to pay out of the annual profits of that rectory, six marks a year, to each officiating chaplain, who were to be collated by the bishop, and to have apartments in the palace, and to be found meat, drink, and lodging there, at the bishop's cost; they were to pray daily for the soul of the founder and his family, for the king and his progenitors, and for the welfare of the present bishop of the see, and the souls of all his predecessors. In 1368 they were reduced to two, on pretence that the profits of the rectory would not pay the stipends for the whole number, according to the foundation. In 1448, bishop Walter Hart discharged the hospital from finding any chaplain, from which time the chauntry wholly ceased.

† Bishop Hall, in his *Hard Measure*, says, “ Sheriff Tofts, and alderman Lindsey, attended with many zealous followers,
came

ble of repairation; whereupon he pulled it entirely down, and built the present chapel. The ancient garden belonging to the palace, on the east side of it, and the stables, &c. join, as they always did, to the great entrance.

St. Mary in the Marsh.

The meadow, on part of which this church was built, was anciently called Cow-Holme, that is, the marsh where the cows fed: and that part of the city now called Conisford, was originally named Couesford, or Cowsford, from the ford or passage cross the river to come at this holm or marsh, the whole of which belonged formerly to the parish of Thorpe, and devolved with that manor to bishop Herbert; before

came into my chapel to look for superstitious pictures, and reliques of idolatry, and sent for me, to let me know they found those windows full of images, which were very offensive, and must be demolished. I told them they were the pictures of some ancient and worthy bishops, as St. Ambrose, St. Austin, &c. It was answered me, that they were so many popes; and one younger man amongst the rest, [Townshend as I perceived afterwards] would take upon him to defend, that every diocesan bishop was a pope. I answered him with some scorn, and obtained leave that I might, with the least loss, and defacing of the windows, give order for taking off that offence; which I did, by causing the heads of the pictures to be taken off, since I knew the bodies could not offend." This will in good measure account for our seeing so many of these figures in windows without faces, a piece of white glass generally supplying their place. But these furious Reformers did not long keep their temper, for soon after they not only broke the windows to pieces, but tore the lead off the roof, and sold it, and almost totally demolished the building.

before whose time all its inhabitants received the sacrament, and were buried at Thorpe: and till the Reformation, all the clergy who possessed rectories in Blofield deanry, came in annual procession to this church, on Whit-Monday, as being within the limits of that deanry. Before bishop Herbert's time, here was a chapel dependant upon the mother church at Thorpe, which that bishop pulled down and rebuilt, and gave it with all Cowholm to the prior and convent, who ever after continued its patrons.

The rectory was valued at 5*l.* 10*d.* but paid no first fruits, not being taxed: its tenths were 10*s.* 1*d.* synodals 12*d.* and procurations 15*d.* it was afterwards discharged of tenths, being sworn of no value.

In 1493, all lands and gardens within the precinct paid their tithes and offerings to this church; as being, from bishop Herbert's time, the parish church of the precinct.

In 1564, John Parkhurst, bishop of Norwich, John Tollar, rector of this parish, and John Salisbury, dean, together with the chapter, patrons of St. Peter Permouthergate, St. Mary in the Marsh, and St. Vedast, commonly called St. Valt's or Faith's, agreed to consolidate the said parishes; at which time, all St. Mary's tithes lying in the precinct, and all pensions, and all tithes of the gardens lying out of the precinct, on the north side of St. Vedast's lane, as inclosed with a wall or pale down to the river, were reserved to the rector of the new founded rectory of Jesus chapel in the cathedral, now assigned to the parishioners of St. Mary dwelling within the precinct, for a parish church; and the ornaments, plate, &c. belonging to St. Mary's, were in consequence thereof removed thither.

On the first of June following, by virtue of the act of the 37th of Henry VIII. that part of the rectory and parsonage of St. Mary aforesaid lying within the precinct, with all its rights and members, was consolidated to the chapel of St. John the Baptist, in the south aisle of the cathedral ; from thence forward to be called the parish church of St. Mary and St. John. The scite, lead, bells and buildings of the church of St. Mary, with the church-yard, and ground on the north and south sides thereof, were reserved to the use of the dean and chapter, and the plate, jewels, books, and other ornaments, removed to St. John's chapel, for the use of the parishioners.

St. Mary's church, after remaining some time useless, and being stripped of its lead, was converted into a dwelling-house, and so continued till very lately. It stands in the lower Close, on the right hand going down to the ferry.

Not long after the consolidation, the dean and chapter desirous of having the south aisle open and unincumbered, assigned to the parishioners the chapel of St. Luke for their parish church ; and the aisle between that chapel and the south transept, was at the same time allotted them for a burial-place for their principal inhabitants, and thus it has continued ever since.

The last institution to this rectory was in 1579 ; from that time it has been held by sequestration. The present curate is the Rev. Mr. James Willins.

The chapel of St. Luke has been thrice augmented by lot.

St.

St. Ethelbert's, or St. Albert's,

Parochial chapel, was founded before the cathedral, as the situation of its parish evidently proves, part of it lying within and part without the limits of the precinct. The chapel, which stood on the left hand as you go out of the monastery gate, at the south end of Tombland, was burnt down by the citizens in the grand insurrection in 1272; and the parish thereupon united to that of St. Mary in the Marsh: when it was agreed that all the parishioners dwelling within the precinct should pay their tithes and oblations to the rector there, and those without the precinct to the rector of St. Cuthbert. After the insurrection was appeased the citizens, as some sort of recompence for the injury done to the convent, built the present handsome gate, with a large chapel over it, dedicated to St. Ethelbert or Albert, now used as part of the bishop's office. There were four other gates leading into the precinct, one of which, now demolished, opened into St. Vedast's lane; another, called the hospital gate, leading to St. Giles's or the great hospital; a third opens on St. Martin's Plain, and is called the bishop's great gate; and the fourth, called Erpingham's or the lower gate, opens against the west end of the cathedral, built as a penance, on a suspicion of Lollardy, by sir Thomas Erpingham. The eastern part of the precinct is bounded by the river, over which there is, and immemorially hath been a ferry, the keeper whereof is appointed by patent from the dean and chapter: it is called Sandlin's Ferry, from one of that name who formerly kept it. Near this ferry was anciently a large canal, communicating with the river, by which all goods, &c. brought by water, were conveyed into the lower Close, and the

fish-ponds belonging to the convent supplied with water.

The Charnel-house,

Now the free-school, is situated between the west-end of the church and Erpingham's gate, opening on to Tombland, and had bishop Salmon for its founder, who died in 1325; the porch was added by bishop Hart. The upper charnel house, now the school-room, was dedicated to St. John the Evangelist; under it was a lower charnel chapel, dedicated to the same saint, and the charnel-house itself; the whole of which is now used as a vault or cellar. The charnel-house, by leave of the sacrist, was used as a depository for the bones of all persons buried in Norwich, provided they were dry and clean from flesh.

There belonged to these chapels four officiating priests, nominated by the prior in full chapter, and in case of vacancy of the sub-prior. They had apartments near the charnel-house, (now converted into a dwelling for the school-master) and kept a common table.

The arched vault is supported by two rows of pillars, fourteen feet high; at the entrance, on the right hand, was a holy water stone, and on the other side a nich, where formerly an image stood.

The foundation deed bears date the 4th of Oct. 1316, by which it appears, that the founder had purchased the advowson of Westhall St. Andrew in Suffolk, and appropriated it to the prior and convent, who were to receive all the tithe-corn of the parish, and pay yearly to the principal officiating chaplain

chaplain six marks, and to each of the other three five marks and a half: the small tithes were reserved to the vicar, who was then presented by the prior and convent, as he now is by the dean and chapter. Besides these four chaplains, there were two others appointed by the founder himself, whose stipends were paid by the cellarer of the monastery, out of certain lands lying in Cressingham, Hopton, and Ashill, purchased of sir Walter de Norwich, knt. and settled on the prior and convent for that purpose.

This religious house, although not taxed, was valued at 19l. a year at its dissolution. in 1548; when Edwart Warner, knt. and Richard Catlyn, gent. obtained a grant of it to them and their heirs, by the name of the chapel called the charnel-house, within the precinct of the cathedral of the Holy Trinity at Norwich; to hold the site thereof, with all its appurtenances, of the king, as of his manor of Drayton in Norfolk, by fealty only, in free soccage, and not *in capite*. This grant bears date the 1st of July, in the 2d year of Edward VI.

In the following year they sold it to Thomas Bere, of Norwich, goldsmith; he soon after conveyed it to Robert Jermy, who on the 4th of Oct. 1549, sold it to the mayor, sheriffs and commonalty of Norwich, who bought it in part of the 200l. per annum which they had a licence to purchase in mortmain as an addition to the revenues of the hospital in Holme-street. The dean and chapter had always disputed the validity of the grant, and to hinder its taking place, leased the said charnel-house by indenture bearing date the 5th of February, 1578, to queen Elizabeth and her assigns, for a hundred years, to commence at Lady-day 1579, at the yearly

rent of ten shillings. The queen assigned her term to Richard Coningsby and Nich. Brooke, esqrs. and they to John Bate, gent. who conveyed his right to the dean and chapter.

But notwithstanding all this, done with a view of strengthening their title, they were so far dissatisfied with it, as to enter into an agreement with the city, to leave the whole matter to the final determination of Richard Davy and Richard Godfrey, esqrs. each party binding themselves in the penalty of five hundred marks to abide by their arbitration. Upon hearing the evidence, the arbitrators, on the 11th of January, 1582, determined in favour of the city, whose right to the premises was fully ascertained; they paying, however, to the dean and chapter the sum of three shillings and four-pence yearly at Easter, for a parcel of land lying within their precinct.

They soon after acknowledged the right of the city to the houses built upon the precinct wall, at the north-west corner of it, and granted a licence to make a door-way through, and to place windows in their wall, and to open another door-way into the school-master's garden, on the corporation's paying them 4d. a year, as an acknowledgment of their right in the said wall.

By the hospital charter, dated May 7, 1547, the 1st of Edward VI. the corporation is obliged to appoint a school-master and usher, and to pay their stipends out of the revenues assigned by that charter; to the master 10l. a year, and to the usher 6l. 13s. 4d. The mayor, and the major part of the aldermen for the time being, have the nomination of them, and are to provide them with convenient dwelling-houses, over and above the foregoing stipends.

pend. They are both removeable, ‘ for any great crime by them, or either of them committed, or for being negligent or disobedient, in performing and doing those good and reasonable ordinances and commands, which shall be assigned or ordered to them, or any one of them hereafter.’

Before this grant, the corporation had opened a school in the Infirmary, belonging to the dissolved convent of Black Friars, in performance of their promise to the king, when he gave them that monastery: but after the dean and chapter had given up all pretensions to the charnel-house, they assigned the chaplains houses there for a dwelling for the school-master, and fitted up the upper chapel for a school-room, as it still continues.

The present master is the Rev. Mr. Parr. The master has now a salary of 50*l.* a year, and a dwelling-house, and the usher (William Beloe, B. A.) 30*l.* but no house.

Of the Deanry of the City of Norwich.

The whole ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the city (except the several peculiars belonging to the dean and chapter) was anciently in the dean of the deanry of the city of Norwich, who was collated by the bishop, and had power of granting probates of wills of all persons dying in his deanry, except of clerks, and gentlemen at arms, (all such belonging to the bishop only) and except of those who possessed any goods out of the jurisdiction of the deanry; theirs being proveable in the archdeacon’s office.

In 1297, Thomas Silvestre held the deanries of Norwich and Taverham, together with the churches

of St. Simon and Jude, St. Swithin, and Croftweyt, and insisted that they were all united, and appendant to his deanry; but as he was not able to produce any instrument of union, at his death in 1329 bishop William united the two deanries, but at the same time separated them from the churches. In this state they continued till the Reformation, when these, with the other rural deanries, were abolished, and their whole jurisdiction transferred to the archdeacon.

Conisford Great Ward,

Is composed of the three small wards of South Conisford, North Conisford, and Berstreet.

South Conisford Ward,

Contains, without the walls, that part of Trowse on this side the river, called Trowse Millgate, from the water-mills there, and the priory or parish of St. James at Carrowe; and within the walls, the present parishes of St. Peter Southgate, St. Etheldred, and St. Julian.

St. Peter Southgate.

The southern gate, as it was anciently called, now Conisford gate, is situated in this parish: very near it, on the west, runs the river Wensum between two towers; in that which stands on the east side of the river formerly dwelt the keeper of the old boom, or beam, which went across the river at this place. This boom served to stop all suspected persons coming up the river, as well as to hinder vessels going out without paying the city toll.

Entering

Entering the city at this gate, on the right hand lieth the ancient scite (though now built upon) of St. Olave's chapel, a parochial chapel long before the Conquest, united to the rectory of St. Peter Southgate in the reign of Edward III. and the chapel itself demolished before 1345. It was subject to the archdeacon of Norwich, and paid 3*l.* synodals.

This parish, with all those on the east side of the street, constituted Lower or Nether Conisford, as those on the west side did Over or Upper Conisford, and being situated near the city gate is now called

St. Peter Southgate, and anciently St. Peter de Bither.

A rectory originally in the patronage of the abbey and convent of St. Benedict at Holme, but since the Dissolution in that of the bishop of Norwich, in right of that house, who pays the sequestrator a yearly stipend of 5*l.* the voluntary contributions in dean Prideaux's time amounted to 5*l.* more; and it hath been augmented by lot with 200*l.* of queen Anne's bounty: so that the whole amounts to about 14*l.* a year. It hath been held by sequestration for near a hundred years, at the nomination of the bishop, is discharged of first fruits and tenths, and hath service once a fortnight.

The Rev. Dr. John Brooks is the present sequestrator.

The steeple is square, and hath three bells; the nave, south porch, and chancel are tiled. The guild of St. Peter, commonly called the fishermens guild, was held here.

To the south and west of this church lie the hills called Butter-hills, but corruptly, the true name being Boteler's or Butler's hills on whose summit stands the Black, or Governor's Tower, which commands the city and river to a great distance. It was used in the time of the plague as a pest-house.

These hills formerly belonged to the prioress and convent of Carrowe, and were frequently the subject of dispute between them and the mayor and commonalty of Norwich, who claimed a right there: to put a stop to all further disputes concerning them, in 1521 the prioress leased them to the city for ever, at a rent of 10s. a year, with power of entry for non-payment.

Near the lime-kilns without Conisford gates, stood formerly a row of houses belonging to the corporation, consisting of fourteen small tenements, called Beggar's Row, lett at about 4l. per ann. now totally demolished.

The religious concerned in this parish were the abbot of Holme, who was taxed for his temporals 16d. and the prioress of Carrowe 2s. 6d. The next parish was

St. Edward's.

The church stood on the west side of Conisford-street, and its church-yard abutted upon the north side of the scite of St. Hildebrond's hospital: its east end ranged even with the west end of St. Etheldred's church, from which, at its south-west corner, it was not distant more than a hundred yards. It was an ancient rectory, in the patronage of the prioress of Carrowe, valued at 40s. and paid 3d. synodals.

About

About the end of the 13th century it was united to St. Julian's; for in 1305, we find that Hugh de Crevte was instituted to the annexed churches of St. Edward and St. Julian, on the presentation of the prioress of Carrowe, and ever since they have continued as one parish.

Adjoining to the west end of this church stood a chapel, called Hildebrond's chapel, founded by Hildebrond the mercer, for daily service to be performed there for the use of his hospital.

In 1540, at the dissolution of the aforesaid hospital, its site, with that of the hospital, passed to the mayor and commonalty, of whom it is now held by lease. The advowson was united to, and continued with those of St. Julian and St. Clement. The three parishes, after their union, were valued at 3l. 6s. 2d. in the king's books, paid 12d. synodals, and 10d. procurations.

The common staithe, or key, called the new common key in the time of Henry VI. lies in this parish, and belongs to the city; the annual rent at that time 8l. 11s. 10d. It was heretofore called Calves staithe.

The religious concerned here were the abbot of Ramsey, who was taxed for his temporals at 5s. and the abbot of Langley at 2s.

On the south side of this church-yard was situated

Hildebrond's

Hildebrond's Hospital,

Or Hildebrond's Spital, called Ivy-hall, or St. Mary's Hospital,

Founded about the year 1216, by Hildebrond the mercer, and Maud his wife, who put it under the patronage of the bishop. It was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, and consisted of a common hall and large chamber over it, for the use of the custos, or keeper, with several other, both upper and lower, rooms, appropriated for lodgings for such poor people as wanted houses, who, besides their lodging, had fire allowed them. The chapel, for the service of the hospital, joined to the west end of St. Edward's church. The mastership was valued at 5l. a year, and the other revenues at 14s. 3d. At the dissolution it was granted to the city, with all its revenues, and a croft called Hildebrond's spital croft.

St. Etheldred's Church,

Is a small building, with a round steeple, having one small bell; the nave and south porch are covered with reed, and the chancel is tiled. It was a rectory till the year 1272, in the presentation of the prior and convent of Norwich, when the bishop appropriated it to the office of cellarer or keeper of the refectory there, to find cloths, napkins, glasses, spoons and pots, for the use of the monks table in the refectory or common eating hall. The profits were taken by that officer, who served the cure by a stipendiary priest till the dissolution; from which time till March 10, 1550, the 4th of Edward VI. it continued in the dean and chapter, when they granted the

the church, church-yard, walls, bells, steeple, &c. to the mayor and citizens for five hundred years, at 4d. per ann. rent, as part of the revenues of St. Giles's hospital in Norwich. On this grant, the right of nomination to the cure devolved to the mayor and aldermen, who pay the curate a stipend of 5l. a year, as the convent had formerly done.

There are divers pieces of arable and meadow land, &c. lying in Trowse, Brakendale, Lakenham, and Carrowe, which pay tithes to this church, as do part of Boteler's hills, and other lands and gardens within the walls; all which are exactly described in the sixth register of the cathedral, fo. 82.

The chancel was always repaired by the convent, and is now by the corporation. It was valued at 40s. taxed at 20s. and paid 3d. synodals. It hath been augmented by queen Anne's bounty by lot, and the arbitrary contributions, according to Dr. Prideaux, are valued at 6l. per ann. Service is performed in it once a fortnight.

The Rev. Dr. John Brooks is the present curate.

The capital messuage, commonly called the Muffick-house, was anciently the dwelling-house of Moses the Jew; a man of great wealth, power, and influence, in the time of William Rufus: from his grandson Isaac, it obtained the name of Isaac's hall; after his death it escheated to king John, whose successor, Henry III. gave it to sir William de Valeres, knt.

In 1290, it was owned by Alan de Freestone, archdeacon of Norfolk, who had a chapel there, but soon after disused, as prejudicing the revenues of the church of St. Etheldred.

In

In 1626. it was the estate of John Paston, esq. and in 1633, the city house of Lord Chief Justice Coke.

North of the Musick-house lies the old common flaithe, commonly called the town flaithe, in the dissolved parish of

St. Clement in Conisford,

Commonly called St. Clement at the Well, from a common well or cistern situated near it. This church was a very antient one, and built long before the conquest. The advowson was in William de Wendling in king John's time, and from him descended to his son William, who gave it to the abbey of his foundation at Wendling in Norfolk; together with the houses standing near the church, which he purchased in 1266, of Henry son of Richard de Witton; and the key or flaithe, now the old common flaithe, which he bought at the same time of the city.

In 1456, Edmund abbot of Wendling, and his convent, released all their right in the advowson, flaithe and houses, to the corporation for one hundred marks, to be paid them in five years, by twenty marks a year. The advowson also of the chapel of St. Anne, which stood near St. Anne's flaithe, but then demolished and united to St. Clement's, was particularly conveyed with it. In 1458 it was declared a common flaithe, when a crane, &c. were erected there at the expence of the city. In 1482 it was perpetually united to the rectory of St. Julian; before which time it used to pay sixpence yearly for synodals.

In

In 1559, the corporation sold the church and church-yard to Thomas Keteringham, and his heirs for ever, since which time it has continued, and still continues private property. The religious concerned here were the prioress of Carrowe, the abbots of Langley and Wendling, the dean of the Chapel in the Fields, and the prior of Norwich.

In this parish was Thorp's Place, first the city house of sir William de Rochyng, knt. Sheriff of Norfolk in 1284, and afterward of William de Surlingham.

St. Julian's Church,

Was founded before the Conquest, and given to the nuns of Carrowe by king Stephen, their founder. It hath a round steeple, and but one bell; the north porch and nave are tiled, and the chancel thatched. Dr. Prideaux says, that it had 7*l.* per ann. certain endowment, and that the arbitrary contributions were about 8*l.* It was sworn of the clear yearly value of 19*l.* 13*s.* 1*d.* and consequently is capable of augmentation. The religious concerned here were the abbot of Warbone, whose temporals were taxed at 8*s.* 4*d.* the prioress of Carrowe, the prior of Norwich, and the dean of the Chapel in the Fields.

In 1737, St. Julian, with the annexed parishes of St. Edward and St. Clement, and the chapel of St. Anne, were consolidated to the parish of All Saints in Berstreet. The service here is once a fortnight, and the present rector the Rev. Mr. Richard Brooke.

On the east side of the church-yard stood an anchorage, inhabited by an anchoress or recluse till the

the dissolution. These anchorets, or anchoresses, were a sort of monks, properly called anachorites, from a Greek word signifying to retire ; they obtained also the name of recluses, or incluses, from their being shut up in their cells or anchorages ; of these there were two sorts, the eremite or hermit, so called from the Greek word meaning a wilderness, the place of their habitation, therein following the example of Elias and St. John the Baptist : and the recluse or anchoress, who pretended to follow the example of Judith.

On the south side of this church-yard, abutting eastward upon the street, stood a house of friars, of the order of our Lady, called *Fratres de Domina*, a sort of begging friars, who observed the rule of St. Austin ; their proper dress was a white coat, over which they wore a black cloak, and a friar's cowl of the same colour : their order took its rise about the year 1288, and in the year 1290 was introduced here. They continued in this house till the reign of Edward III. when the brethren all dying in the great pestilence in 1348, their habitation became, and still remains private property.

Robert Rufus, or the Red, in the time of Henry II. built a capital messuage in this parish, which for a long time was known by the name of the Stone-house : it afterwards belonged to William de Donewico, or Donwich, who gave it to St. Giles's hospital.

In 1296, the lady Cecily de Howe, prioress of Carrowe, built a house here for the prioresses to reside at whenever they pleased, which afterward coming into the possession of the Bardolfs, was called Bardolf's Place.

The

The capital messuage called Gournay's Place, was in 1558 the city house of Thomas Gawdy, esq. and afterward belonged to the Pastons, from whom it passed to the family of the Cookes. Adjoining to the north side of this house was the key anciently called Kyrmer-hoppe, with a messuage belonging to the Berneys. The messuage of sir Miles Stapleton, knt. laid on the north of the former and joined to it, afterward the property of Edward Grey, esq. and to the north of that the house of sir William Boleyn, knt. afterward of the lady Anna Boleyn.

Midday's Inn took its name from Roger Midday, who in the beginning of the reign of Edward III. purchased it of the abbot and canons of Waborne: it descended afterward to the Cookes, and is now a public house, the sign of the Three Jolly Wherry-men.

Upper or North Conisford.

St. Michael's Church in Conisford,

Was a rectory, valued at twenty shillings, and paid three-pence synodals. In 1360 it was sold to the Austin Friars, who bound themselves and successors for the payment of the synodals, and one penny a year to the high altar of the cathedral, towards a procession to be made on the octaves of the Trinity. Soon after they had interest sufficient to get it united to the parish of St. Peter Permoungate, when they pulled down the church, and upon the site thereof, and of the church-yard, built their cloister.

Almost opposite to this church, on the west side of the street, stood Thorp's Place, to which the ad-

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vowson was long appendant ; and to the north side of that building joined the messuage of Thomas Codde, now belonging to the hospital of St. Giles.

The religious concerned here, were the prior of Norwich, the prioress of Carrowe, and the abbot of Langley.

The whole of this parish on the east side of the street was possessed by the

Augustine or Austin Friars, or Augustinian Eremites or Hermits :

One of the four principal orders of friars, though the latest in point of time. Their first arrival in England was in the year 1252, when they settled in Broad-street, London ; but being begging friars, soon dispersed themselves into the principal places in England. They came to this city in the beginning of the reign of Edward I. and settled themselves in a messuage given them by one Roger Minniot, who upon that account was esteemed their founder.

In 1360, having before gotten into their possession the whole of St. Michael's parish on the east side of the street, except the church and church-yard, they purchased them also, and on their site, and that of their former dwelling, built a noble cloister and conventual church, one hundred and fifty yards long and thirty wide, with a second cloister on its south side : the whole was inclosed by a high wall, and finished in 1368. In 1429, they obtained a charter of confirmation of their foundation and revenues, with license to inclose another
common

common lane within their site ; by which means their convent was rendered perfectly commodious.

In this state it continued till the dissolution, when Henry VIII. took it into his own hands, and at his death left it to his son and successor, Edward VI. who in 1547, made a grant to sir Thomas He-neage, knt. and Catherine his wife, and William lord Willoughby, of all the site and precinct of the Augustine Friars in Norwich, and all that piece of ground, as it was inclosed with high stone walls, called Conisford Place, with all the orchards, gardens, and two acres of land thereto adjoining, and right of fishing thereto belonging, in the tenure or occupation of sir John Godsalve, knt. to be held of the king, as of the honor of Bolingbroke in Lincolnshire, by fealty only, in free soccage, without any payment whatever, who the same year sold it to the said sir John Godsalve.

In 1594 it was in the family of the Blundevilles, who sold it to the Pastons. It has been said that it was once in the possession of the duke of Norfolk, who converted it into a garden, from which report, whether true or not, it still retains the name of My Lord's Garden.

The church was dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin, and St. Augustine, and had three guilds held in it, viz. of St. Augustine, or the shoe-makers guild ; of the Holy Cross ; and of St. Margaret : but the place of the greatest profit to the convent was the chapel of our Lady, called *SCALA COELI*, to which pilgrims were continually resorting, and making their offerings at the altar there, on account of the many pardons and indulgences granted by the pope to this place : this being the only chapel (except

that of the same name at Westminster, and another of our Lady in St. Botolph's church at Boston) which enjoyed equally extensive privileges and indulgences with the chapel of Scala-cœli at Rome.

On the west side of the street, but a little more to the north, stands the church of

St. Peter Permouthergate.

So called from a gate formerly situated near the church-yard, at the foot of the mount, or hill. It was originally a rectory, in the patronage of Roger Bigot, by whom it was given to the monastery of the cathedral church in Norwich, and at their request appropriated to the infirmary there, whose keeper received the profits, and paid a stipendiary chaplain for serving the cure, who had a dwelling in the church-yard, originally the rectory house. It pays 12d. synodals, but is not taxed. Dean Prideaux says, that it has endowments to the value of 10l. per ann, and that the voluntary annual contributions amount to 10l. more. The present building is a very handsome fabrick, erected in 1486.

At the east end of the chancel stands a chapel, dedicated to St. Mary, now used as a vestry. The tower is a fine square building, and hath a clock and five bells. The nave, south porch, and vestry are leaded, and the chancel is tiled. The windows of this chancel are adorned with the images of the following saints, viz. St. Catherine, St. Margaret, St. Barbara, St. Edward, St. John, St. Wulstan, St. Theobald, emblems of the four evangelists, &c. and round it stand twenty-four stalls, formerly belonging to the several chauntry and soul priests, who lived
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in the college, at the north-east corner of the church-yard, belonging to the Pied Friars, so called from their outward garment, which was black and white, like a magpye. When they quitted it, upon their being obliged to join one of the four principal orders, it devolved to the hospital of Bek, at Billingford in Norfolk, and was made use of by the master of that hospital as his city-house, where he received all such chauntry or soul priests, or secular chaplains, as had served in this church, or any where else. Here they lived quite in a collegiate manner, paying for their commons, and continued to do so till the dissolution.

From a table of benefactions hung up near the north door, it appears, that “ Thomas Godde, esq. gave 10l. per ann. to the curate, to the poor 10s. per ann. and four nobles for knights meat.”

This worthy magistrate, by his last will, devised to the mayor, sheriffs, and commonalty of Norwich, after the decease of Joan his wife, his paled close in Conisford, which he bought of Thomas King, upon this express condition, that the receivers of the rents of St. Giles’s hospital, commonly called God’s house, shall receive the profits of the said close, and yearly pay 26s. 8d. to the aldermen of the ward of North Conisford, and the churchwardens of this parish for the time being, towards the discharge of the queen’s tax within the said ward, whenever it shall be granted, and the citizens meat*, during the continuance of any parliament, as hath heretofore been paid.

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* Citizens or knights meat, was the daily allowance to the burgessees or knights of shires, during their attendance in parliament, paid them by their constituents.

He further devised to the corporation, for the relief of the poor in the said hospital, all those his meadows, edifices, gardens and orchards, which he bought of Thomas King, and also his gardens and tenements in St. Benedict's, with a tenement which he held under lease from the dean and chapter of Norwich in the said parish, &c.

By his will he ordered an obit to be observed yearly in this church, with a dirge on the eve of every obit, and mass and requiem to be sung the day following, at which they were to pray for his soul, his wife's, father's, and mother's souls, &c. And he further ordered the sum of 2 s. 8d. to be distributed at his obit, in the following manner; to four priests 6d. each; to four clerks 3d. each; to the parish priests 8d. to twelve beadle-men attending there 2d. each; to the parish clerk for ringing the bells and setting the herse 3s. 4d. for lights round the herse 1s. for ten poor people standing about it 6s. 8d. and 10s. being the residue, to the poor of North Cornisford.

The heads of his will, bearing date October 12, 1558, are annually read at his commemoration sermon, preached here before the court of mayoralty on the Sunday preceding the feast of St. Thomas; and the sum of 2l. 1s. 8d. is generally allowed towards the charge of the commemoration sermon, and for payments made at it to the several persons attending there.

In the middle alley of this church, about eight feet from the font, this respectable magistrate, who was mayor of this city in Kett's rebellion, lies interred. On the stone covering him is the following inscription:

M. S.

M. S

Hic jacet, et per annos CXV.
 Jacuit, quod mortale fuit,
 Sed non quod reliquum fuit,
 Viri istius boni et benefici
 THOMÆ CODD, quoniam
 Senioris, et rebellanti KETTO
 Opportuni, fidelis, et strenui,
 Civitatis hujus NORWICI, majoris.
 Ne ignorarent posteri, cui hæc
 Parochia, imo civitas NORW.
 Tantum debent, notum esse
 Pie voluit, omnium qui bene
 Fecerunt, gratissimus Cultor.

This parish is composed of the united parishes of St. John the Evangelist, St. Vedast, commonly called St. Faith, St. Albert, near the monastery gates, and part of that of St. Mary in the Marsh: some portion of it laid in the bailiwick or jurisdiction of the castle. The religious concerned here were the prioresses of Carrowe, the priors of Cokesford and Norwich, and the dean of the Chapel in the Fields.

Abutting north on the church-yard stood a house belonging to the Berney family, called Berney's Inn, and to the south of that the city house of the Heydons. The corner house on the north side of Toft-lane belonged, in 1315, to Adam de Toft, from whom the lane took its name; and that on the west side of the street opposite to the Rose-lane, in 1370, to sir Thomas Erpingham, knt. and the adjoining one, more westerly, in 1371, to sir John Reppes, knt. It is a perpetual curacy, and the Rev. Mr. Walker is the present curate.

The Parish of St. John the Evangelist in S. E. gate, or Conisford,

Was a rectory valued at 26s. 8d. and appropriated to the priory of Norwich. About the year 1300, it was annexed to the parish of St. Peter Permoungate. The church stood at the north corner of the Rose-lane, and after its union was purchased by the Grey Friars, who pulled it down, and laid the site of it into their monastery.

Cooke's Hospital,

In the Rose-lane, was founded and endowed by Robert and Thomas Cooke, esqrs. brothers, aldermen of Berstreet ward, and mayors of this city, for the habitations of ten poor women, either maids or widows, being sixty years of age or upwards; such as have inhabited in the city for ten years before their nomination, "been of good report, and behaved soberly and honestly." The present endowment is 31l. a year, chargeable on the estates of the late Thomas Cooke, esq. in the parish of St. Peter Permoungate: out of which each poor woman receives 13s. a quarter, amounting in the whole, for the year, to 26l. the remaining 5l. to be annually laid out in repairing the houses of the said hospital, if they require it; the overplus, if there be any, (after allowing the city chamberlain 10s. a year for looking after the repairs, and paying the poor women their respective quarterage) to be applied towards clothing the eldest or most indigent of the women inhabiting the said rooms: And the owner or owners, for the time being, of the messuages, houses, orchards, &c. part of the estate tied for

for the payment of the said 31l. which messuages, &c. were purchased by Thomas Cooke, esq. of Mrs. Whall and her daughters, shall from time to time fill up any vacancies that may happen in the said hospital.*

On the east end of this hospital abuts the church-yard of St. Vedast, commonly called St. Faith: the church was founded before the time of the Confessor. About the year 1190, it was appropriated to the office of Almoner of the cathedral, who served the cure by a stipendiary priest.† In 1540 it was pulled down, and in 1562 the parish consolidated to St. Peter's Permouthergate. The church-yard is leased out by the dean and chapter.

Skipwith's Place, in this parish, so called from William Skipwith, esq. the owner in the time of Henry VI. and Edward IV. was for some time the city house of the duke of Exeter, then of sir William Elmham, knt. sir John Carbone, knt. of the Morleys, and of the lord Bardolf. It now belongs to St. Giles's hospital.

In this parish lies the island called the Swan Bank, and several pieces of land obtained out of the river, which pay small rents to the city.

The

* Mrs. Elizabeth Ives is the present owner.

† In the time of Richard II. the almoner allowed the curate 40s. a year; 9s. 8d. for a gown, and 13s. 4d. for robes; and paid likewise all expences incurred by the repairs of the chancel, &c.

The Grey Friars,

Franciscan, or Friars Minors, took their origin from St. Francis of Assisium, or Assise, a city of the duchy of Spoleto in Italy, so named from its proximity to mount Assi. This seraphical father as he is called, was born of wealthy parents, in the year 1182, and brought up to merchandise till he was twenty-two years of age ; at which time he abandoned the world, renounced all claim to his father's inheritance, cast off his shoes, and threw away his money ; and contenting himself with one despicable coat, and a mantle or cloak, such as is usually worn by the shepherds in Italy, he girded himself with a knotted cord or rope, and applied himself to the drawing up a set of rules, containing not only the three vows of obedience, chastity, and poverty, essential to all religious orders, but many other laws, which his disciples solemnly bound themselves to follow ; such as, to live without property in house, place, or thing, as pilgrims and strangers in this world, and to be obedient to their superiors in all things not contrary to their conscience, or to the rules which he had prescribed them. The name he fixed upon for his fraternity was that of Minors ; not only because they utterly renounced all temporal interest, but from that humility and lowliness of mind which their profession obliged them to cultivate. They are sometimes called Mendicants, from their subsisting chiefly on alms which they begged, as all friars did ; from thence called begging Friars. Their habit consisted of a loose grey garment, reaching down to their heels, girded about the loins with a cord or rope ; and from the colour of this garment they got the name of Grey Friars. He established the rules of his order in 1290, and became himself

himself the first general of it, by the approbation of pope Innocent III. confirmed in the Lateran council 1215.

The first general chapter, or congregation of his order, was held in the year 1217, from which he sent out several missionaries to preach the gospel amongst different nations, who met with such astonishing success, that at his second general chapter, held in 1219, in a little church near Assise, which had been given to him by the Benedictine Monks, and was the first church and convent of the order, he found five thousand friars, who had prescribed to his rules, attending him in the fields. He hereupon resolved to extend his mission throughout the whole world, as well Pagan as Christian, hoping to bring the one to the faith of Christ, and reduce the other to the primitive piety of the first professors of that faith. With this view, he ordered nine of his friars to set out for England, four clerks and five lay brothers, and placed over them brother Agnellus de Pifa, as first minister provincial of his order there. The first place of their settlement was at Canterbury, where, upon their receiving a fresh supply, they divided themselves, some proceeding to London, others to Oxford and Cambridge, and others in 1226 to this city, being the year in which St. Francis, their founder, died. Here they first fixed themselves in a house given them by John de Hastingsford, situated in Conisford, between the churches of St. Vedast and St. Cuthbert, and continued there some time.

In 1284, they obtained a licence from king Edward I. to inclose and take into their site a common lane; and in 1288, procured a confirmation of their foundation, and the liberty of making purchases to
inlarge

inlarge their precincts, which they were well enabled to do from the large and numerous benefactions they had received. Soon after this they laid the foundation of a noble church, the length of whose nave, from the west window to the folding doors at the tower or steeple, was a hundred and fifty feet; from thence to the folding doors entering the choir, being the interspace for the belfry or steeple, fifty feet; the breadth of the nave and aisles were about eighty feet; the length one hundred and fifty feet nearly, and the breadth fifty. The cloister, on the south side, was a quadrangle, its side equal to the length of the nave. The church was finished in the space of a few years, and dedicated to St. Francis.

This convent was a place of very great resort, and the chapter-house a noble room about one hundred and thirty feet long, situated on the east side of the cloister, frequently used on public business: the great dispute between the city and convent of the Holy Trinity, was heard and settled here in 1492. In 1537, the lord Surrey lodged here; and soon after the convent was dissolved, and the site, church, &c. granted to Thomas duke of Norfolk, earl marshal of England, and his heirs, to be held in free burgage by fealty only. In this noble family it continued only till the year 1544, when it was seized by the king, and a grant passed of part of the messuages, &c. to Paul Gresham and Francis Bolde-ro, gents. and their heirs; that part of the site not hereby vested, reverted to the Norfolk family on queen Mary's reversing the attainder; and continued in it till 1559, when the duke sold it to the corporation for 200*l.* who on the 17th of February, 1688, sold part of the said site to alderman Robert Cooke, and his heirs for ever.

One of the cloisters of this convent was called Pardon-Cloister, on account of the indulgences granted by the pope to all such persons as should be buried there; a matter which produced many advantages to the brethren.

A little more towards the north, on the same side of the street, stood the

Church of St. Cuthbert.

Now totally demolished. The house, inhabited by John Vere, esq. stands in the church-yard, which abutted on the west upon the street leading to Tombland. It was a rectory, valued at 6s. 8d. about the year 1492, perpetually united to the church of St. Mary the Less at the monastery gates, and demolished in 1530. That division of the parish lying on the east side of the street, was partly in the fee of the prior of Norwich, and partly in that of the castle, exclusive of the city. The suffragan's tenements, standing upon the castle fee, were built by John Underwood, suffragan to bishop Nix, and by him given to the city. The house late alderman Arnam's, now in the occupation of Mr. Hewet Rand, was built on their site.

This whole street was burnt down in the great fire in 1507, and in 1530 the void grounds were purchased by alderman Augustine Steward, Nicholas Hare, and Leonard Spencer, gents. of Lancelot Wharton, prior of St. Faith's, the prioress of Bungay, and others, and conveyed by them to the use of the city.

St. Michael's Chapel on Tombland.

This was one of the most ancient religious buildings in this city, if not the first, situated near the middle of Tombland, so called from the number of its tombs, it being the most extensive burial place in this city. It was founded by an earl of the East Angles long before the time of the Confessor, and prior to the building of the cathedral served as a chapel for the use of their palace, which stood facing the south side of the chapel yard, and took up the whole south end of Tombland, from the monastery gate to the castle ditch; all which ground was at that time in the fee of the castle. It afterward was known by the name of Ratton-Row, and consisted of four capital messuages; that next the monastery gate belonged to the parish of St. Mary in the Marsh, and was called the Stone-house; the other three were in the parish of St. Mary the Less; the second from the gate appertained to the prior and convent; and the other two, about the year 1330, were the property of Roger Popinjay, in whose family they continued till his grandson Roger converted the corner house into an inn, and in allusion to his name put up the sign of the Poppingjay. It is now become a private house again, and inhabited by John Slaney, esq.

The Church of St. Mary the Less.

Commonly called Little St. Mary's, or St. Mary at the monastery gates, and now the French church, was a rectory valued at 6s. 8d. not taxed, appropriated by the prior and convent, its patrons, to the keeper of the infirmary in that monastery, who served

served it by one of their monks. It paid synodals with St. Cuthbert's, and together with that parish, in 1542, was consolidated to St. George at Tombland. This church continued in use till the dissolution, after which, in 1544, June 16, the dean and chapter granted a lease to the city, on their paying them down 20l. for 500 years, at the rent of 4d. a year.

The steeple is square, but has no bell in it; the church and chancel are tiled, and the south porch leaded. The tenement adjoining north to the churchyard was called the Star, and formerly belonged to the aldermen and brethren of St. George's guild; the next house to that was called the Lamb, and used as a place of meeting for the said company till 1550, when the fraternity of St. George granted, " All the tenement and grounds, called the Lamb, " the Stere, the two acres of ground in the feylde " without St. Gyles's gates, and the customs or " ferme of Fybryg-stathes, to the house of the poor " peopull called Goddes House, (or St. Giles's hospital) to be employed to the use of the poor peopull, in the same kept and mainteyned, for ever."

Berstreet Ward.

St. Martin in Balliva,

In the baily, or bailiwick of the castle, which extended into this parish, for which reason the church was totally exempt from all episcopal and archidiconal jurisdiction, and all persons dying in the castle were buried here, (the royal chapel in the castle having been consecrated to all other ecclesiastical offices, except that of burial only) and the constable of

of the castle, and the chaplain of the chapel there, exercised all spiritual jurisdiction whatever in the parish, and were accountable to the king only.

This church was often called by the name of St. Martin at the castle gate, *super montem*, or of Timberhill, of Berstreet, and of St. Martin's priory, because there was an ancient

Priory, or Fraternity of Friars,

Dwelling in a house situated in this church-yard, till they were obliged to join one of the four principal orders, when they united themselves to the White Friars, or Carmelites. The church stood on the triangular piece of ground lying on the right hand of the entrance into the Golden-Ball lane; at the north end of which stood the gate of the castle entering the outer vallum or trench, the principal entrance into the Barbican.

This church, together with that of St. Michael at Thorn, are of very ancient foundation, and originally belonged to the castle: they were given by the Conqueror to Ralph Fitz-Walter, of whom we find some account in Domesday; in whose family they continued till the time of Henry I. when Robert Fitz-Walter, founder of the monastery of St. Faith at Horsham, gave them to that priory, to which they were both appropriated. They subsisted to the dissolution as single parishes, (though united as to spirituals) at which time the church of St. Martin was united to that of St. Michael. A cross, called St. Martin's cross, stood on the south side of the church-yard. The two parishes were valued together at 20s. the cure was served by a stipendiary priest, at the

the nomination of the convent. A guild was held here in honour of St. Anne.

School, Scolds, or St. Martin's Green, as it was anciently called, from its proximity to this church, took its name from the school kept there; the present name being only a corruption of Scholars Green, from the scholars playing upon it.

At the dissolution it came to the crown, and in 1549 the rectory and advowson of the vicarage were granted to Ralph Sadler and Lawrence Wynnyngton: it continued in use till 1562, when it was sold to the queen.

At a court held the 7th of Elizabeth, the following letter from the Lord Treasurer was read: "I comende me hartely to you, and forasmuche as the olde church of St. Martin at the Baly in Norwich, whereof that church and the church yard is sold, and the bells and leed reservyd for the queen, which I have willed my frende Gollyn to take down with your oversyght, and to see the bells and the leed wayed, and we and other the queen's majesties officers certefyed under your hands, and then leave the leed and the bells with Mr. Gollyn, and if yourself may not attend yt, I pray you appoint some other alderman that he may supply your place and syne the byll, that you shoud syne, thus fare you well, this 8th day of December, 1564.

" Your Friende,

" WINCHESTER."

It was thereupon certified, that there were two bells weighing four hundred, valued at 6l. a hundred,

dred, and that the lead weighed seven foddors, and was worth 70l. The church was then totally demolished.

The prior of St. Faith's was taxed for his temporals in this parish at sixty-two shillings; and the prioress of Carrowe, the cellarer and almoner of the monastery, possessed several rents here.

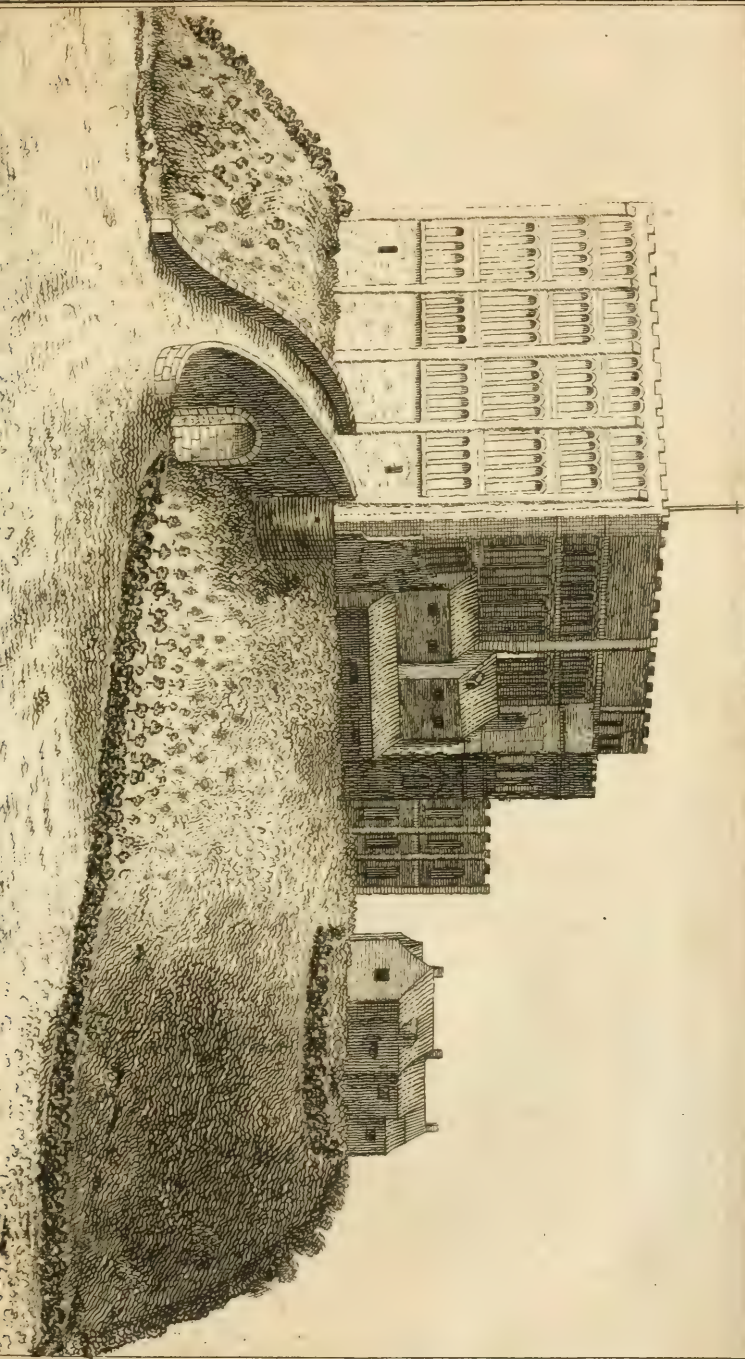
The CASTLE.

It never belonged to the city, but always was, and now is, a part of the county of Norfolk. Soon after the year 575 it was made a place of defence by king Uffa, and became a royal castle in 642. It is most probable that Alfred the Great, about the year 872, erected the first building of brick or stone, which was destroyed in 1004 by Swain the Dane, and rebuilt by his son Canute in 1018, or thereabouts. This was in all likelihood pulled down, and the present stone building erected on its site by Roger Bigot, and afterward repaired and beautified by Thomas de Brotherton in the reign of Edward II. Before the year 1135 it was appointed a place of confinement for the king's prisoners.

In 1189, Richard I. made Roger, son of Hugh Bigot, constable of this castle, who was divested of that office on his joining the rebellious barons in 1212 against their sovereign, but reinstated on his submitting to the king, and died constable in 1220.

In 1240 the custody of the castle was committed to the sheriff.

In



In 1312, Thomas de Brotherton was appointed constable, who adorned and fitted up the castle with battlements as it now appears.

In 1325, the general sessions of the peace for the county of Norfolk were ordered to be held in the Shire-house, erected within the limits and fee of the castle.

In 1339, it was granted to the sheriffs for a public gaol for the said county, as it still remains. This grant produced an enquiry to ascertain the property of the fee of the castle, when it appeared to be the king's, who in 1344 gave the whole of it to the city except the then Shire-house, and the scite of the castle, as far as to the outward bank of the ditch next to the said castle.

In 1381, the custody of the castle or king's gaol was granted to John de Grey for life, with the annual stipend of twenty pounds payable at the Exchequer, being the allowance formerly made to the constable of the said castle, and afterwards to the sheriff of Norfolk.

In 1396, the city granted on building leases divers parcels of the castle meadow abutting on the street leading to Conisford; and in 1415 it appeared that the castle ditches, both waste and built upon, extended into the several parishes of St. Martin in the Bailly, St. Peter Mancroft, St. Andrew, St. Michael at Pleas, St. Cuthbert, St. Peter Permouthergate, and St. John Timberhill, and that they yielded to the city an annual rent of 29l.

In 1509, the city paid to the king as a reserved rent and leet the sum of 54s. 4d.

Anciently all the fees of the king and the earl paid ward money for guarding the castle, which is now entirely lost. The abbot of St. Edmund used formerly to pay castle guard for forty fees, the whole of which king Stephen remitted, on condition that Hugh Bigot, earl of Norfolk, should pay castle guard here for all the fees which he held of the abbey of Bury. The bishop of Norwich, before the exchange of his old revenues and barony, paid 17l. 2s. per ann. for castle guard and wait-fee, and 16s. quit rent for the town of Lynn and hundred of Hoxne.

This castle was defended by a wall surrounding it, built on the brow of the hill on which it stands, and by three ditches; the outermost of which reached on the west to the edge of the present market-place, on the north to London-lane, which it took in, on the east nearly to Conisford-street, and on the south to the Golden-Ball lane: the postern or back entrance into the works, was on the north-east, by which a communication was had with the earl's palace, then occupying the whole space between the outer ditch and Tombland. The grand entrance was on the south, from which you passed three bridges in going to the castle; the first hath been immemorially destroyed; the ruins of the second remained till the ditches were filled up and levelled about forty years since; the third still continues, and consists of one whole arch, exceeded but by very few in England. The castle is square, and has within its court a chapel dedicated to St. Nicholas, which being a royal free chapel was exempt from all episcopal jurisdiction.

In 1221, the dean of Norwich was obliged to supplicate for pardon for pretending to any jurisdiction within the castle or its limits, or over any of
the

the tenants dwelling in the castle fee: and upon an inquisition taken relative to the right of exercising spiritual jurisdiction in the fee of the castle, the following return was made.

“ In the castle of Norwich is a chapel, called
“ the king’s free chapel, because the chaplain there
“ daily sings, as he is obliged, for the souls of all
“ the kings before and since the conquest; and the
“ said chapel hath the following liberties, and had
“ before the conquest, that if all England be inter-
“ dicted, but the king’s chapel, the chaplain here
“ can sing his mass by note in the said chapel: and
“ neither the archbishops, bishops, nor any of their
“ officers, have or ought to have any visitation or
“ correction in the fee of the castle, by reason of
“ the franchise of the said chapel; but the chaplain
“ of the said chapel hath the sole spiritual jurisdic-
“ tion or correction of all the tenants of the castle
“ fee, in such manner that no official, whether the
“ dean of Norwich city, or any other in the town,
“ hath to do with it. The chapel aforesaid hath no
“ right of burial, and for that reason the tenants
“ of the castle fee have anciently used their several
“ parish churches for that purpose, and paid their
“ tithes and offerings, and received the rites of holy
“ church in their life, and at their death. But all
“ those who die in the castle, as well prisoners as
“ others, must be buried in the church-yard of St.
“ Martin in the Bailiffwick.”

In consequence hereof, the wills of all dying in the fee, were proved before the constable of the castle, and afterward before the sheriff of the county and the chaplain, the former having the jurisdiction and probate as to all real estates, and the latter with respect to personals: for it appears by wills relating

to personals only, that they are proved solely before the chaplain, by his seal of office being alone affixed to them.

The prior of Norwich paid an annual pension of 20s. to the chaplain, and usually presented the sheriff with 40s. at Christmas.

The chaplain, since the dissolution, is appointed by the justices of the peace for the county, and has a salary of 30l. a year. The Rev. Mr. James Wilkins is the present chaplain.

The old Shire-house stood in the parish of St. John Timberhill, a little on the left of the grand entrance to the castle; here all country business was transacted till 1579, when the Shire-house, which was burnt down about thirty years ago, was erected on the north side of the castle, in the room of which the present commodious one was built by the late Mr. Brettingham, having two courts of justice, a large grand jury chamber, and other conveniencies for an edifice of that nature. At a little distance from the castle, at the south-east edge of the hill, is a dwelling-house appropriated for the gaoler.

In the year 1774, the castle-hill and ditches were thoroughly repaired and beautified, at a vast expence to the county at large. The hill, by this much improved alteration, is greatly admired, and is much resorted to by the inhabitants in general,

The Church of St. John Baptist, of Timberhill,

Stands at the north end of Berstreet or Burghstreet, anciently so called, because it led to the burgh or castle: it is mentioned in old evidences by the following names, as first, St. John ad Montem, or at the hill; afterward Timber-hill, because the timber market was kept at the joining of the cross streets before the church-yard; St. John at the castle gate, and St. John by the swine-market, formerly kept upon All-Saints green.

The church consists of a nave thatched, a chancel tiled, a south porch and two ailes, with chapels at their east ends, leaded: the tower is square and hath five bells.

On the north side of the chancel is our Lady's chapel, part of which now forms the vestry, at the entrance whereof stood a box for receiving offerings; it was founded in 1494, by John le Grice, gent. who died in 1500, and lies interred there. It is a perpetual curacy in the nomination of the dean and chapter, the impropriators; hath been augmented by the queen's bounty, but has no other certain endowment. Dean Prideaux makes the arbitrary contributions in his time amount to about 20*l*. The present curate is the Rev. Mr. Walker.

The hog-market was anciently kept on All-Saints green, called the old swine-market in all old evidences; from thence it was removed to Hog-hill in this parish, which received its name on that account; and since to the castle ditches. The old

shire-house in the castle ditches stood within the bounds of this parish, and in the time of Edward I., the outermost ditch of the county (the city at that time not being proprietors of the castle ditches) ran pretty near to this church-yard. The parishioners have a right to place one girl in the girl's hospital, on the donation of Robert Rosse, gent. who gave certain messuages for that purpose.

The religious concerned here were the prior of St. Faith, the prioress of Carrowe, the master of St. Giles's hospital, and the abbot of Holme.

The Church of All Saints.

A rectory in the patronage of the crown till the reign of king Stephen, who on his founding the abbey of Carrowe, gave it to that house, to which it hath ever since been constantly annexed.

The parsonage stands on the east side of the church-yard, let at about 5l. a year; the glebe, lying near St. Giles's gate, consists of five acres and one rood, called Aldery-holland close, let at about 12l. a year; the herbage and voluntary contributions amount to about 6l. more. Dr. Prideaux says that the endowment in his time was fifteen pounds a year, and the contributions eight. It pays neither first fruits nor tenths, and its service is performed once a fortnight.

We find this parish under the following different names in evidences, All Saints by Timber-hill; All Saints in the old swine-market, from the green lying south of the church, now called Aldery-holland green, or All Saints green, being the first swine-market

market in the city ; All Saints by Berstreet, and All Saints in Nedham ; and frequently All-hallows, or Aldery-hallows. The Rev. Mr. Stephen Buckle is the present rector.

The nave is thatched, the chancel thatched, and the south porch leaded.

A girl taken out of this parish is maintained in the girls' hospital, on the gift of Robert Roffe, gent.

In queen Elizabeth's time, the mayor and court licenced the butchers, notwithstanding the statute, to kill cattle within the city walls, agreeably to the authority given them of so doing by the privy council, but however confined them to Berstreet and All Saints green, on which at that time was a common well, and a pit called Jack's pit, at the south end of the green, now filled up, and partly built upon.

St. Michael's at Thorn.

Called St. Michael in Berstreet, and ad spinas, or at the thorns, of which a very large one still remains in the church-yard : in the most ancient deeds it is stiled St. Michael super montem, or St. Michael on the hill, from its situation. It was anciently a rectory, appendant to the castle, till the Conqueror gave it to Fitz-Walter, together with the church of St. Martin at Bale, with which church one of his descendants gave it to the priory of St. Faith in Horsham. The steeple was built in 1430, at which time there stood an image of our Lady on the north side of the church.

There were two guilds held here, the one of St. Austin, and the other of St. William. It is now a donative,

donative, in the gift of the Right Hon. the earl of Buckinghamshire, and has service once a fortnight. The Rev. Mr. Daniel Fromantle is the present curate.

The steeple is square, and hath three bells; the nave, chancel, north vestry, and south porch are all tiled. Over against the church stood the city house of sir Nicholas Bacon, to which there joined a large garden, containing three or four acres. Bishop Reynolds inhabited it whilst he was repairing the palace: it was a very noble house, but now converted into small tenements.

St. Bartholomew's Church in Berstreet;

Sometimes called St. Bartholomew Permouthergate, was a rectory, valued in the king's books at 2l. 13s. 4d. the patronage was in the prior of Wymondham.

In 1549, on the dissolution of Wymondham abbey, the rectory, advowson, and church, were granted by king Edward VI. to Ralph Sadler and Lawrence Wymington, and the heirs of the said Ralph, to be held in free soccage of E. Greenwich manor by fealty only; and the parish was consolidated to that of St. John's Sepulchre. The church-yard was very extensive, but now in great part built upon. The church was on the east side of Berstreet, and south of Skeygate lane. Between Skeygate lane, leading from Berstreet to Conisford, on the south side of St. Bartholomew's church-yard, the prior of Buckenham had a messuage. The old church, great part of which now remains, and the site of the church-yard, belonged to the late alderman Spurrel.

The

The Church of St. John the Baptist and the Holy Sepulchre in Berstreet,

Was built in the Confessor's time, but after the survey taken by that king, about the year 1136, Eborard bishop of Norwich purchased the advowson, together with that of St. Nicholas at Braken-dale, of king Stephen, and appropriated both of them to the monks of the Holy Trinity, for the use of the infirmary; the keeper of which received all the profits, and out of them repaired the chancel, and he paid the curate. The glebe, parsonage-house, and orchard, adjoining to the south east part of the church-yard, formerly belonged to the parish chaplain, and were held by him till some time after the dissolution, but are now leased out by the dean and chapter.

The curate receives out of Bokenham's house in Berstreet, ten shillings a year, and the rents of some tenements in the parish of St. James, of about the yearly value of six or seven pounds, given by Thomas Doughty, gent. "for the better mayntenance of
 " a weekly, and every week preaching minister, in
 " the parish of St. John Sepulchre in Berstreet, and
 " of the parish clerk attending such minister. And,
 " for the default of such preaching minister, for the
 " benefit of the poor of the said parish."

Dean Prideaux made the endowment in his time amount to 4l. and the contributions 16l. the whole is now estimated at 30l. It is a perpetual curacy, in the nomination of the dean and chapter, who are impropriators, and have the queen's bounty. The Rev. Mr. Ephraim Megoe, one of the minor canons, is curate,

The

The religious concerned here were the prioress of Haliwelle, the prior of Cokesford, the prior of St. Faith, the prior of Norwich, and the prioress of Carrowe.

The church hath a square tower clock, and five bells ; the porch, nave, and two transverse chapels are leaded, and the chancel is tiled. On the south east part of the church-yard stands

Berstreet Gate ;

In ancient times the most frequented of the whole city, it being the grand passage to the castle : in this street was a common well and pit, always repaired by the city, till the year 1779, when it was put by, and a common pump substituted in its place ; by which alteration this spacious street is rendered perfectly clean and pleasant.

The Rectory of St. Winewaloy, or St. Catharine, in Newgate.

Originally dedicated to St. Winewaloi or Wine-waloy, commonly called Winal, bishop and confessor, whose commemoration-day was observed on the 3d of March. By Norwich Doomsday it appears to have been dedicated to St. Catherine, valued at 6s. 8d. but not taxed, although it paid first fruits, and 6d. synodals.

It was given by king Stephen to his nuns at Carrowe, who presented the rectors till 1349, when the whole parish was almost depopulated by the great pestilence, and afterwards so far reduced that there was only one house left standing within its boundary.

ry. The tithes and glebe, which were very considerable, and the whole profits were appropriated to Carrowe, and the church disused as to parochial service, and converted into a chapel.

At the dissolution, it was granted to sir John Shelton, and in 1567 conveyed to the city for the use of St. Giles's hospital, as part of the two hundred pounds per annum which Edward VI. enabled them to purchase in mortmain. In the conveyance it is called St. Catherine's chapel yard, containing one acre, because the half acre lying west of the chapel yard, called St. Catherine's close, on which the parsonage stood, was now added to it. The chapel stood in the midst of the triangular half acre, opposite to the broad tower, at the joining of the way under the walls leading from Brazen-door to Berstreet, with that coming from Great Newgate in St. Stephen's to Berstreet likewise, which passage was called Little Newgate, or St. Catherine's street.

The rest of the closes extending to the way which leads to Brazen-door, on the west, contain six acres, and had formerly a barn and dove-house, situated on a hill on the west part, both now demolished. The city close, containing four acres, on the north side of St. Catherine's street, or Little Newgate, with several closes near thereto, and others without the walls, were titheable here. These closes are now leased out by the city, and form a part of the hospital revenues.

The parish is united to St. Stephen's.

The way dividing St. Stephen's and St. Catherine's parishes, as you go by Jack's Pit to All Saints Green, leads to the gate now called

Brazen

Brazen-Door.

Originally a tower, with a postern of brass, from which it took its name. This postern was afterward of iron, thence called the iron door: after that it became a passage for horses, and thence acquired the name of Newgate, from which the neighbouring streets took their names. It was also called Swine-market gate, from its leading to the swine market, formerly kept on All Saints Green. It is now a public passage for carriages.

The Great Ward of Mancroft.

Containeth the parishes of St. Peter of Mancroft, St. Giles and St. Stephen; each of which forms a small ward.

St. Stephen the Proto-Martyr,

This church was founded before the conquest, and used as a parochial church for all the sick and needy belonging to the fee of the castle; from which circumstance that part of the city, now St. Stephen's parish, was called Nedham, as appeareth by all the old evidences. It was anciently a rectory, given by Henry I. to the convent, and confirmed to them by Henry II. at the same time that he bestowed on them the patronage of Eaton and Trowse Newton.

It continued a rectory till 1205, when John de Grey, bishop of Norwich, appropriated it to the use of the chamberlain of the monastery, towards finding clothes for the monks, only reserving thereout a pension of 30s. per ann. payable to the cellarer; but

but all pontifical and parochial jurisdiction, of what nature soever, were reserved to the bishop; for which reason, though the advowson belongs to the dean and chapter, yet it is not in their exempt jurisdiction, but subject, as other parishes are, to episcopal and archidiaconal visitation. Service is performed here twice every Sunday, viz. prayers in the morning, and sermon in the afternoon.

The church is a neat regular building, covered with lead, consisting of a nave, two aisles, and a chancel: there is a vestry at the east end of the south aisle, and a small chapel against the north aisle, next to which, towards the west end, stands a square tower, which serves as a porch: there is besides a porch on the west side, and a kind of stone-work lantern, in which the saints bell hangeth, on the roof of the west end of the nave: the steeple is square, and contains five bells. The present vicar is the Rev. Mr. Carrington.

The east part of the south chancel was formerly used as a chapel, and dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, to whom, jointly with St. John the Evangelist, the altar there was consecrated. The cieling of the chapel is very handsomely fretted.

The opposite aisle on the north side of the chancel, was called Brasier's chauntry or chapel, and before it obtained that name, the chapel of our Lady the Virgin, in which the chauntry or guild of St. Mary, valued at the dissolution at 5l. 6s. per ann. was kept before the image of the holy Virgin. This chapel and guild were of very ancient foundation. The east window was a very beautiful one, containing the entire history of the Virgin's life, with many labels and inscriptions issuing from the mouths of
the

the persons therein represented, as *salve regina, mater misericordiæ, ave regina cælorum, ave domina.*

Against that aisle stands a small chapel, now converted into a pew, for the use of the family residing at Chapel-field house. It was dedicated to St. Anne, whose image was placed over the altar. Here the chancellors, who generally lived in Chapel-field-house, used frequently to hold their courts, as did likewise the archdeacons of Norfolk, whose office was kept, till about the beginning of the present century, in a house opposite to the north side of the church-yard. Its foundress was Lettice, the wife of William Paine of Norwich, who in the year 1313 obtained a licence in mortmain from Edward II. to erect chauntries in the parish churches of St. Stephen and St. Peter Mancroft in the city of Norwich, and settle on them in mortmain, one messuage, and annual rents amounting to the sum of 6l. 6s. 8d. payable at the four quarter days in the year, by equal payments, out of divers houses in Coteler-Row, Lower or Nether Newport-street, Sadlers-Row, Cordwainer-Row, the fish-market, Shere-gate in St. Gregory's, and Potter's gate.

At the dissolution its revenues were granted to sir Edward Warner, knt. Silvester Leigh and Leonard Bate, gents.

In this parish stands one of the principal city gates, called

Nedham, or St. Stephen's Gate.

The room over which was formerly an hermitage. In the time of Henry VII. the toll at these gates was let at 22s. 8d.

In

In the reign of Henry VI. an order of court was made, that every mayor shall have his riding about the city walls within one month after his charge, in which all the walls, ditches, gates and towers, shall be examined, and orders given for their repair where needful, and care taken that the *pomarium*, or space round the walls, both within and without, be kept clean, and cleared of every thing that may incommode the passage; for formerly no buildings were suffered to be erected thereon.

A horse-market was formerly kept in this parish, in the street where now stands the inn called the Rampant Horse.

On the out side of St. Stephen's gate stood a leper-house, called

St. Stephen's Hospital.

Formerly inhabited by lepers, lazars, and lame persons. Of these houses there were five, placed at five of the principal city gates, viz. St. Stephen's or Nedham's, St. Giles's or Newport, St. Benedict's or Westwick, St. Augustine's, and St. Mary Magdalen's, Fyebridge, or Fivebridge gate. Each of them was governed by a master, custos or guardian, who before the dissolution was always a person in orders, and officiated daily in the chapel belonging to his house. Every one of these houses had a person called a fore-goer, who used to beg daily for them; and anciently, besides these leper-houses, there were cells in all the gates inhabited by hermits.

The leper or lazar-houses were commonly placed at some small distance from almost every great town,
Y oftentimes

oftentimes in lonely places, near some public passage over a river, &c. for the conveniency of begging. Few of these houses had any settled revenue, yet had a common seal, and acted as incorporated bodies: the greater part of them were under the direction of the bishop, who appointed the master or custos, and some depended on abbies or religious houses, as this in particular did, which was built on the fee, and had its master always nominated by the prior of St. Faith's at Horsham.

None of these five houses were dissolved, but continued as hospitals for some time after the dissolution: however the seal of this house was then altered, and from that time the king presented the masters, and either the bishop or mayor admitted them.

In 1698, the city leased the tenements, formerly one large house, to John Dunch for nine hundred years, at two shillings per year, payable to the city, and six shillings a year to his majesty's bailiff.

By the act *De Leproso Amovendo*, the parish was obliged to remove all lepers to some solitary place, to prevent sound persons from conversing with them, and exposing themselves to the hazard of catching the infection. And so exact were our ancestors in this respect, that every lazaret-house had a burial-place adjoining to its chapel, wherein the lepers were buried by themselves.

On the north side of Great Newgate-street stands Surry-house, so called from the earls of Surry, whose palace it formerly was. In the reign of Edward VI. it was either sold or given by the duke of Norfolk to his great favourite sir Roger Wodehouse, knight, who used it as his city house. The Wodehouses
sold

fold it to the Rants, and now it belongs to James Crowe, esq. alderman of this city.

In this parish was situated the

College of St. Mary in the Fields.

Originally called the Chapel in the Fields, and now commonly Chapel-field-house, it being at its foundation a chapel of the blessed Virgin Mary. The fields near it are still called Chapel-fields, are the property of the corporation, and leased out by them.

It was founded before the year 1250, in the fields on the south-west part of the city, by John le Brun of Norwich, priest, as an hospital, by which name it is frequently called. Its benefactors were so numerous and munificent, that in a very short time it became a noble college, consisting of a dean, (the founder being the first) chancellor, precentor, treasurer, and seven other prebendaries; six chaplains, conducts or chauntry priests, were afterwards added to the foundation; besides all these, there were several guild chaplains, soul priests, &c. who had a common table, and lived in a collegiate manner. The dean was collated by the bishop in right of the fee, or by the king during a vacancy. The common seal had the following legend, *De campis nomen virgo dedit, addat et omen*, encompassing a lilly, the cognizance of the blessed Virgin.

Miles Spencer, L. L. D. the last dean, persuaded the college to resign their revenues for small pensions, after he had obtained a grant of the whole to himself and heirs from Henry VIII. at its dissolution.

The prebends were distinguished as follows:

The first was call the prebend of the morning mass of St. Mary the Virgin, which was daily said in the morning before the image of the Virgin at St. James's altar.

2d. The chancellor's prebend. Whoever held this was generally vice-dean.

3d. The treasurer's prebend.

4th. The precentor's prebend.

5th. The prebend of the provost.

6th. The sacrist's prebend.

7th. The chapter's mass.

8th. The prebend of the high mass.

9th. The prebend of the blessed Virgin Mary.

10th. The prebend of the great mass.

The six conducts were chauntry priests, who daily celebrated mass, at the various altars there, for the souls of their several founders and benefactors.

1. Conduct or Kyrkeby's chauntry priest.*

2. Conduct or Appleyard's chauntry priest.†

3. Con-

* Catherine de Kyrkeby in 1331 obtained a licence to settle in mortmain, all that her tenement abutting south on the horse-market, and north on the common market, (now the hay-market) on the college of the Chapel in the Fields, on condition of their maintaining a chauntry priest, to say daily mass for her own soul, and those of her relations.

† This chauntry was founded in 1388 by Bartholomew and William Appleyard, for the souls of themselves, their ancestors and successors. The college, on receiving one hundred marks from the said Bartholomew and William, obliged themselves to find a priest, who was to dwell amongst them as one of their secular canons, to sing daily in their collegiate church for the
souls

3. Conduct called Churcheman's chauntry priest. ‡
4. Conduct called Kentone's or Ree's priest.*

Y 3

5. Con-

souls aforesaid, and to allow him a decent chamber, with meat, drink, and washing within the college, and a yearly stipend of 3l. 13s. 4d. payable out of the tithes, offerings, and profits of the parish of St. Andrew in Norwich, of which they had the appropriation; and the chaplain or chauntry priest, on his admission, was obliged to swear that he would perform daily service for his founders souls, whose anniversary was observed on the Sunday after Ascension-day. The college had the nomination of the priest, and the chauntry was served till the dissolution. Bartholomew Appleyard, the father, was thrice bailiff of the city, and twice burghers in parliament; and William, the son, was returned eleven times to parliament, served the office of bailiff twice, and that of mayor six times, being the first mayor of this city.

‡ Ralph Churcheman, clerk, citizen of Norwich, sometimes called Ralph de Necton, son of Roger de Necton, gave two houses, called Depe's and Sadeler's, to found a chauntry for the celebration of divine service in this collegiate church for ever, in which commemoration was to be made of his own soul, and of the soul of Alice Renter, and the souls of Walter de Horstede and Basil his wife, her father and mother, of Simon Renter, her late husband, and Elizabeth her daughter.

* This chauntry was founded in 1405 by John Alderford, esq. and Alice his wife, who gave the college 220 marks, and the residue of a lease held of the parish of St. Andrew, on condition that they should find at their own charge a secular chaplain, not having cure of souls, nor being under any religious vow, or of any professed order, to perform daily service as the other chaplains did, in which he was particularly to pray for the souls of Robert Kenton and his wife, William Rees, esq. and his wife, and for the welfare of sir Simon Felbrigg, knt. Roger Pratt, clerk, master of St. Giles's hospital, John Alderford, and Alice his wife, during their lives. and of their souls after their decease. This priest was bound to observe the anniversary

5. Conduct or Sedman's priest.*

6. Conduct or Wyggenhale's priest.†

Besides

versary of Robert Kenton and his wife, with placibo, dirige, and mass of requiem, according to the use of the church of Sarum. The dean and canons also obliged themselves and their successors to find the priest a handsome chamber in the college, and to keep it in good repair, and to allow him the same meat, drink, washing, &c. as the other canons had, and to pay him a yearly stipend of 3l.

* William Sedman, citizen of Norwich, by virtue of a licence from Richard II. did in the year 1411 settle on the college the manor and advowson of Bowthorpe, with one messuage, one toft, 320 acres of arable and pasture land, six acres of meadow, 16 acres of marsh, seven acres of broom, and annual rents to the amount of nine shillings, issuing out of divers estates in Heigham, Easton, Costesey, Ringland, Honingham, Colton, Marlingford, Melton, Bauburgh, and Bowthorpe, out of which they were to find a chaplain to pray for the welfare of the said Wm. Sedman and Margaret his wife, during their lives, and of their souls for ever after their decease; which secular priest or chaplain was to hold no other cure whatever, being obliged to say mattins every morning at six o'clock, in St. Peter's church, at the altar of the Holy Trinity, for one week, and in the collegiate church in the succeeding one, and so alternately for ever; and also to perform daily service in the choir there with the rest of the canons. He had a chamber in the college, and a barber, meat, drink, washing, &c. found him, and six marks annual stipend.

† This chauntry was founded in 1460 by Mr. John de Wyggenhale, doctor in the decrees, some time dean of the college, and archdeacon of Sudbury, who gave 200l. for the purchase of lands and tenements for the benefit of the society, on condition that they would appoint a secular chaplain, one who had no cure of souls, nor of any religious order, to pray daily for his welfare, and for his soul after his death, together with the souls of John and Margaret, his father and mother, William his brother, and all the faithful deceased, and to keep his anniversary with

Besides these, there were two chauntry priests, the one called Bokenham's*, and the other Goldwell†.

The whole of their spirituals was valued at 79l, and of their temporals at 4l. 10s. 4d.

Y 4

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with placebo, dirige, and mass by note. He had a chamber, meat, drink, &c. as the other priests had, and a pension of five marks a year.

* Was founded by Edward de Bokenham, of Snetterton, esq. who died in '479, at his city house in St. Peter's, and was buried in the collegiate church. He settled divers lands and tenements, called Buxton's in Smallburgh, the profits of which were appropriated to the finding fuel for the choristers from All Saints to Easter; and also two tenements in St. Giles's parish, for maintaining a yearly light in a lamp before the high altar, and another before the sepulchre, at Easter for ever. He ordered also his city house to be sold, and that the money arising from the sale thereof should be settled for the finding a chauntry priest to sing for his soul, and for that of Dionis his wife, for ever.

† Was founded by the executors of bishop James Goldwell, out of the surplus of his fortunes; for which purpose they obtained a licence of Henry VII. to settle fifty-three marks a year in mortmain, on the master and brethren of St. Giles's hospital in Norwich, conditionally that they should for ever find three chaplains, either secular or regular, to pray for the said bishop. In consequence of this agreement, lands were purchased of the above value; and the hospital tied their manor of Rokele's in Trowse for the payment of ten marks a year to a chaplain, for celebrating divine service in the cathedral, in the chapel where his tomb stood; ten marks to a second chaplain for celebrating mass in the collegiate church, and ten marks to a third chaplain, for performing service in the hospital church; the residue to be applied towards the relief of the poor in the said hospital.

The grant to Miles Spencer, the last dean, and his heirs, in the 37th year of Henry VIII. on the payment of 105l. 13s. 4d. included the whole college and its site, being in the parishes of St. Stephen and St. Peter of Mancroft, with the church, steeple, and church-yard, and all walls and buildings whatever in the said site, to be held in free burgage, and not in capite: and also a capital messuage, with gardens and orchards, in St. Peter's Mancroft, and twenty messuages and tenements; and also the capital messuage called Abraham's Hall, in the parishes of St. Stephen and St. Peter aforesaid; and the corner house and two adjoining tenements in St. Stephen's, and a stable and four other messuages in that parish; and a messuage and all their shops and cellars in St. Andrew's; and three messuages in St. George's, with their gardens and orchards, and 2s. rent from the city; and divers rents out of houses, to the value of 12s. and also a moiety of a garden, and a parcel of ground adjoining, in St. Stephen's; and one great garden, called the Dove-house Close, with one dove-house therein built, in St. Peter of Mancroft, and another garden; and a garden and waste messuage there, and six gardens more in St. Stephen's, and one in St. Peter's, and all stalls, gardens, &c. there; and also the manor, rectory, and advowson of Bowthorpe vicarage; and the rectories of Easton and Field Dalling in Norfolk, and Fressingfield in Suffolk, and the advowson of their several vicarages. The manor, advowson, and rectory of Bowthorpe, with the advowson and rectories of Easton, Field Dalling, and Fressingfield, were held in capite, at the sixtieth part of a knight's fee: and the following sums were paid yearly at Michaelmas into the court of Augmentations in lieu of tenths, viz. 19s. 2d. ob. for Bowthorpe; 4s. 8d. for Easton; 19s.

19s. 8d. for Field Dalling ; and 8s. 4d. ob. for Frefingfield.

The faid Miles alfo obliged himfelf to pay 40s. a year to the collector for his fee ; 2s. a year to the bifhop of Norwich for Bowthorpe fynodals, and 6s. to the archdeacon of Norwich for procurations ; 6s. 8d. to the bifhop, as a penfion iffuing out of the rectory of Eafton, and 40s. out of that of Field Dalling ; 3s. 4d. to the facrift of the cathedral ; 4s. to the bifhop for fynodals, and 3l. as a penfion from Frefingfield ; 11s. 8d. to the archdeacon of Suffolk for procurations, and 6s. 8d. to the facrift of the cathedral.

From the Spencers the college defcended to the Cornwallis's, and afterward was purchafed by the noble family of Hobart.

The prefent proprietors purchafed it of the earl of Buckinghamfhire, and on part of its fite have built two large and elegant rooms, in which the public affemblies are held ; on another part thereof is erected a neat and commodious theatre, licensed by the lord chamberlain, in confequence of an act of parliament paffed for that purpofe.

Abraham's Hall

Stands on the fouth fide of the hay-market, partly in the parifh of St. Stephen, and partly in that of St. Peter Mancroft : it was formerly a very ancient inn, and known by the fign of Abraham offering up his fon Ifaac ; but the eftate being in a very ruinous condition, was purchafed by Mr. Timothy Matthews, merchant, who pulled down the whole

whole, and on the site of it has erected a very handsome building, now Hudson and Hatfield's bank, &c. It derived its name from Abraham the son of Deulecrefs the Jew, who being convicted of, and burnt for blasphemy, and other crimes, forfeited his estate to the crown.

On the 7th of July, 1278, Edward I. granted this messuage, with seven shops thereto adjoining, to Vincent de Kirkeby, and Lucy his wife, and their heirs for ever.

In 1331, Edward III. granted license in mortmain to Catherine de Kirkeby, to settle it on the college of St. Mary in the Fields, which she did, by the name of her tenement in the horse-market, called Abraham's Hall, for a chaplain to pray daily for her soul, and the souls of John de Kirkeby, &c.

St. Peter of Mancroft.

This parish, constituting a small ward of itself, was at the beginning of the Confessor's reign an open field; that part of it now the market-place being the great croft of the castle*, upon the outward west ditch whereof it abutted. From its situation the church, built on the south-west part, was distinguished by the name of Magna Crosta, or Mancroft. Towards the end of the Confessor's reign it began to be inhabited; and at the Conqueror's survey,

† Crosta or croft, is a close adjoining to a mansion-house: seems to be derived from the old English word CRÆAFT, signifying handicraft, because such grounds, on account of their situation, are for the most part dressed and trimmed by the labour and skill of the owner in a more than ordinary manner.

survey, the whole field was owned and held by Ralph de Walet or Guader, earl of Norfolk, in right of his castle, who granted it to the king in common, to make a new burgh between them, which burgh contained the entire parishes of St. Peter of Mancroft and St. Giles.

This earl Ralph founded the church of St. Peter and Paul at Mancroft, and gave it to his chaplains. On his forfeiture, Robert Blund, the sheriff, received an ounce of gold yearly from the chaplains; and on Godric's becoming sheriff, the Conqueror gave it in fee to Wala his chaplain; at which time it was worth 3*l.* per ann.

This Wala, after the grant, was called Wala de Sancto Petro, by which name he entered himself a monk in the abbey of Gloucester, and at his admission gave the church to that monastery. This donation was confirmed first by William the Conqueror, and afterward by Thomas Becket, archbishop of Canterbury, who granted the abbot a license of appropriation; but as William Turb, bishop of Norwich, would not consent thereto, the matter dropped, and it continued a rectory in the gift of the abbey at Gloucester.

In 1383, the abbot and convent conveyed the advowson to John de Pyeshall and Thomas More, clerks, Robert Ashfield, Bartholomew de Salle, Nicholas de Blakeney, Henry Lumnor, William Appleyard, and Robert de Pyeshall, on condition that they conveyed it to the dean and chapter of St. Mary in the Fields, which they did in 1388, with liberty for them to get it appropriated if they could, and so appropriated to hold to them and their successors, on payment of the old pension of 4*l.* a year
to

to the abbot of Gloucester, of which pension they afterward obtained a perpetual lease from the abbey. It is very certain that the college soon after obtained a licence of appropriation, for the dean and chapter of St. Mary held it as such, and never presented either rector or vicar, but took the whole profits to themselves, and nominated a parish chaplain. They paid 3d. yearly for the synodals; 33s. 4d. tenths; to the bishop, prior and monks, five marks per ann. and to the sacrist 4s. The college moreover bound themselves at the appropriation to advance the stipend of the parish chaplain to eight marks a year.

It appears by the college accounts, that in 1431 they paid the parish chaplain 6l. 6s. 8d. clear, and provided him a decent habitation in the college, with meat, drink, washing. &c. as one of their canons; 20s. to the parish clerk, and 2s. to the sexton, as stipends, over and above their accustomed fees. From the tenor of the appropriation, the college was obliged to repair the chancel, and pay the procurations to the archdeacon of Norwich, in whose jurisdiction the church is; and after all stipends and expences paid, the college that year received the clear yearly sum of 26l. 8s. 7d.

In 1441, the whole profits were assigned by the college to the rebuilding the chancel, and the parish chaplain, and every person officiating there, remitted their stipends that year for the same purpose.

In 1492, fir Robert Beverle, then parish chaplain, appeared at the bishop's visitation as such, with the two chauntry chaplains who served in the church, and nine other stipendiary priests, all of whom officiated there as soul priests by his leave, he being their superior: from the number of priests subordinate

nate to him, the parish chaplain of St. Peter is oftentimes, and even in records, stiled the prior of St. Peter in Mancroft.

In 1545, 37th Henry VIII. Dr. Spencer, dean of the college, and the prebends, joined with the bishop of Norwich, their patron and ordinary, in a conveyance of the college and all its revenues to the king, which was also confirmed by the chapter of Norwich cathedral.

Edward VI. in the 7th year of his reign, anno 1552, July 21, granted to William Mingay and William Necton*, of Norwich, gents, to hold of the manor of East Greenwich in Kent, by fealty only, the rectory and church of St. Peter of Mancroft in the city of Norwich, and the tithes of the same, with all their appurtenances, free and discharged of the pension heretofore due to the abbey of Gloucester; and they by deed, dated March 1, in the same year, conveyed the whole to Richard Catlyn, serjeant at law.

In

* For the sum of 510l. 13s. 10d. the said king conveyed to William Mingay and William Necton, and their heirs, the advowson of the rectory of Shottisham All Saints, and the advowson of the vicarage thereof; and of Shottisham St. Mary, and St. Buttolph, lately belonging to Pentney priory, and the advowson of the rectory and vicarage of Corpusty, lately belonging to Horsham St. Faith; and the rectories and churches of St. Andrew the Apostle, and of St. Peter of Mancroft in Norwich, lately belonging to the college in the fields: and Freethorpe rectory and church, lately belonging to St. Faith's; and the rectory of East Tuddenham, and advowson of the vicarage thereof lately belonging to Pentney priory; and the rectory and church of Buxton, and all great tithes thereto belonging, and the advowson of the vicarage there, lately appertaining to the monastery of Sempringham in Lincolnshire.

In 1562, it appearing that the church was a donative, the impropriator nominated thereto, and his clerk was licensed by the bishop, on producing his deed of nomination.

In 1569, it was conveyed to Charles le Grice, of Brockdish, and his heirs.

In 1581, the 24th of Elizabeth, William le Grice of Norwich, gent. son and heir of the said Charles le Grice, conveyed the impropriation, with all its appurtenances, to Henry Greenwood, Christopher Barret, and others, as feoffees, in trust for the parishioners of the said parish, who purchased it of him.

In 1595, the feoffees, with the majority of the parishioners, appointed an assistant minister or curate, who is always chosen by a majority of the parishioners dwelling in the parish, and assigned to both ministers their stipends, which are paid by the feoffees, who annually receive all the profits arising from the living, of what kind soever. This appointment was found necessary after the dissolution of the chauntries, whose priests were constant assistants to the parish chaplains.

In 1638, Hugh Roberts was instituted rector, on the presentation of the king, as to a lapsed rectory, but the parishioners, on a contest, proving their right, he was outed.

In 1658, George Cock was elected upper minister by the parishioners, and thereupon obtained a nomination from the feoffees, they having no power to elect solely, being compellable, by an obligation entered into with the churchwardens and parishioners,

to transfer all their right to such persons as they shall appoint, whenever called upon so to do.

In 1670, Mr. Rively was chosen assistant minister, and had a stipend of 50*l.* allowed him, the same as is now paid.

In 1674, Thomas Tennison, D. D. afterwards archbishop of Canterbury, was chosen minister: his stipend was 100*l.* per ann.

The present upper minister (1779) is the Rev. Mr. John Peele, and the assistant minister the Rev. Mr. Thomas Nichols.

The upper minister's stipend, including the Tuesday's lecture, is 100*l.* and the surplice fees of the two first months in every quarter; and that of the assistant minister 50*l.* and the surplice fees of the last month in every quarter.

The reader's place was established in 1680: his duty is to read prayers daily (except on Sundays and holidays, when the minister or assistant officiates) at ten in the morning, and at three in the afternoon. It is chiefly supported by voluntary contributions, and is worth about 30*l.* a year. The present reader is the Rev. Mr. Stephen Buckle.

In 1707, a noble organ was erected at the west end of the nave. The organist's salary is 20*l.* a year; the parish clerk's stipend 8*l.* and the sexton's 4*l.* besides fees; he has an additional salary of 4*l.* a year, for ringing the bell at four o'clock in the morning, and eight at night.

The

The present church is a noble regular freestone fabrick, far exceeding any parochial church in this city, of which this is the principal parish: it is regularly pewed, and lately has been thoroughly repaired and ornamented, the organ new gilt, the altar new decorated, and a capital painting of St. Peter delivered out of prison, painted by Mr. Catton of London, was presented to the parish by Thomas Starling, esq. and put up in the front of the altar. There are many fine monuments in this church, and other curiosities worthy observation.

In 1367, the parish had so greatly increased, that the parishioners were obliged to enlarge their church-yard, to do which they obtained a licence from king Edward III. in virtue whereof they purchased thirty-nine perches of land of Thomas de Bumpstede and others, and obtained of the city two pieces of land, being small lanes contiguous thereto, the whole of which was laid to the church-yard, walled in, and consecrated in 1375.

In 1430, the old church was pulled down and the present one began, which was finished and consecrated in 1455. At the west end stands a fine square tower, one hundred feet high, though designed at first to have been built much higher, as appears both from the double buttresses reaching to the top, and the thickness of the walls: in this tower are a fine peal of twelve large and musical bells, and a clock.

The nave is ninety feet long, and the two aisles of equal length, exclusive of the chapels at their east ends, which are forty feet long each; the aisles are twenty feet broad, and the nave thirty; and to reduce the whole into the form of a cross, there are

two

two chauntry chapels or transepts thirteen feet long each from south to north, and fifteen feet broad from east to west; the height from the pavement of the nave to the summit of the roof is sixty feet. The chancel is also sixty feet long, and of the same breadth with the nave: there are two porches, one on the south side, the other on the north. At the east end of the chancel is the old vestry, and under it a room called the treasury, supported by an arch. The high altar, which is very advantageously raised above the rest of the church, stands upon another arch, through which there formerly laid a common passage, now stopped up. The whole fabrick is covered with lead, and very remarkable for the nearness and slenderness of its pillars. The furniture of the altar is made of velvet, and the plate belonging to it exceedingly grand, all but one cup being doubly gilt: one piece of it is remarkable for the elegance of its workmanship, being a magnificent standing cup and cover, given by sir Peter Gleane, knt. whereon is beautifully represented the story of Abigail bringing presents to David: this cup is esteemed a great curiosity. A very large handsome brass branch, consisting of twenty-four sockets, hangs in the nave.

In the north aisle, at the altar in the chapel at its east end, dedicated to the holy name of Jesus and St. John the Baptist, daily mass was celebrated, called Jesus mass, instituted at the finishing of the church in 1455. In this chapel lies buried sir Peter Rede, knt. though that honour having been conferred upon him by the Emperor, he was acknowledged here as an esquire only: his effigy, in complete armour, may be seen on a brass plate on his grave-stone, which has a shield at each of the four corners, and the following inscription at his feet:

Here under lyethe the corps of Peter Rede, Esquier, who hath worthely served not only his prince and country, but also the emperor Charles the Vth, both at the conquest of Barbaria, and at the siege of Tunis, as also in other places, who had geven hym by the sayd emperor for his valiant dedes the order of Bavaria, who died the 29th of December, in the year of our Lord God, 1568.

Sir Peter was son of John Rede, esq. who served the office of mayor in 1496, and gave his house in St. Giles's to find the great bell to be rung at four o'clock every morning, and eight every night, for the help and benefit of travellers; but these falling into decay, the ground was leased out and built upon at a reserved rent of 4l. a year. It lies at the west corner of the triangular piece, at the meeting of St. Giles's two streets, called Upper and Lower New-port. There is a portrait of him in the council chamber in the Guild-hall, with a hawk on his fist. He was knighted by Charles V. at the taking of Tunis in 1538.

The north chapel, dedicated to St. Nicholas, formerly called Cosyn's chauntry, was founded for two priests to sing daily mass. The revenues were taxed at 6l. 13s. 4d. and the chauntry priests collated by the bishop. At the dissolution, its revenues, issuing from four shops in the butchery, one tenement with a wool-shop in Spicer-Row, another shop in the poultry market, and 15s. 4d. rent from divers fish-shops, were purchased by the city.

On the south side of the south aile, opposite to St. Nicholas's chapel, is the chapel of the blessed Virgin Mary, a place of great repute in times of Romish superstition. Here the fishmongers, &c. kept
their

their guild on the ninth Sunday after Trinity. The altar was dedicated to the holy Trinity, and commonly called Bronde's altar, from John Bronde, the first chantry priest, who officiated at it daily. At the dissolution its revenues were purchased by the city. In this chapel stood an altar of our Lady, with her image, called our Lady of Milan. In 1504 an image of St. Edward was set up in it.

At the east end of the south aisle we find the chapel of St. Anne, whose principal altar stood where the new vestry now is; it had also an image of St. Robert.

In the vestry hangs a good old painting, representing St. Paul in prayer, and saying, "O! wretched man that I am, who shall deliver me from this body of death!" Rom. vii. 24. And to express the law of the members warring against the law of the mind, and bringing that into captivity to the law of sin, Satan is standing by him thrusting a thorn into one of his knees, which is bared; above, to the saint's great comfort, a glory appeareth, from whence proceed these words of consolation, "My grace is sufficient for thee."

There is also a curious old picture of our Saviour's resurrection on board, a representation of which there is likewise on tapestry: against the wall hangs a neat old painted carving in alabaster of nine female saints, probably designed for some altar of St. Margaret, who is the principal figure, and here represented as holding down a dragon; amongst the rest are St. Hilda holding a book and pastoral staff, and St. Barbara a tower and palm branch, &c. The foregoing, together with several books, were given by doctor Howman, and added to the library, formerly

merly kept over the north porch, now removed hither. Here is a fair octavo manuscript bible, written in 1340, and a folio manuscript much more ancient, and illuminated, containing all St. Paul's epistles, with a gloss on them. It was formerly owned by Robert de Novell.

Besides those lights already mentioned, there were others kept burning before the images or representations of St. Mary Magdalen, St Thomas, St. Dorothy, St. Catharine, St. Margaret, the two angels in the choir, the patible over the perke, St. Saviour, the holy sepulchre in the chancel, and St. Peter and St. Paul, the patron saints of the church; these stood the one on the north and the other on the south side of the altar. In the north chapel stood an altar and image of St. John the Baptist, and a constant light was kept burning before the holy rood, on the rood loft, situated between the church and chancel.

In 1581, the parish became possessed of the house opposite to the south side of the church-yard, "it
" being the old parsonage-house of the parish, and
" so reputed and taken to be in times past."

In 1712, it was leased by the feoffees for sixty-one years, at 6l. per ann. and is now settled by alderman Risebrow for a charity-school house, as the following inscription, fixed against the wall, shews:

This school was founded by Mr. John Risebrow, late of this city, in the year of our Lord 1721, for the teaching poor children to read and write, and for instructing them in the principles and doctrine of the church of England: and for the support and maintenance of this charity school, he assigned to trustees a lease

lease of this house, and by his last will and testament, settled an estate in Walpole for the use and benefit of it for ever.

The trustees pay the above rent to the parish, which is applied to the repairing the church.

In 1651, alderman Thomas Pyc gave the houses, called the Alms houses, nearly opposite to the south-west corner of St. Gregory's church-yard, for six poor people to dwell in: the first or most westerly dwelling, and the third, to be filled from St. Giles's parish; the second and sixth, or most easterly dwelling, from St. Michael's of Collany; and the fourth and fifth from St. Peter's. The houses in St. Lawrence's parish, at the south-east corner of Fisher's-lane, belong also to this parish, and are leased to Mr. alderman Gay, at 10l. a year.

The following religious houses had revenues in this parish: the prior of Norwich to the amount of 10l. 14s. 2d. the priors of Canterbury, Alvelbourn, Cokesford, St. Faith's, Wymondham, Weybrigge, Pentney, Peterham, and Hickling; the abbots of Wardon, Holme, Waltham, Ramsey, Langley, Sibton, and Creak; the prioresses of Bungay, Swaffham in Cambridgeshire, and Carrowe, the dean of the Chapel in the Fields, and the masters of St. Giles and Hildebronde.

Chapel Field, corruptly called Chaply-Field,

From the chapel of St. Mary which abutted easterly upon it, was heretofore the property of divers owners: that portion of it, now particularly so denominated,

nominated, lying within the walls, was anciently called Chapel-field croft, and the adjacent fields, lying on the outside of the ditch, were properly Chapel-fields, now in the hands of various proprietors: the croft was purchased by the city, and at this time is leased out by the corporation. Its ancient owners were the prior of Bokenham, the priors of Carrowe, the dean of the college of the Chapel in the Fields, &c. when it was kept in plough tillth. but at the dissolution, on its coming into the hands of the city, it was converted into pasture land, and so continues.

In 1578, it was first used as a place of muster for the trained bands, or artillery of the city, as well as for the exercise of shooting in guns, harquebusses, calivers, &c. and for trial of all such pieces as were named in the proclamation set forth for that purpose.

In 1609, Mr. Attorney-general Hobart obtained a lease of the croft for forty-one years, and had a deed of the fee-simple of the cherry-yard made to him and his heirs.

In 1668, the city tent was pitched in Chapel-field against the general muster, for the use of the deputy lieutenants; and again in 1671, for the use of the lord lieutenant of Norfolk and Norwich, and the deputy lieutenants of the city, at a general review of the city regiment. This was practised yearly for some time.

In 1707 the field was railed in, as it still continues. Sir Thomas Churchman, knt. and alderman, holds it by lease of the corporation: that gentleman has regularly planted it, and laid out three
beautiful

beautiful and spacious walks for the use of the inhabitants. This delightful spot is much resorted to, and may be justly filed the city mall.

The Market Place.

Formerly the great croft belonging to the castle, upon whose outward ditch it abutted. This was an entire piece of waste ground, open from St. Stephen's church to the Holtor, or Dove-lane. The first parts built upon were the east and west sides and north end; the middle row, between the market-place and fish-market, was built much later, and at different times, in virtue of royal licences; and by the same authority, all the buildings at the east end of the church, the Weaver's-lane, &c. were erected: but notwithstanding this, it is still the grandest market-place, and the best single market in England. The market-days are Wednesday, Friday and Saturday, in every week.

Heretofore every business had its particular row or station; accordingly we read of the following places in ancient deeds and evidences, Chirothecaria, Glover's-row; Merceria, Mercer's-row; Spiceria, Spicer's-row; Acuaria, Needler's-row; Pelliparia, Allutaria, or Tawer's-row; Ferrara, or Ironmonger's-row; Forum Unguentarium sive Apothecaria, the Apothecary's market; Herbaria, the herb market; Puletaria, or the poultry market; Forum Pistorum, or the bread market; the flesh-market or butchery; the wool and sheep markets; the fresh water or fish-market; the pudding-market; the old wood-market; the cheese-market; Forum Tannatorum, or the leather market; the Worstead-row; Sheerman's, or Cloth-cutter's-market; Forum Sutorum, Souter's or Cobler's-row; Parmentaria, the

Parchmenter's-row ; the White-ware-market ; le Scoutheres, or Scowrer's-row ; Soper's-lane ; the Feather-houfe* ; Sea-fish-market, &c. all which we find mentioned before the reign of Richard II. for about the latter end of Richard III. trades began to be intermingled and confounded together in such a manner, that many of these original names were lost.

At the south-east corner of the present hay-market stands a good engine to weigh hay, set up by the corporation, who receive the profits and appoint an officer to do the business.

The wassel or wheat-bread-market extended from the upper wassel gate to the late brewhouse (now converted into dwelling-houses) situated on the triangular piece of ground near Hog-hill, and from thence to the present entrance into the hay-market, near to which was the south entrance to

The new Synagogue and School of the Jews.

This synagogue had two other entrances, one from Hog-hill on the east, and the other from the hay-market on the west, by the passage now leading into the Star-yard : that part of the market from wassel-market aforesaid, to the White-lion-lane, is called in old evidences, *Judaismus*, *Vicus de Judaisme*, or the Jewry ; the new synagogue was built in the reign of Henry II. when the Jews fixed themselves in this part of the city. The school stood at
the

* Joined to Abraham's-hall on the east, and the gun-lane on the west.

the south end of the Jewry, near to which they had a burial place. The house appropriated for an habitation for the high priest, called the bishop of the Jews, stood in part on the very spot where the house now inhabited by Mr. James Keymer, surgeon, stands.† It became afterward the estate of alderman Anguish, and then of the learned Dr. Browne. The next house to this on the north, was settled on the wardens of the mass of the blessed Jesus in the church of St. Peter of Mancroft, and in allusion thereto had the sign of the holy Lamb. The house now the Star-inn, formerly belonged to Elias the Jew, and abutted east on the garden belonging to the Jews school, and north on the entrance to their synagogue.

In 1286, when Edward I. expelled all Jews out of the kingdom, the synagogue was destroyed, and the whole Jewry seized by the king: this whole quarter was afterward burnt down, which is the reason that we can find no traces of any of these buildings. The north side of the Jewry was bounded by White-lion-lane, as it is now called; it has had several different appellations, the most ancient one is, Selaria, Sellaria or Saddler-gate; in the time of the two first Edwards it was called Sadler's row, Rolimere's or Lorimer's-row; in Edward III. Bridle-smith's-row; in Henry IV. Sporier's-row; and in Edward IV. Sporowe-lane.

The

† In the time of Edward I. Urfell son of Isaac bishop of the Jews at Norwich, sold it to John de Wroxham, and his executors in the reign of Edward II. sold it to John Pirmund. In that of Edward III. it was confirmed to the prior and convent of Norwich, by the king's licence, by Ralph de Attleburgh.

The east side of the market from the White-lion-lane to the Cockey-lane, was called nether or lower row, now the gentlemens' walk; the south part of which was the Cordwaineria or Calceria, Cordwainer's, Cordiner's, or Shoemaker's-row; and the northern part the Caligaria or Hosier's-row.

The fons de Sellaria or Saddlegate common well, now dilused, was, as well as the whole north side of White-lion-lane, on the fee of the prior of St. Faith. The northern corner of this row at the entrance into the Cockey-lane, was called Jenney's-row, from John Jenney, one of the bailiffs in 1368 and 1373, who at that time owned the corner house.

The Cockey-lane had anciently the several names of Latoner or Timmens-row, Cutler-row, and Hosier-gate; it extends from the market-place eastward to the meeting of the lane called the back of the inns from the south, with Rackey's-lane from the north; this is properly the Cockey-lane, although another formerly called Smethe-row, extending northward from the middle of the aforesaid lane to Pottergate-street, is now commonly called by that name. The two cockeys or common sewers which meet here, the one coming from Nedham-street on the backside of the nether-row, and the other from St. Giles's-street by the north end of the market-place, were open, and passed over by bridges till the time of Edward IV. when the lane was paved and the cockeys were first covered.

The north end of the market-place from the Dove-lane to Smethe-row, was the Aurifabria or Goldsmith's-row; and the lane just before mentioned was called Smethy-lane, from the working goldsmiths that dwelt in it. The lane now the Dove-lane

lane was anciently called Holtor-lane, from the old tower which stood at the south-west corner, built by the Jews in William Rufus's time for a synagogue, and continued to be used for that purpose till the reign of Henry II. when they built a new one at the south end of the market : this tower was effectually destroyed in the great fire, and the site rebuilt upon.

From this lane to Stonegate or the Goat-lane, ran the Peellaria or Hatter's-row, in which stands the city gaol, anciently an inn called the Lamb, purchased by St. George's company in the time of Henry VII. and used by them as a guildhall, and afterward assigned to the city for its present use. The house next adjoining had the sign of the castle, and was anciently called the common inn ; it belongs to the city, and is leased out by the corporation : it formerly extended to Pottergate on the north, and that part of it next the gate was used as the worsted-field, or hall for selling of worsteds, the petty customs of which were lett at eight marks a year : but in the time of Henry VIII. the cloth-hall at the west end of the guildhall was appointed for that business. Over-against the gaol and last-mentioned house stands,

The Guildhall ;

Originally a small thatched building, erected on Carrowe fee as a toll house for collecting the toll of the market. In the time of Edward III. it was called the toll booth, and in the latter part of his reign a single room was added to it, of stud work, and thatched, from which addition it acquired the name of the guildhall. In this state it continued till the reign of Henry IV. when that prince grant-
ing

ing the city a charter for electing a mayor, instead of bailiffs, it was resolved to build a new guildhall, prisons, &c. the old one being so very small and mean as to have room only to erect a seat for the mayor and six others to sit. In consequence of this resolution at an assembly held 1407, John Danyel, Robert Brasfer, and twenty-two others, were elected to compose a set of laws for the government of the city agreeable to the charter, and to consult proper means to raise money for building a guildhall: this matter was pursued so vigorously, that within the course of the year the work was got so forward that the arches under it, designed for prisons, were completed. In 1409 the roof was raised, and in 1412 the prisons were made use of, but the whole building was not perfected till 1413, when the windows of the council-chamber were glazed, and the chequer table was placed in it. In 1435, the porch and tower called the treasury, the lower part of which being the prison called little ease, were built, and in 1440, all the city records, which till that time had lain dispersed in the monastery of the White Friars, the chapel in the fields, &c. were collected together and deposited here. The stalls joining to the hall, now covered with lead, were the ancient scriptories, or places where the writers sat at elections. In 1511, the roof of the council-chamber at the east end of the guildhall and the treasury fell down: the council-chamber was repaired in 1523 and 1524, but the treasury tower was never rebuilt. The windows contained many stories on painted glass relating to the administration of justice; but the glass has been so much broke and misplaced that little of the original designs can now be collected. The room is adorned with the pictures of king William and queen Mary, and of several mayors, benefactors, &c.

In

In 1635, the hall was very near being demolished by the servants of the deputies for salt-petre, who wilfully digged in the cellar under the council-chamber more than three feet lower than the foundation, and would not be persuaded to forbear till some of the aldermen attended the king's council at London, and obtained an order for them to desist.

In 1660, the lower room at the west end was set apart for a cloth-hall, the entrance to which was on the north side; the free chamber over it was made a sale-hall for foreign wool and yarn: every pack paid to the city 4d. and each cloth 2d. The uppermost chamber over the guildhall was the old magazine and armory; each guild had a gun kept here.

In 1597, an order was made that "the rooms on the east end of the guylde-hall, heretofore used for a common gaile, shall cease to be used for a prison after 20 Oct. next: and that the common gaol for the county of this citie, shall be kept in the house called the Lamb," where it still continues. The sheriff's office continued to be kept on the north side of the guildhall till 1625, when it was removed into the old chapel opposite to it on the south side, but that running into decay was pulled down, and the present sheriff's office built on its site.

The Chapel called the Guildhall Chapel,

Was dedicated to St. Barbara the Virgin, who in those days was esteemed the prisoners saint; her commemoration-day is the 4th of December. The chapel was founded in the time of Henry IV. and in the year 1472, by indenture between the mayor, &c. and the master of St. Giles's hospital, for the
sum

sum of 200*l.* given thereto by Ralph Segryme, Richard Brown, and Richard Drolle, the hospital covenanted for ever to find a secular chaplain to perform service every Sunday and holy-day in the chapel aforesaid, for the benefit of the prisoners, and to find the necessary ornaments for the chapel:* and ever since the chaplain of the city gaol has been, and is now paid 16*l.* per annum out of the hospital revenues. The Rev. Mr. Stephen Buckle is the present chaplain. In 1626, the old cope, pax, crucifix, mass-book, &c. were remaining in the guildhall, but burnt soon after on a thanksgiving-day. The altar was demolished at the Reformation and erected again in queen Mary's time: it was in use in the reign of queen Elizabeth, for books and ornaments were then bought for it. Before the Reformation, every May-day, as soon as the mayor was elected, a mass of the Holy Ghost was sung at this altar, at which the new-elect was always present: and on the day of the translation of St. Nicholas the bishop, every parish clerk in the city was obliged to attend and join in singing a most solemn mass of St. Nicholas, on which account they were by composition excused from serving on juries within the city.

In 1549, an inventory of the corporation goods, in the custody of Mr. Mayor, was deposited here, among which were "an hatte of crymsyn velvet for
" the

* The ornaments of this chapel were, a pair of gilt chalices, and a patten weighing twelve ounces, a cope of red worsted embroidered with labels, a sacring bell, a bell hanging in a frame without the chapel door, and two large pewter candlesticks standing on the altar. In 1549, there was a book of Common Prayer and a Bible, the gift of sir Robert Dewe, chaplain there, and a surplice.

“ the sword-bearer^{*}; a sword, the hylts and pome[†]
 “ sylver and doubyl gylt; another sword[†], the hylts
 “ and pomel gylt; a scabbard of riche clothe of
 “ goold set with perles, with a gret chape of sylver
 “ gylt; a scabbard of clothe of goold checkered,
 “ with a little chape of sylver gylt; a scabbard of
 “ purpil velvet, another of crymsyn velvet, with
 “ two letters of H. doubyl crowned, with a chape
 “ all sylver doubyl gylt: a mace of arms of sylver
 “ and doubyl gylt, wrought upon crystall and set
 “ with stonys: Item, another lesser mace of sylver
 “ doubyl gylt.”

The west side of the market-place was anciently called the Vuere, over or upper-market, and the southern part of it the linen-drapery; behind which laid the old barley-market-yard, which had two entrances, one out of Upper-newport, called Barley-market-lane, and another called by the same name, though sometimes Herlewyn's-lane, leading from the butchery: there were also two other lanes in this row, one called Cofyn's, and the other Fishhouse or Elmeswell's-lane.

The Weaver's lane at the south end of the church was formerly called Cobler's-row: the middle-row, between the fish-market on the west, and the market-place on the east, consists of stalls with rooms over them; in this row stood the ancient morage or toller-house where the market tolls or customs were received. Part of this row was settled on the city
 in

* A cap of maintenance worn by the sword-bearer in all public processions.

† This was the gift of Henry IV. when he granted the city charter.

in 1527, by Robert Janays "towards the charges of
"carrying away the dirt arising from the sweeping of
"the streets and cisterns of the city."

The Market Cross

Was erected in the reign of Edward III. and repaired in that of Henry IV. it contained a little oratory or chapel, and had besides four shops in it. In the time of Edward IV. it was the dwelling-house of the collector of alms for the prisoners in the guildhall, whose chaplain officiated here, whenever he pleased, in a morning for the conveniency of the market people, and received their offerings as his reward. The whole being much decayed was pulled down in 1501, and rebuilt by John Rightwise, then mayor, partly at his own expence, and partly with the gifts and legacies of well-disposed persons. It was a neat octogonal building, surrounded by steps, and had, as before said, an oratory or chapel, with a chamber over it: it must have made a very grand appearance before the leads and pillars to support them were added round it. At the dissolution the chapel was turned into a storehouse, and in the time of Edward VI. the crucifixes that stood at each corner were taken down by order of the king's visitors.

The common sealed measures of the city were always kept here.

In 1574, the chapel was let to the masters, searchers, and sealers of leather, and the wardens of the cordwainers were bound to seal no leather but at this place, for which purpose they used it till a room was allotted them in the guildhall.

In 1646, the whole city was taxed towards the repairing and new paving the cross, every one paying in proportion to what he was laid to the poor's-rate. In 1782, it was sold, immediately pulled down, and the site of it paved over.

Against the east end of the guildhall was a common well; and in 1494, a cage with a pillory over it was erected near it; the whole was covered with lead, and had a vane on the crucifix placed on its roof. The building was hexagonal, each side being nine feet long. In 1679 the well was railed in, but is now disused and paved over.

The street now Bedlam-street, was anciently called Over or Upper Newport, because it leads to the new-port or St. Giles's gate: the most eastern part of it was the ropery, where the cord and rope-makers formerly dwelt.

On the north side of this street stands the house lately the White Horse inn, and formerly settled on the parish for finding a light to be kept burning before the holy sacrament, but seized at the dissolution. The house next the Wheat-sheaf belonged to Cosyn's chauntry priest. The most eastern tenement but one, on the south side, was called the Stone-hall, on the west side of which laid the ancient passage or lane called Old Lady's-lane, which led directly to the yard of the chapel of our Lady in the fields: in 1383 this passage was put by, and the present Lady's-lane opened in its stead. More west on the same side of the way is the site of the committee-house, on part of which is built

Bethel or Bedlam ;

Founded by the third daughter of John Man, esq. and widow of the Rev. Mr. Samuel Chapman, rector of Thorpe by Norwich, in the year 1713, "for the convenient reception and habitation of lunatics, and not for natural-born fools or idiots." According to the desire and advice of her late husband, by her will, dated Dec. 4, 1717, she settled all her estates in Norfolk and Norwich on trustees, giving to them, and the majority of them, the sole power and management of the house, ordering them to choose and place, or displace the master (who is to dwell therein and take care of the lunatics) and to appoint physicians, apothecaries, &c. those only who are destitute of friends or relations to be kept there gratis : and according to the directions of the will, there are as many poor destitute lunatics kept there as the revenues will afford, (which are greatly increased through the good management of the trustees, and by numerous benefactions) the inhabitants of the city of Norwich being always to be preferred : and whenever it shall happen that the trustees be enabled to maintain more than the city offers for relief, they are then impowered to receive such objects from any parish in the county of Norfolk or elsewhere : but the physician must first certify that they are proper objects, and the master have an appointment under the hands of a majority of the seven trustees before he can receive any one into the house. The trustees may also admit lunatics whose friends or parishes agree to pay them the moderate allowance of 4s. or 4s. 6d. a week. The present trustees are, John Vere, Jeremiah Ives, and John Slaney, esqrs. Jehosaphat Pottle, John Boycat, and Charles Marsh, gents. The physicians, Dr. Beevor and

and Dr. Manning. Three of the present trustees are justices of the peace for the city, but act in their private capacities as to this charity, there being the following clause in the will of the foundress; "it being my express mind and will, that this charity shall never come into the hands of the court of mayoralty; nor any of them, acting as a public society, shall be any way concerned in the execution of this trust." Each trustee has 20s. a year, and when any one of them dies, or removes out of the city, so that on summons he doth not attend, he is to be displaced, and within three months another elected in his room by a majority of the remaining trustees.

She ordered the word BETHEL to be fixed over the door of the front entrance, and under it the following text of scripture, viz. *But to do good and to communicate forget not, for with such sacrifices God is well pleased.* Heb. xiii. 16.

On a stone in the wall near the entrance, is the following inscription:

This house was built for the benefit of distressed lunatics, anno 1713, and is not to be alienated or employed to any other use or purpose whatsoever. 'Tis also required that the master, who shall be chosen from time to time, be a man that lives in the fear of God, and sets up the Protestant Religion in his family, and will have a due regard, as well to the souls as bodies of those that are under his care.

A very elegant committee-room has been lately built, which is adorned with the portraits of the foundress, and several of the trustees.

The master's salary, besides his dwelling and two chaldrons of coals yearly, is forty pounds; ten pounds of that sum are in lieu of the money given by those who visit the house, now put into a box, the keys of which are in the trustees hands, and applied by them to the increase of the foundation. The present master is Mr. Thomas Doyne.

The Parish of St. Giles,

Is a small ward*, and part of the new burgh set out in the Conqueror's reign, at which time the church was founded by Elwyn the priest on his own estate, and given by him to the monks of Norwich, after he had procured an indulgence of twenty days pardon for all who should come and offer here on St. Giles's day, or within seven days after.

Theobald, archbishop of Canterbury, appropriated it to the monks, before which event it was a rectory, and paid 6d. synodals to the bishop, to whose jurisdiction the parish is subject, as well as to that of the archdeacon of Norwich. Afterwards it was settled by the monks on their infirmary, and no vicarage being endowed, was served by a parish chaplain. It is now a donative in the gift of the dean and chapter, who appoint the chaplain, and the bishop thereupon licenses him.

In ancient evidences it is called St. Giles on the Hill, and St. Giles of Over Newport, and sometimes of Pottergate. The tower is large, square, and very lofty, being forty yards high; for which reason, in 1549, a large lanthorn, to serve as a fire beacon, was

*Eaton and part of Earlham are in the great ward of Mancroft; the former is joined to the small ward of St. Stephen, and the latter to that of St. Giles.

was fixed on its top. It contains a clock and eight bells. The great bell is rung throughout the winter half year at six in the morning and eight at night, and at five in the morning and nine at night during the summer. The nave, two ailes, and south porch are leaded: the chancel was quite demolished in 1581, when the dean and chapter gave to the trustees of the parish, "all the lead, timber, iron and stone, which did come and remain of the decayed chancel of this church, for a stock to be put out for the encouragement of poor traders in this parish." By which means they eased themselves of all repairs at once; for the chancel belonged to, and was to be repaired by them. There was an hermitage in the church-yard, and a cross and image of the Trinity in a nich on the west side of the steeple.

At the west end of the south aile, there was a chapel, altar, and image of St. Catherine, with a light burning before it, and against one of the pillars, a famous rood, called the brown rood, The guild of St. Mary was kept before the altar of the Virgin of pity. The west window of the north aile contained the history of our Lord's Passion, and there were lights burning before the images of St. Mary, St. John Baptist, St. Christopher, (whose effigies of a monstrous size,* with his staff sprouting by him,

A a 3 were

* In most churches which had a door opening towards the north, this saint was portrayed over it in as large a size as the wall would permit; his legend telling us, "that he was noble, and hie of stature, and stronge in membris." The staff by him alludes to the proof, which the legend says Christ gave of him, that he had carried him over the river, "by cause that thou may knowe that I say to the truthe, set thy staffe in the erthe
" by

were painted over the north door) St. Giles, St. Unkumber, and St. Wilegefortis; besides those that continually burned before the holy rood, or cross, the holy sepulchre, and the sacrament.

The service of plate for the altar is very noble, and was given by Robert Snell, gent. in 1738: it consists of two flaggons doubly gilt, as the whole set is, weighing together better than one hundred ounces, two cups with covers forty-three ounces, a neat paten twenty-two ounces, and an offering basin of above thirty-one ounces.

There was formerly a hermit dwelling over St. Giles's gate, and just on the outside thereof stood a leper-house, founded in the time of Edward III. This was not dissolved, but continued as an hospital or sick-house, as long as that did without St. Stephen's gate.

The nave of the church and its two aisles are twenty-seven yards long, the aisles four wide each, and the nave eight. The whole was rebuilt at once in the time of Richard II. which accounts for its being so neat and uniform a building. The present minister is the Rev. Mr. Beckwith.

The religious concerned here were the abbot of Sibton, the prior of Hickling, the prioress of Carrowe, the dean of the Chapel in the Fields, and the prior of Norwich.

Service

“ by thy house, and thou shalt by to-morue see that it shall bear
“ floures and fruite.” He was placed over the door, because children to be baptised were usually brought in at it, alluding to the water in baptism, which brings salvation and safety to those infants, as he did to all, whom he carried over in his lifetime, amongst which was Christ in form of a little child.

Service is performed here every Sunday, and prayers read every Friday.

Wymer's Great Ward.

Takes its name from Wymer, who lived at the time of the Conqueror's survey. This ward is subdivided into three small wards, West, Middle, and East Wymer, the whole extending on the south side of the river quite through the city, from Bishop's-gate in the east, to those of St. Benedict and Heigham on the west.

The small Ward, called West Wymer Ward,

Contains within the walls the parishes of St. Benedict, St. Swithin, St. Margaret, St. Laurence, and St. Gregory, and without the walls, part of the parishes of Earlham and Heigham.

The church of St. Benedict or Bennet,

Standing near the most western part of the city, is an ancient small building; the steeple is round at bottom, and at the top octangular, and containeth three bells: the nave, south porch, north aisle and vestry are leaded, the chancel and north porch tiled.

This part of the city is called Westwick, from its being situated on the western wick or winding of the river; and the parts next the river are said to be in the Nether or Lower Westwick, and those more remote in Over or Upper Westwick.

The advowson of the rectory was given to the priory of Bokenham in Norfolk, about 1160, by Thomas de Sancto Aegido, (or St. Giles) chaplain, together with two acres of ground adjoining to the west side of the church-yard, with his messuage thereon built, between the church-yard on the east and St. Benedict's gate on the west, and divers rents that were annually paid to it. On the east part of this messuage stood the parsonage-house, to which a garden adjoined at the extreme north-east corner of the church-yard: this house, together with all the revenues of the priory, came into the king's hands at the dissolution, when the impropriation and advowson of the church were purchased by the parishioners, the majority of whom elect their minister. It is augmented by lot, and service is performed here once a fortnight.

The religious concerned here were the abbot of Holme, the prior of Norwich, and the prioress of Carrowe. The present minister is the Rev. Mr. Richard Tapps.

Westwick or St. Bennet's gate, was an ancient hermitage, and without it stood a leper-house, which continued as long as the other leper-houses did, as a sick-house or hospital for the poor.

A boy belonging to this parish is maintained in the Boys hospital, on the gift of Michael Smith, worsted-weaver, who in 1688 tied his estate in St. John's Sepulchre for the payment of 6l. a year to the receiver of that hospital for the purpose.

St. Swithin's Church,

Has a square steeple and three bells; the north and south aisles, north and south porches, and nave are leaded, and the north vestry is tiled. The chapel of St. Mary, at the east end of the north aisle, had an altar, and the guild of the Holy Virgin, called the Tanner's Guild, was kept there.

The rectory was anciently in the donation of the see of Norwich, and in the year 1200 annexed to the deanry of Norwich, as were the churches of St. Simon and Jude, and Crollwest, and the deanry of Taverham, and so held till 1329, when the deanries were separated from the churches, which were then perpetually united. But notwithstanding this union, in 1546 bishop Rugge separated the advowson from the bishopric, and granted it to William Farrar and others.

In 1608 John Ward was patron, who suffering a lapse, was by the bishop collated to it; and entry being made that the bishop had collated him in full right, it has ever since been supposed to be in the bishop's patronage, and held by sequestration, or licence, at the bishop's nomination. The service is on every other Sunday. The Rev. Mr. John Blackburne is the present minister.

The New Mills are, as to the principal part of them, in this parish, as was proved in 1459, on a suit commenced between the prior of Bokenham, impropritor of St. Benedict's, the rector of St. Mary in Collany, who had a small part allotted him, and the rector of St. Swithin, for the tithes of the said mills. Formerly all the city bakers were obliged to grind

grind here, and the miller, as a public servant, had a livery and badge given him every year.

In queen Elizabeth's time, the water-works were undertaken, and in 1583 brought to so great perfection as to supply the hall and crosses in the market; at which time John Foster and Alexander Peele surrendered all their right therein to the city, for the sum of 65*l.* and undertook to keep them in repair for a sixth part of the annual rents: since that time the works have been so greatly improved, that the whole city is most commodiously supplied with river water.

The mills are still the property of the city, and in 1706 were lett, with the baker's grint thereto belonging, for the term of eighty-seven years, at the yearly rent of 200*l.* but reduced in 1708 to 180*l.*

Here is a handsome set of plate for the altar, viz. a silver flaggon weighing upwards of 38 ounces, a basin of 20 ounces, a patten of 11 ounces, and a cup with a cover.

St. Margaret's Rectory,

Commonly called St. Margaret's of Over Westwick, was anciently valued at 40*s.* and paid 3*d.* synodals: it stands at 5*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.* $\frac{1}{2}$ in the king's books, but being sworn of no certain value, is discharged of first-fruits and tenths. It hath been augmented by lot, and an estate purchased with the money, lying in Newton Flotman in Norfolk, rented at 14*l.* per ann. part copyhold, but fine certain at 4*s.* an acre. The lords of Cokefield-hall in Yoxford, formerly presented to it, but ever since 1613, the rectors

tors have been instituted either in right of the king, or of the bishop by lapse. The Rev. Mr. John Blackburne, the present rector, was instituted at the collation of the bishop.

The south aisle, nave, chancel, and north and south porches are leaded; the north vestry tiled; the tower is square, and hath five bells besides a small saint's bell; at the east end of the south aisle is a chapel dedicated to St. Anne. The black flint house opposite to the north side of the church-yard, was the dwelling-house of the ancient family of the Redes.

The prioress of Carrowe, the abbot of Sibton, the prior of Bromholm, the dean of the chapel in the fields, and the brothers and sisters of Magdalen hospital had revenues issuing out of this parish.

Mr. Thomas Seaman, by his will, dated August 10, 1700, settled his closes lying between St. Giles's and St. Stephen's gates, containing nine acres, called Crab-tree or Clay-pit closes; and also the sum of 200*l.* with which an estate was afterward purchased: the clear profits of the former were appropriated to the binding out two girls yearly, and of the latter, two boys, to be taken from the parishes of Heigham, St. Benedict, St. Swithin, and St. Margaret, so that every year each parish may have a child bound out alternately, a boy one year and a girl the next. The apprentice fee given with the girls was fixed at 50*s.* each, and with the boys 5*l.* on a supposition that each estate would produce those sums.

St.

St. Laurence's Church

Stands upon the spot which, before the retreat of the sea, and whilst this continued a considerable fishing town, was the quay or landing-place for all herrings brought into the city. The tithes of this fishery were so considerable, whilst in the hands of the bishop of the East Angles, that about the year 1038, on bishop Alfric's granting the quay, flaithe, hagh (or close inclosed with hedges) together with the adjoining mansion, to Bury-abbey, and the abbot's undertaking to build this church, he reserved to his monastery a yearly payment of a last of herrings. On this hagh, in the time of the Confessor, the parish began to be built, the abbey having parted with it; though they reserved the quay or flaithe, on which they founded the old church, which was a rectory in two mediecties: the abbey had the house and one mediety, and the rector the other. In William Rufus's time the mediecties were joined, and ever since it hath continued one entire rectory. The last of herrings payable by the rector to the abbey, was converted into a yearly payment of 40s. some time in the reign of Henry III. which continued to be paid till that of Henry VII. when it was remitted on account of the smallness of the profits. The rectory being valued at five marks was taxed at half a mark, and paid 3d. synodals. It remains in the king's books at 4l. 13s. 9d. and being sworn of the clear yearly value of 16l. 5s. 11d. $\frac{1}{2}$ is discharged of first fruits and tenths, and capable of augmentation.

The old church was pulled down about the year 1460, and the present beautiful and regular pile finished in 1472, at the expence of the abbot and monastery of Bury, the parishioners, and many private

vate benefactors. It consists of a noble square tower, one hundred and twelve feet high, having a door at the west end; over it on the north part is a carved representation of the martyrdom of St. Laurence in stone; the saint is seen broiling on a grid-iron, and the soldiers are busied in tending the fire. On one part is figured a king crowned, designed to represent the FATHER with a sword in his hand, striking at the emperor Decian, at whose command this cruelty was exercised on the saint, who is falling under the stroke. On the other side is another piece of carving, representing Edmund the king tied to a tree, and the Danes shooting arrows into his body; near them lies his head among some bushes, alluding to that part of the legend, which says, that when they could not kill him with arrows, Hungar the Danish general ordered them to finite off his head, and throw it amongst the thickest thorns in an adjacent wood, where a wolf finding it, preserved it from being devoured by any bird or beast of prey, till it was discovered by the Christians, and buried with the body.

There are six musical bells in the tower. The great bell is rung every morning at four, and every evening at eight; a piece of land at Earlham, called St. Laurence's Acre, being given for that purpose. The nave, two ailes, and the two chapels at their east ends, with the south and north porches, are leaded, and the north vestry is tiled.

The convent of Bury presented till 1537. In 1639, Mr. Thomas Bartram, of Melton in Norfolk, presented, since which time it hath been disposed of by the crown, or held by sequestration.

The altars in this church were three, the high altar, St. Mary's, and that of the holy road: there were also tabernacles and images of St. Lawrence and St. Edmund, near the high altar, the former on the north, and the latter on the south side, with many tapers burning before them; as there were too of St. Nicholas, St. Christopher, St. Mary, St. Mary of Fay, the Assumption, and St. John. There were eight placed before the holy sepulchre, the crucifix, or holy road on the porch or road left, the image of Jesus, and the sacrament in the chancel.

In 1710, the east end of the chancel was blown down, and repaired by the parishioners with the assistance of private benefactors.

The religious concerned here were the priors of Norwich, Hickling and Thetford, the priorets of Carrow, the dean of the chapel in the fields, the abbot of Sion, and the priorets of Bungay. The present sequestrator is the Rev. Mr. Parr.

In 1627, there was a dispute between the city and the parishioners, about repairing the streets, viz. Over or Upper Westwick, or St. Benner's-street, on the south side of the church-yard, and Nether or Lower Westwick, Hellegate or Hellegate-street on the north, and the common passages and steps called St. Laurence's steps and passages; when it was adjudged that the parishioners should repair the streets, and the corporation the steps and passages, as being public ways for the use and convenience of the city.

Lastly there have been made two very handsome flights of stone steps in the passage at the east end of the church, leading from St. Benner's to Heigham street, and part of the church-yard on the north side
of

of the church is now laid into the common way, by which means the street leading to Cossany bridge is rendered very commodious.

The fine painted windows on the north and south sides of the nave, were destroyed in 1643.

The well, called St. Laurence's Well, is a very ancient one, for in the time of Edward I. we read that it was a common well. In 1547 the corporation granted the parishioners the lane extending from the high street to the well, together with the said well, on condition that they should erect a door at the south end of the said lane, and keep it open all day, and securely shut it up every night. In 1576, Robert Gibson obtained a grant of the said lane and well, provided that he at his own charge conveyed the water from the said well into the public street, and continued it so conveyed. It is now called St. Laurence's Pump, and hath an inscription over it, denoting that the water was brought thither from a spring at the distance of sixty-three feet.

Cossany bridge is the common passage to that part of the city lying beyond the water; and was the first common bridge on its western part for carriages, &c.

St. Gregory's Church,

Was an ancient rectory, in the patronage of the Valoines, or Valoyns. In 1210 it was settled on John Fitz-Barnard, one of the co-heirs of that family, and his heirs, by the name of the advowson of St. Gregory's church near Mancroft. It was afterwards given by one of that family to the priory of monks at Norwich.

In

In 1276, Roger de Skerning, bishop of Norwich, appropriated it to the use of the strangers hall, and their entertainment there; but in 1289 Ralph de Walpole reversed the former settlement, and appropriated it to the infirmary of the monastery, the master of which received all the profits, paid a secular priest for the service of the church, repaired the chancel, and answered all synodals, &c. to the bishop and archdeacon of Norwich, to whose jurisdiction it was subject, as before the appropriation, when it was valued at nine marks, taxed at four, and paid 6d. synodals.

The chancel was rebuilt in the handsome form in which we now see it in 1394, at the expense of the priory, aided by several private benefactions, and the church-yard was much enlarged on the north side.

It is now a donative in the gift of the dean and chapter; and the reverend Mr. Whittingham is the present minister. Service is performed here once every Sunday, and prayers read on saints days, &c.

The church is an ancient building, but was new covered with lead in 1537. Its inside is handsome and convenient, and consists of a nave and two aisles, with chapels at their east ends; that on the south is dedicated to St. Thomas, archbishop of Canterbury, and its altar to St. Thomas and St. Anne, both of whom had their images near it in niches in the wall: that on the north was St. Mary's chapel. At the west end of the steeple is a small chapel still remaining, which opened into the common passage; it was called the chapel of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin, and at the altar stood her image with a light continually burning before it, and Jesus mass was celebrated

celebrated in it. At the dissolution it came into the hands of the churchwardens, who have constantly left it out, as they did also the vault under the chancel, formerly a charnel. In 1597 the spire or pinnacle was covered with lead: it is the only one in the city, except the cathedral.

In 1626, about 110l. was laid out in beautifying the church, when, amongst other benefactors to this work, we find one Francis Watfon, a pedlar, who not only contributed the sum of thirty shillings, but painted and marbled all the pillars, railed in the font, and adorned the altar, "out of his own free will, zeal, and devotion, to the house of God."

In 1634 the font was repaired and fitted up in the manner as it now appears, at the expence of forty pounds.

Before the Reformation, the following images and representations had lights burnt before them, viz. of St. Catherine, St. Margaret, St. Elizabeth, St. John, St. James, St. Christopher, of the Holy Rood, our Saviour, and the Holy Sepulchre.

The chancel, south vestry, south and north ailes, and south and north porches are leaded. The tower is square, and contains a clock and five bells.

Here remain two very fair altar cloths; the first, of black silk, was always used when mass for the dead was celebrated: it is embroidered with the figures of dolphins embowed, each having a fish in its mouth half devoured; the whole interspersed with numerous representations of angels holding extended sheets; those personating men having a naked demi-man, and those representing women, a naked demi-

B b

woman

woman in each sheet; by which this doctrine was meant to be inculcated, that by their ministration the souls of the righteous are conducted to heaven. It has the following inscription: "Pray for the fowls
" of John Reece and Agnes his wyff." The other is of gold brocade, and has on it, "Pray for the
" fowle of John Westgate, alderman, and Mawde
" his wyff."

The font is a large pile, the upper part octagonal: on four of its sides are figured the four evangelists, and on the other four, persons representing the four quarters of the world. There is besides, an angel holding a mitre in one hand, and the gospel in the other.

The religious concerned here, were the priors of Bromholm, Dunmow, and Norwich.

The brass branch with sixteen sockets, hanging in the nave, was the gift of Mrs. Elizabeth Goose in 1703.

The north east part of the church yard abuts on Sheerer's hill, which took its name from the sheermen or cloth-cutters who dwelt there. On this hill, at the meeting of the three streets, stood a stone cross, by corruption called *Charyng-cross*, for Sheerer's-cross: it was taken down in 1732.

The small Ward, called Middle Wymer Ward,

Contains the parishes of St. John of Maddermar-
ket, St. Andrew, and St. Michael at the Pleas.

St.

St. John Baptist's Church in Maddermarket,

So denominated from the market formerly kept on its north side for the sale of madder, a plant of principal use in dyeing. The church is built of flint, has a nave, two aisles, and two porches, covered with lead; the north vestry is tiled; it has a square tower with six bells, which were new cast in 1766. It was founded before the Confessor's time, and originally dedicated to the holy Trinity and St. John the Baptist; the patronage was in twelve burgessees, by whom most probably it was built. The Conqueror seized it and gave it to the bishop, from whom it afterward devolved to the Giffards. Walter Giffard, earl of Buckingham, who died in 1102, settled it on the priory of St. Faith at Newington Longueville in Buckinghamshire, a cell appertaining to the alien abbey of St. Faith at Longueville in Normandy: and in consequence thereof, a pension of 6s. 8d. was yearly paid out of it to the prior of Newington Longueville. When the revenues of that priory were seized, the patronage became annexed to the crown, and so continued till Henry VI. granted it to Winchester or New-College in Oxford, in whose gift it still remains. It is sometimes called St. John's at Pottersgate; was valued at five marks, taxed at 20s. and paid 3d. synodals. It stands in the king's books at 7l. 10s. 2d. $\frac{1}{2}$ and being sworn of the clear yearly value of 13s. 9d. $\frac{3}{4}$ was discharged of first fruits and tenths, and has since been augmented by the queen's bounty. The Rev. Dr. Bathurst is the present rector.

The religious concerned here, were the priors of St. Olave, Hickling and Norwich, the prioresses of Carrowe, and the dean of the chapel in the fields.

In 1563, February 7, at night, at the duke's palace in this parish, died the virtuous lady Margaret dutchess of Norfolk, daughter of the lord Audley, second wife to Thomas duke of Norfolk, beheaded in the reign of queen Elizabeth. and was solemnly interred in this church, on the north side of the choir, on the 15th of the same month.

The corner house over against the duke's palace, on the west side of St. John's street, was built by John Marsham, ancestor of the Marshams of Stratton Strawless in Norfolk.

The roof of All Saints chapel at the east end of the north aisle, is adorned with angels holding labels, on which part of the *Te Deum* is written, and the word *Jesus*, encircled with crowns of thorns; out of this chapel is a passage into the vestry. Opposite to it, in the south aisle, is the chapel of St. Mary the Virgin, the roof of which is adorned with angels, holding labels inscribed with the following sentences: *Ave Maria gratiæ plena; Dominus tecum virgo serena, &c.* the cypher of the word *Maria*, crowned, is scattered over every part of it.

Francis Gillians, worsted-weaver, who lies buried in this church, by his will gave 100l. to be paid into the hands of the mayor, sheriffs, citizens and commonalty of Norwich, for an annuity of 5l. payable out of their estates on Butter-hills, to be applied to the binding out a boy yearly from one of the following parishes, viz. St. Helen, St. Martin at Palace, St. Simon and Jude, St. John of Maddermar-
ket,

ket, and St. Stephen, beginning with the first of them, and so on successively for ever. He also gave, after the decease of his wife, all his houses called Sherrod's Gap, in the parish of St. Michael at Thorn, of the yearly rent of 26l. 12s. or thereabouts, for ever, upon trust, to pay out of the clear rents thereof to the minister who shall be appointed to preach at the cathedral on each Sunday, from Low-Sunday, to, and upon the Sunday next before Advent Sunday, for reading prayers and preaching at the church of St. John of Maddermarket on the same day in the afternoon, the sum of 10s. (except those Sundays on which the bishop or dean are appointed to preach) and 10s. to the minister of that parish yearly, for reading divine service and preaching on St. Andrew's day; 2s. 6d. to him for giving notice, and reading part of his will on the Sunday next before; 20s. per ann. to the clerk, and 5s. per annum for candles; 15s. for the expences of the churchwardens at their yearly meeting to settle accounts; and the residue, if there be any, to be laid out in cloathing the tenants in the manner expressed in the will. He died December 20, 1719, aged sixty-four years. The sermons were first preached in 1744.

In 1668, the north aisle was repaired at the charge of that eminent and worthy knight, sir Joseph Paine.

The common pump, called St. John's pump, at the north end of the church yard, is kept in repair by the parish.

The Duke's Palace

Anciently consisted of many tenements, purchased by Alan Percy, clerk, brother to the old duke of Northumberland : he sold it to the duke of Norfolk in the time of Henry VIII. who converted it into a palace, and made it his principal place of residence.

In 1602, the old palace was demolished, and a noble one begun by Henry duke of Norfolk, but scarcely finished before it was pulled down by his grandson Thomas, on account of the ill-behaviour of the mayor, in not permitting his comedians to enter the city with trumpets, &c. From that time it hath been entirely neglected : the small remaining part of the building is now converted into one of the city workhouses, and hired of the duke for that purpose.

The eastern part of this parish constituted the ancient parish of the Holy Cross ; afterward perpetually united to St. John's : its church, called

St. Crucis, corruptly St. Crowche's,

Was dedicated in honour of the invention of the holy cross, but now totally demolished ; the church-yard is still surrounded with common lanes or passages, and the public house known by the name of the Hole in the Wall, stands on its site : the advowson belonged to the prior and convent of Norwich, and was appropriated to the infirmary.

The church was subject to the bishop's and archdeacon's jurisdiction, and paid 6d. synodals.

In

In 1546, it was granted to the dean and chapter, and by them leased in 1549, April 10, for five hundred years, to Thomas Codde and Thomas Marfham, aldermen, by the name of the advowson of the church of St. Cross. The church was demolished in 1551, and the parish consolidated to St. John's, except a house or two, which were added to St. Andrew's.

The Church of St. Andrew the Apostle,

Is a fine fabric, and esteemed the best parochial church in the city, except St. Peter's of Mancroft. The ancient church, which stood on the same spot, was founded before the Conquest. The rectory was given by John le Brun, the patron, to his college of St. Mary in the Fields, upon his founding that college. It was then valued at 5*l.* taxed at 20*s.* and paid 3*d.* synodals.

At the dissolution it devolved to the crown, in whose hands it continued till Edward VI. in 1552, granted the advowson of the rectory and vicarage to William Mingay, and William Necton, and their heirs, to be holden of the king, of his manor of East Greenwich, by fealty only, and not in capite. On Nov. 2, 1559, they conveyed it to Thomas Sotherton, and others, as trustees for the parish, who purchased it of them; and from that time it has been a donative in the gift of the parishioners, on whose donation the bishop licenses.

In 1614, there were three lectures preached there, viz. on Monday, Thursday, and Friday, at seven o'clock in the morning; the two first at the expence of the corporation, and the last at that of the parish.

In 1661, they were all set aside by the court, and one established in their room, to be preached by the minister of the parish every Thursday in the morning, for which they paid him a stipend of 20l. a year. This payment continued till 1743, when it was stopped, and the lecture thereupon ceased. It is now again renewed by a donation of the late Mr. Benjamin Trappet of this city, who left a sum of money for that and other purposes. The Rev. Mr. Simpson is the present minister.

The steeple was rebuilt in 1478, and entirely finished before the old church and chancel were pulled down, and which were begun to be rebuilt about the year 1500. In 1501, the 17th of Henry VII. he licensed the parishioners to rebuild and enlarge their chancel, a foot in length towards the east, upon the street there.

At the east end of the south aisle is St. Anne's chapel, where the guild of St. Andrew was kept, and opposite to it, in the north aisle, is our Lady's Chapel, in which Jesus mass was daily celebrated. Under the steeple was a chapel of our Lady of Grace, on whose altar her image stood, with a light continually burning before it; and a guild to her honour was constantly held here. Besides all these, there were several tabernacles with images in them, viz. of St. Andrew, the Visitation of our Lady, St. Saviour, St. Nicholas, &c,

The religious concerned here, were the priors of Peterston, St. Faith, and Norwich, the prioresses of Carrowe, and the dean of the Chapel in the Fields.

Against the north wall of St. Mary's chapel, in the chancel, stands a most magnificent monument, inclosed

inclosed with an iron palifade, erected to the memory of sir John Suckling, and Martha his wife. This sir John Suckling was son of Robert Suckling, esq. alderman and mayor of Norwich, and father of the famous poet sir John Suckling: he studied at Gray's Inn, and afterwards settled at Whitton in Middlesex; was made one of the principal secretaries of state in 1622, and comptroller of the household to James I. and Charles I. to the latter of which kings he was a privy-counsellor: he died March 7, 1627, and was buried here near the remains of his wife; his son, sir John Suckling the poet, being then nineteen years of age. His will bears date Sept. 30, 1626, in which, among other things, is inseried:

“ Item, Whereas I have erected in the parish
 “ church of St. Andrew, in the city of Norwich,
 “ two severall monuments, the one in memory of
 “ my late worthy and religious parents, Robert Suck-
 “ ling, esq. sometime citizen and alderman of Nor-
 “ wick, and Elizabeth his wife; and the other in
 “ memory of my late dear wife, Mrs. Martha Suck-
 “ ling: and whereas I have for the space of twelve
 “ years last past, given severall sums of money unto
 “ the poor of the parish of St. Andrew aforesaid,
 “ St. Augustine, St. George of Colgate, and St. Sa-
 “ viour, in the said city, with a yearly allowance to
 “ a preacher, for the making of a sermon on the
 “ feast of St. Simon and Jude, and also to the clerk
 “ of the parish of St. Andrew for looking to the said
 “ monuments: Now, &c. it is my special desire
 “ and intention, to give a yearly sum of money to
 “ be distributed yearly for ever, for the preaching
 “ of a sermon in the parish church of St. Andrew,
 “ on the Friday next after the feast of St. Simon
 “ and Jude in every year, between the hours of two
 “ and four in the afternoon of the same day, by some
 godly

“ godly and learned minister and preacher of the
 “ word of God, to be thereunto appointed by my
 “ eldest son John Suckling, during his life, and af-
 “ ter by the mayor of the said city for the time be-
 “ ing; also toward relieving the poor of the parish
 “ aforesaid, and for the gratifying such others for
 “ their pains and diligence as herein after is ex-
 “ pressed.”

For which purposes he gave to the mayor, sheriffs, aldermen, and common-council of the city of Norwich, an annuity of eight pounds, payable out of his manor of Barham in the county of Suffolk, on the feast of St. Michael yearly, to be distributed in the following manner; twenty shillings to the preacher on the Friday after the feast of St. Simon and Jude; two shillings and sixpence to the mayor, and seven shillings and sixpence to be divided amongst the justices, sheriffs, and sword-bearer, who are required by the will to be present at the said sermon; forty shillings to the poor of each of the parishes of St. Andrew and St. Augustine, thirty-five shillings to the poor of St. George of Colgate, and five shillings to those of St. Saviour, and ten shillings to the parish clerk of St. Andrew, for his pains in making and keeping clean the said monuments.

“ Also, I will that my executors bestow forty
 “ pounds to buy land of inheritance for the said pa-
 “ rish of St. Andrew, (where I was born) and the
 “ yearly profits thereof arising, to go only to the
 “ repair of the two monuments aforesaid, and not
 “ otherwise.”

The churchwardens, however, had power to apply the produce to the repair of the church itself, until the monuments, or either of them, needed repaira-
 tion,

tion. The manor of Barham was charged with this sum of forty shillings, so that the whole income is now 10l. per ann.

The same sir John Suckling also gave ten shillings for a sermon to be preached yearly at St. Andrew's church, on the Sunday se'ennight next after Michaelmas synod, between two and four o'clock, as an acknowledgment of God's favours and mercies towards him.

There is a handsome set of plate belonging to the altar:

1. A fine old gold cup, made in 1568.
2. A handsome standing cup and cover, the gift of alderman Remington.
3. A large silver patten, the gift of Elizabeth Salter, 1680.
4. A large offering dish weighing 47 ounces, the gift of Laurence Goodwin, formerly mayor of Norwich, anno 1704, who also gave two noble flaggons, the one weighing 59, the other 58 ounces.

In the south vestry (which is tiled) there are several old books, amongst which is a quarto manuscript of Trevisa's translation of the Epistles and Gospels. The steeple has eight bells and a clock.

The parish clerk's house, which joins to the parsonage, was the gift of Mr. Rugg. The parsonage was purchased in 1570 for 100l. the greatest part of which was rebuilt by the late incumbent, the Rev. Mr. Clagett.

Dean Prideaux says that this donative is endowed with 15l. per ann. and that the arbitrary contributions

ons were 70l. in all 85l. It is now reckoned worth much more.

At the north-east corner of the church-yard lies St. Andrew's common well, in queen Elizabeth's time made a common pump, as it still remains; and on the south side of the church-yard, ranging the whole length of it, is

The City Bridewell.

A very noted building, its walls of black flints being esteemed the most curious of its kind in England.

It was owned by Bartholomew Appleyard, bailiff here in 1372; William his son kept his first mayoralty here in 1403. It came afterwards into the hands of Thomas Cambridge, who in 1454 conveyed it to John Paston, &c. from whom it passed to the Hobarts, the Cursons, the Brownes, the Coddes and the Sothertons.

It was bounded by the several lanes and streets now surrounding it, and hath been a long time used as a common bridewell, or house of correction. The present keeper is Mr. John Stannard.

Between the lane running at the end of St. Andrew's chancel, and that leading out of Wymer's-street to the Red-well, opposite to the Friars Preachers church-yard, anciently stood

The Church of St. Christopher.

One of the oldest churches in the city, demolished by fire in the time of Henry III. and never afterward rebuilt. At its demolition, the whole of the parish became perpetually united to St. Andrew's: the church-yard was annexed to the rectory, and passed, at the appropriation thereof, to the dean and chapter of the college of St. Mary in the Fields, by whom it was leased out, and built upon. Its parish included all the space between the two lanes aforesaid, and part of the north side of Cutler-Row, to which there was an entrance from the church-yard. The small part of it not annexed to St. Andrew's parish, was added to St. Michael's at the Pleas.

The Church of St. Michael at the Pleas,

Is built in form of a cross, consisting of a nave, south and north transept chapels, and a chancel, the whole covered with lead. It hath a square tower, a clock, and five bells, besides the saints bell. There is a vestry on the north side of the chancel, a south porch, and another chapel built against the south side of the chancel, and joined to the east side of the south transept.

There were formerly eight stalls in the chancel, but now removed and placed in different parts of the church; and there still remain several ancient paintings on board, as an old salutation hanging at the west entrance; our Saviour's crucifixion and resurrection on the north side of the entrance into the chancel; the Virgin of Pity surveying her son's dead body;

body; Judas betraying Christ; St. John and the Virgin: and opposite to these are paintings of the crucifixion, with Mary and John by the cross; St. Margaret and the dragon; St. Benedict, and St. Augustine.

The chancel (before thatched) was new roofed and covered with lead in 1711, by the generous benefaction of John Harbord, of Gunton, esq. who gave one hundred pounds, and the voluntary contributions of the parishioners.

The north transept chapel was dedicated to St. John Baptist, and the south chapel to St. Mary the Virgin. There were lights kept before the images of the saints, at their altars, in the said chapel; and likewise before those of St. Anne, St. Christopher, St. Nicholas, St. Thomas, the Holy Rood, Sepulchre and Sacrament; and a hanging branch, with lights, before the image of St. Michael, towards the charge of which a messuage on the north side of the church-yard was tied, in the time of Edward I. for the yearly payment of a pound of wax.

The religious who had revenues in this parish were the priors of Norwich, Hickling, St. Faith, and Wymondham, and the abbots of Sibton, St. Bennet at Holme, and Creak.

The rectory of St. Michael ad Placita, was commonly called St. Michael's at the Pleas, because here the archdeacon of Norwich used to hold his pleas or courts. In some old registers it is called St. Michael near St. Christopher's, in others St. Michael Mote-flow,* or Much-flow, that is, the head or chief church

* Mote-flow, the place of pleas, from Mote, plea, and Stow, place.

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church of St. Michael, on account of the aforefaid pleas; in others St. Michael at Mulpole, i. e. Much-pool, there having been formerly a pool where the well is, late the Red-Well, (the pond or pool was filled when the well was funk, and the pump was fixed up in 1629) hence to this day the parish is corruptly called St. Miles of Musball.

It was first valued at 20s. not taxed, but paid 3d. synodals, and afterward 6d. procurations 1s. 7d. halfpenny, and 1gs. tenths, of which it was discharged, as being only 6l. 10s. in the king's books, and of the certified value of 11l. 0s. 10d. The patronage is alternately in the lords of Horsford and Sprowston. There is a good parsonage-house facing the street, and joining to the south-east part of the church-yard. The Rev. Mr. Hancock is the present rector.

The small Ward, called East Wymer Ward,

Contains the parishes of St. Peter of Hungate, St. Simon and Jude, St. George at Tombland, St. Martin on the Plain, and St. Helen in Holm-street.

The Church of St. Peter of Hungate or Hounds-gate,

Is one of the most ancient churches in the city; it took that name from the bishop's hounds being kept near it, during the time that the house belonging to the see, standing in the parish of St. Simon and Jude, on whose site the Maid's Head inn and the adjacent house are built, was made use of as a palace

palace by the bishops. It is a rectory, valued anciently at 50s. but not taxed; paid 3d. synodals, and afterwaïd 6d. stands at 3l. 1s. 5d. ob. in the king's books, but pays no first fruits, being certified of the value of 7l. 12s. 8d. farthing; it is now discharged of tenths, and augmented with the queen's bounty.

In 1402, Henry IV. granted the rector a licence to purchase a piece of ground whereon to build a parsonage, which was accordingly done. It stood directly opposite to the elm on the north side of the street.

The advowson of the rectory was in the dean and chapter of the college of St. Mary in the Fields, who conveyed it to John Paston, esq. and Margaret his wife, and their heirs: whereupon they, together with the rector, immediately pulled down the old fabrick, which was greatly decayed, and built the present church in the form of a cross, a neat building, of black flint. The tower is square, and hath three bells; the nave, south porch, transepts and chancel, are leaded. In a window on the north side of the altar, is the effigy of Thomas Andrew, the rector, with an *Orate* under him. He is kneeling at an altar, as at prayers, in a blue vestment, with his crown shaven; on the tonsure is represented a white cloven tongue, to express the gift of the spirit by the imposition of hands, of which the tonsure is a mark or token. In the next pane is represented the extreme unction, where we see him attending the sick man on his knees, at the bed's feet, while another priest, in purple, performs the ceremony; by him stands the host: near the bedside is seen the face of the evil angel, who however is not able to approach the dying man. This same rector appears
in

in the east window of the north transept. He was buried in the chancel in 1468.

From the date cut in stone on the buttress, by the north door, it appears that the church was finished in 1460. It has been held by sequestration, or licence at the appointment of the bishop, ever since the year 1638, or thereabouts. The Rev. Mr. Price is the present minister.

Dr. Prideaux says, that it was endowed with 2l. a year, and the arbitrary contributions amounted to about 20l. The plate belonging to the altar are, a very curious wrought standing cup and cover, a large paten, two plain flaggons, and an offering basin.

In 1639, over the well by the elm was placed a common pump, which now remains, and is kept up at the expence of the parish. The house at the north-west corner of the church yard used to pay 2s. a year to the rector, and was anciently inhabited by women, who dwelt together under a religious vow, called the sisters of St. Peter, the sisters at Houndsgate, and sometimes the widows there.

The religious concerned here were the college of the chapel in the fields, the prioress of Carrowe, the abbots of Sibton, Creak, St. Alban's, and Holm, the priors of Wymondham, Bokenham, Bromholme, Hickling, St. Faith and Norwich, and the master of St. Giles's hospital.

The whole western part of this parish having been demolished, and laid into the site of the friars preachers, the rector sued the prior for damages sustained by loss of offerings, tithes and profits, occa-

sioned thereby: upon which the prior and convent, in 1451, were obliged to enter into an agreement with the rector according to the direction of the king's writ, that notwithstanding the pope's bulls lately obtained by John Pynnefthorp, then prior, to secure to the convent the whole of all legacies given to them, the rectors of this parish should be intituled to, and have a fourth part of all such legacies, agreeable to the sacred canons, which allowed such a portion to every parish priest: and as the prior had cited the rector to appear at the court of Rome, contrary to the statute of the 38th of Edward III. he was forced to submit, and compound matters with the rector, and pay a fine to the king.

The house of friars stood partly in this parish, and partly in that of St. Andrew: the most southern part was the site of the house, or

Priory of the Friars de Sacco, or Brethren of the Sac;

Called also de Penitentia Jesu; who settled here about 1250, in a house opposite to the steeple of St. Peter's of Hungate church, and in the yard belonging thereto, built an oratory or church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary. In 1258, John de Vaux gave them a messuage in St. Andrew's parish, joining to the west part of their house.

In 1271, their foundation was confirmed by Simon rector of St. Peter at Hungate, and the dean and chapter of the college of St. Mary in the fields, patrons of St. Peter's, by which they obtained a licence to appropriate the yards and houses given them by their founder, to their own use, upon find-
ing

ing four persons who were willing to enter into an engagement to save harmless the rector of St. Peter's, from any loss as to the profits of his living. On this express condition, they were permitted to have an oratory or private chapel in their house, and a church and steeple, with liberty to celebrate all divine services therein, ring their bells, and bury the dead as well regulars as seculars, except such as were at the time of their death parishioners of St. Peter's, unless they particularly desired to be buried amongst them; but their offerings, &c. belonged to the rector: moreover, the convent agreed not to admit any of the parishioners to any ecclesiastical duties, to the detriment of the church, and to pay to the rector 3s. yearly: this agreement was confirmed by Roger bishop of Norwich. Soon after, Robert Laddings, shoe-maker, and Amy his wife, gave them a messuage in St. Andrew's, adjoining to the last-mentioned messuage on the north, and abutting west on the street leading to the new bridge. In 1276, William Butt confirmed to them a piece of land in St. Andrew's, adjoining to their site, all which in the year 1307, became

The Site of the Friars Preachers,

When Edw. I. licensed the prior of the preachers to come and settle here with his whole convent, reserving to William de Hoc, the last prior of the brethren of the Sac, then living, but decrepit with age, his dwelling and maintenance during life.

These friars preachers were so denominated from their office; they were called also Black Friars from their habit, and Dominicans from St. Dominic their founder, who died in 1221, and was canonized in 1233.

The first friars of this order came hither in 1226, and seated themselves in the church of St. John the Baptist, then parochial and a rectory; but upon making it their conventual church, the parish was united to St. George at Colgate. After they removed into the parish of St. Andrew, they continued to perform service in this church or chapel, as it was then called, and placed an hermit there to look after it. At the dissolution it was granted by the king, together with the whole of their old site (then their great garden) to the city, who have since let it out on building leases. The old site laid between the churches of St. George at Colgate. St. Clement at the Bridge, and St. Mary Unburnt, which stood at the corner of the Golden Dog Lane. They were settled here by sir Thomas Gelham, knt. who gave them the church and a house to live in, which he not only got confirmed to them by Henry III. but also obtained them a gift of ten marks from that prince.

In 1253, Imena and Christiana, daughters of Hermer de Tottington, William Curteis and Alice his wife, gave them a messuage in the parish of St. John; in 1261, William de Dunwich and Catharine his wife, a garden on the west side of their site; in 1273, sir Richard de Norwich, knt. a messuage and yard opposite thereto, extending from the street to the river; and in 1281 they inclosed their site with a wall. In 1284, sir John le Blund, chaplain, and Margaret daughter of Henry de Waleys, of Swardeston, gave two messuages to the convent; in 1290, they became possessed of another messuage, the gift of the prioress of Carrowe, and of a piece of ground presented to them by Roger de Penteneye. In 1293, John de Acle and Thomas de Depham,
clerks,

clerks, each gave them a messuage. This their site after their quitting it was called Blackhall.

On their removal to their new site, in the year 1308, Petronel de Nerford, widow, daughter of sir John de Vallibus or Vaus, released all her right in the said site, being in the parishes of St. Peter of Hungate and St. Andrew, formerly her father's inheritance, and by him given to the brethren of the Sac; as did likewise St. William de Roos of Ham-lak, and Maud his wife, another daughter of sir John de Vaus. In 1310, William Butt and Christian his wife, with the licence of king Edward II. conveyed a piece of land, five hundred feet long and four hundred feet broad, with a quay lying at Newbrigge, to enlarge their site; and the same year, Sylvester Spariowe gave them a messuage in St. Andrew's. In 1311, Sarah, widow of Ralph the fish-monger, gave them a messuage in Hungate parish: in 1312, Egidia, daughter of Adam Beneyt of South-repps, gave them another in the same parish; Thomas Boton a house in St. Andrew's, and John de Hingham a cottage in Hungate: and in 1313, Adam de Blickling gave them another messuage in Hungate.

But before these friars had enlarged their site to their mind, their house, church, &c. were entirely destroyed by a terrible fire, which happened May 14, 1413. This dreadful accident obliged them to return to their old situation on the other side of the water, where they continued till a second fire, in 1449, forced them back again, before their church and convent were finished.

In 1321, Andrew de Dalling gave them a house in Hungate, and Andrew de Somersweyn another,

opposite to St. Peter's church-yard, both which were demolished, the ground cleared, and made a preaching yard.

In 1331, the city being displeased at their getting into their possession, and demolishing so many houses, prevailed upon the escheator to seize all such as had been given or purchased without licence in mortmain. But notwithstanding this, in 1351 they were all, with several others lately given, confirmed to them by the king.

In 1395, Richard II. granted them a deed of confirmation of all their gifts and privileges, and in 1485 they obtained the same favour from Richard III. and the pope. From this time they continued quiet in their possessions, which consisted of their old site, and a messuage opposite to it in Colslany; and their new site extending from St. Andrew's street, to the river north and south, and from the street going down by Hungate church, to Newbridge-street east and west, with a messuage on the other side of the street. For their maintenance, they chiefly depended upon the charitable contributions of the citizens and gentry of the county.

At the dissolution the city, through the interest of the duke of Norfolk, obtained a grant of the convent, and all that belonged to it, "to make of the church (according to their petition) a fair and large hall, for the mayor and his brethren, with all the citizens, to repair unto at common assemblies, and to have a pulpit for all strangers, and others, to preach in every Sunday and holiday, in the forenoon and afternoon, when there was no service at the cathedral cross, and to make a chapel of the choir for the citizens priest to perform daily service in, and also

at

at their assemblies; and to make of the dortor and frator, granaries to lay up the city's store of corn for the poor, and to maintain the malt-house, mill-house and bake-house, for the city's profit, and to let out the site, orchards, &c. to maintain the said church of St. Andrew, and the houses belonging to it."

Hereupon, for the sum of 80*l.* paid by the city for the premises, and 152*l.* for thirty eight fadders of lead upon the church and houses, the king, with consent of parliament, granted to the mayor, &c. the whole of the new site, and all therein contained, together with the old site in St. Clement and St. Mary's Unburnt, with the chapels, houses, ponds, pools, and fisheries thereto belonging, and also one tencement in St. Clement's, being near the water, to be held *in capite*, by the twentieth part of a knight's fee, and nine shillings a year, payable to the Court of Augmentations. This grant bears date June 25, in the 32d year of Henry VIII. but Edward VI. in the 3d year of his reign, released both the homage and rent.

Immediately after the city became possessed of them, they leased off divers parts of both sites, viz. the houses then lately built over the south gate, the malting-office, a garden taken out of the preaching yard, the late anchorer's house, the chapel in the great garden belonging to the old site, &c.

The infirmary was now converted into a publick grammar school; and afterward, on the school's being removed to the place where it is now kept, into a granary for the depositing a publick stock of corn for the use of the poor.

The cloister lies on the north side of the church, and incloses a burial-place: the convent kitchen, at its north-west corner, in 1625 was converted into a work-room for the poor: the doctor, or dormitory, was one large room over the entire east side of the cloister, as the frator was over the west; on the south side, at its western end, was the infirmary, and the chapter-house abutted on the middle part of its east side: the library was a long building, extending from east to west, nigh to the north side of the chancel, and parallel with it. They are esteemed to be the noblest and most perfect remains of any convent of friars in England.

The church is a magnificent, beautiful, and elegant pile, still whole and very perfect, except the steeple, which through neglect fell down Nov. 16, 1712, (the weather being very calm) and much damaged the nave and choir, between which it stood. This steeple, built about the year 1462, was very neat and hexangular at top; it contained three large bells, and a clock: the breaches were repaired by building a new gable to the west end of the hall, over the door of which is the following inscription:

Tempore majoratus Johannis Goose armigeri, hujus civitatis majoris, hic murus orientalis lapsu turris dejectus, re-aedificatus est, A. D. 1712.

i. e.

In the time of the mayoralty of John Goose, Esq, mayor of this city, this eastern wall, beat down by the fall of the steeple, was rebuilt, in the year of our Lord 1712.

That

That at the west end of the choir, now the Dutch church, was rebuilt the following year, and has this inscription:

Tempora majoratus Nicholai Helwys armigeri, 1713.

i. e.

In the time of the mayoralty of Nicholas Helwys, Esq.
1713.

The church was dedicated to St. John the Baptist, as that on their old site had been; and built on the very spot on which formerly stood the church of the Brethren of the Sac, dedicated to the Virgin Mary. At the west end of the choir stood an organ; and on the rood loft, besides the holy rood, were placed the images of St. Quyrine, St. Peter of Milan, &c. with lights before them, as had the following images, set up in the choir, of St. Michael, our Lady, St. Agnes, St. Nicholas, St. Christopher, &c. As soon as it came into the hands of the city, it was used as a publick chapel for all the citizens, and daily service performed in it both morning and evening. Here the guilds of the several companies attended to hear mass, and to make their offerings.

In the yard, on the south side, a pulpit was placed, and sermons were preached on those Sundays and holidays, in which there were none at the cathedral cross. This yard was called the Preaching-Place, or Green-yard, at the Hall, and used as a burial-place for all who died of the plague in the parish of St. Andrew.

In 1542, sir John Kempe, whom the corporation had appointed chaplain, built the three rooms over the south entrance of the hall for his own use, upon
which

which the city granted them to him for life, with a condition, that if the offerings and profits of his chapel of St. John did not yearly amount to 6l. 13s. 4d. they would pay him whatever they fell short of that sum. After his death, the city presented no other chaplain, so that of course the service ceased. The rooms aforesaid were assigned to the sword-bearer, as a place of reception for such of the clergy as came to preach, at the common place in the city, on Sundays or other publick times, where they were to be supplied with all necessaries at the expence of the corporation. This use of them continued till 1608, when they were converted into a publick library for the use of the city, in which state they now remain.

Upon shutting up the church, the Dutch congregation petitioned the city for the use of it, which they had, by leave, till 1629, when they obtained a lease at 6s. 8d. a year. It is now called

The Dutch Church.

In 1687, the Roman Catholics applied to have this church assigned to them for the free exercise of their religion, but the Dutch kept possession, and the corporation set apart the west granary for that purpose. The last lease to the Dutch congregation, commencing June 15. 1713, was made for two hundred years, at the former yearly rent of six shillings and eight-pence.

This church is now used for the numerous poor belonging to the city workhouses, and the present minister is Mr. Thomas Nicholls. Other parts of this house are converted into

A Workhouse

A Workhouse for the Poor,

The treasurer of which pays to the city, for the several apartments lett to the Court of Guardians, for the term of sixty years, commencing at Michaelmas 1712, the yearly rent of 20l. The remainder of these buildings, except what the corporation keep in their own hands, are lett on lease to different persons. The halls for sealing bays, &c. were formerly kept here.

In 1579, the city, for the sum of 300l. purchased of Messrs. D'Alves and Fitzwilliams, her majesty's pensioners, the lease of the alnage and subsidies of the new commodities made in Norwich. And in 1616, they purchased of the duke of Lenox the crown seals which were put to every cloth.

The seal used for those manufactured in Norwich had the city arms; for those in the country, the castle without the lion; for those made by strangers, the ship: defective pieces made in Norwich by Englishmen, were stamped with the word Norwich in a ring; by aliens, with the word Alien; and if made in the country, with the word Norfolk. These seals are laid aside.

In the great rebellion, the Green-yard, or preaching place, was made use of as a place of exercise for the artillery company, who had the low rooms joining to the porch assigned them, as a depository for their arms: and in 1672, the scaffolds and seats were removed, to repair the south side of the hall.

The

The City Library.

Over the south porch, was first set on foot in the year 1608, since which time it hath received considerable additions, by the benefactions of the subscribers and others; and in 1774, a very neat and handsome structure in the Gothic taste, was built under the inspection of Mr. Thomas Rawlins, for the use of the above library. That part of

The Church, now the Common Hall,

Called St. Andrew's Hall, is a neat, grand, and beautiful building, about fifty yards long and thirty wide, covered with lead, consisting of a nave and two aisles, each of half the breadth of the nave: the roof is supported by twelve pillars, remarkably slender and elegant. It was new paved in 1646.

The mayor's guild-feasts are always held here; as in different apartments about it are the Courts of Conscience, the Guardians for the Poor, &c. and formerly the several companies of tradesmen used this hall at their anniversary feasts, and many of them had the arms of their companies fixed up in it.

This noble fabric was built by sir Thomas Erpingham, knight, who died in 1428, before it was completely finished, which was effected by sir Robert Erpingham, his son, rector of Bracon, a friar in this house. The windows were originally of very fine painted glass, but now almost demolished.

At the end of the north aisle formerly stood an altar dedicated to St. Barbara, which before the year

1459 was inclosed by a neat chapel, erected by Ralph Skeet, called Skeet's Chapel. Opposite to it, in the south aisle, was another chapel, whose altar was dedicated to the Virgin Mary; and in the nave, at the upper end, stood the great rood and an altar of the Holy Cross, before which Holy-rood guild was kept. At the east end hangs a clock, over which is placed the effigy of Justice, and below it the arms of England, in carved work.

The hall is very handsomely decorated with the pictures of queen Anne, prince George, Robert earl of Orford, John lord Hobart, afterward earl of Buckinghamshire, Horatio Walpole, esq. several of the aldermen and benefactors to the city, &c.

Near the south door hangs a table of benefactions to the charity-schools, by means of which, and the annual contributions of the subscribers, this great charity hath been supported.

Against the wall in St. Mary's chapel, at the east end of the south aisle, is placed the figure of St. George on horseback killing the Dragon, done in 1686 by order of

St. George's Company,

Who usually held their feasts and meetings at the STONE, lately removed, which covered the grave of Robert Barnard, esq. of this city, buried here in 1511.

This company, or fraternity, took its rise in 1385, and were a society of brethren and sisters, associated in honour of the martyr St. George, who by voluntary

tary contributions supported a chaplain to celebrate service every day in the cathedral before the high altar, for the welfare of the brethren and sisters of the guild whilst living, and of their souls when dead.

In this state they continued till the 4th year of Henry V. when that prince granted them a charter, dated at Reading, incorporating them by the name of alderman, masters, brethren, and sisters, of the fraternity and guild of St. George in Norwich; and empowering them to choose yearly, one alderman and two masters, and to make all reasonable orders and constitutions for their own government; to have a common seal; to sue and be sued; and to maintain a chaplain to pray daily for the health of the king, the alderman, masters, brethren and sisters, whilst alive, and their souls when dead; and lastly, to purchase 10l. per ann. in mortmain. The prior*, mayor, sheriffs, and alderman of the guild, had power to expel or remove any member for bad behaviour.

In consequence of this charter, ordinances were made for the well-governing of the society, and for the yearly choosing one alderman, four masters, and twenty-four brethren, for the assembly or common-council.

In 1451, by the mediation of judge Yelverton, the disputes between the guild and the city were settled

* On this account the guild was esteemed part of the corporation, and not dissolved by the statute of Edward VI. for we meet with no interruption of their affairs, only a discontinuance of their superstitious ordinances, by the power their charter had given them to make or alter any ordinances whatever.

sted, when it was agreed, that the mayor for the time being should yearly on the day after the guild, be chosen alderman of the guild for the year next ensuing his mayoralty; that the assembly of the guild should consist of twenty persons, and that the common council of the city should be eligible into the company, but liable to the charge of the feast. Every brother took an oath* on admission. The alderman and common-council of the guild had power to choose such men and women, inhabitants of the city, to be brethren and sisters of the guild, as they shall think fit. But no man dwelling out of the city could be chosen, unless he was a knight, esquire, or gentleman of note. Many other orders were made in relation to their procession, which was al-

ways

* The charge for brethren of the guild of St. George of the mayor, sheriffs, citizens, and commonalty. "This hear ye
 " Mr. Alderman and all trewe bretheren and sustryn of this
 " fraternitie and gyld of seynt George in Norwich, that fro
 " this day forward, the honer, prosperites, worshupes, and
 " wellfares of this fraternitie and gyld, after myn power I shall
 " susteyn, carefully mayntene and defenden, and all lesul or-
 " dinaunces made or to be made, with all the circumstaunces
 " and dependents thereto longing, trewely observen, and duely
 " payen myn duetez, after the said ordinaunces, without trou-
 " ble or grevaunces of the seid bretheren or sustres, or of any
 " officers of them, and buxom be to you Mr. Alderman, and
 " all your successours aldermen, in alle lesfull commaundments
 " to myn power and konnyng. So help me God at the holi-
 " dome, and be this booke." After the Reformation the word
 COMPANY was inserted instead of FRATERNITY and
 GILD; and the following added to the oath. "So that this
 " oath shrecche not to ony thing ageynes the law of Godde, ne
 " ageynes the law of the land, ne ageynes the libertye and
 " and fraunchises, the welesfare, good pees and rest of the ci-
 " ty, ne ageynes ony partikelle of the othe that I have made
 " aforne to the kyng, and to the said cytye."

ways very grand.† In 1468, an inventory was taken of all the goods, jewels, &c. belonging to St. George's guild.

This company increased so as to be able at any time to lend the city 100 or 150*l.* and was of such reputation that from its foundation to the year 1560, we find the following persons of distinction members of it. Sir John Fastolf, sir Thomas Erpingham, sir Thomas Ryngman, suffragan bishop; Walter Lyhart, bishop of Norwich; William de la Pole, earl of Suffolk, sir William Phelip lord Bardolf, and lady Joan his wife, William Paston, the king's chief justice; judge William Yelverton, lady Joan Thorp, John Underwood, suffragan; sir Robert Catton, prior of Norwich; Thomas duke of Norfolk; serjeant Gawdy, recorder; serjeant Catlyn, steward; John bishop of Norwich, Henry earl of Suffex, sir Thomas Wodehouse, sir William Wodehouse, Matthew Parker, D. D. Philip earl of Surrey, sir Henry Jerningham, lord Hunsdon, sir Nicholas L'Estrange, lord Cobham, &c. In 1454, the whole number of brethren

† In 1471, ordered that every alderman shall send a priest, with a cope, to the procession, twenty-four in number. In 1472, the aldermen to attend in scarlet gowns and hoods, and the commoners in long gowns. In 1534, Philip Foreman to be *GEORGE* this year, and to have 10*l.* for his labour, and to find apparel. In 1547, bought for apparel of the *GEORGE* and *MARGARET*, eight yards tawny, and four yards crimson velvet: so that the *MARGARET*, who is always painted with the *DRAGON*, as well as *ST. GEORGE*, was represented in every procession, and called the Lady of the Guild. Every man was to wear at the feast a red hood, afterward worn on the shoulder in a knot, and from thence the members were called Pluckmen. The guild had several poor brethren, called almsmen, to whom they paid a weekly allowance,

brethren and sisters was two hundred and sixty-four. In 1494, they held their feast in the great hall of the bishop's palace. In 1504 they purchased the Lamb inn, now the city prison. In 1519 they sold the George inn, in St. Simon's parish, to Thomas Greenwood, which they had purchased in 1494.

In 1549, after the new erection, an inventory of the company's goods was taken, in order to dispose and make sale of such, as since the alteration of the old ordinances would be of no service, when Mr. Aug. Steward had a gown of velvet pirlled with gold, in recompence for a mace of chrystal set in silver and gilt which he then gave for the use of the city : among other things sold, were a black velvet vestment, a jerkin of crimson velvet, a cap of russet velvet, a coat armour of white damask with a red cross ; a horse harness of black velvet, with copper buckles gilt for the George ; a horse harness of crimson velvet, with flowers of gold for the Lady ; divers banners, books, vestments, &c.

In 1550, they granted all their temporals, amongst the rest, the tenements and grounds called the Lamb, the Star, two acres in the fields without St. Giles's gate, and the customs of Fyebridge staithe, to the house of the poor called God's House in Holmestreet.

In 1553, the company made an order for the buying yearly as much freeze as would make thirteen gowns, to be given to so many of the forty poor people in God's House ; each gown to have the conyfance of the guild on it, viz. the red cross. In 1556, a gown of crimson velvet, pirlled with gold, was bought for the George. In 1558, it was ordered " that there should be neyther George nor

D d

Margett,

“Margett, but for pastime the Dragon to come in
“and shew himself, as in other yeres.” In 1357,
dean Gardiner was elected one of the company by
his own consent, and excused bearing a part of the
feast, on his making the company a present of a
chrystal salt, set in silver gilt, weighing twenty
ounces.

In 1612, ordered that every alderman shall find
two tapestry hangings for the feast-makers of the
guild to hang the hall with, and each of the sheriffs
and common-council one; and sir John Wode-
house, knt. in 1561, gave 20l. to buy hangings for
that purpose.

In 1704, the company presented the mayor with
the sword of state, now used, in a scabbard of crim-
son velvet with gilt locketts, and a mourning scab-
bard of black velvet with gilt locketts; two new
staves with silver heads, having the city arms, viz.
the castle and lion, on pedestals of silver, to be
borne before the mayor by the two marshal-men,
and two new silver badges with the city arms like-
wise, to be worn by the marshal-men when in wait-
ing: at the same time they had a new staff made,
with a silver head, representing St. George and the
dragon, the arms of the company, on a pedestal, to
be borne by their beadle before the alderman of the
said company.

In 1731, February 24, the committee appointed
for that purpose, reported at an assembly held that
day, that they had treated with St. George's compa-
ny, who had agreed to deliver up their charters,
books and records, into the hands of the corporation,
provided they would pay their debts, amounting to
236l. 15s. 1d. which being agreed to they were ac-
cordingly

cordingly delivered up, and are now deposited with the city records in the Guildhall.

Their effects were put under the care of the city committee, who had power to appoint a keeper thereof, and to lend any part of them to the mayor, the sheriffs, the judges, or the companies of the shoemakers, barbers, taylor, &c. at their annual feasts; and to order every thing relating to the procession on the day of swearing the mayor.

Thus was this ancient company laid aside, and their goods surrendered up, the inventory and appraisement whereof are as followeth.

	£.	s.	d.
One silver-headed staff, with the effigies of St. George on horseback trampling upon the dragon - - -	5	5	0
One new dragon called the snap-dragon	3	3	0
Two standards, one of St. George and the dragon, the other the English colours	1	1	0
Four swashes for the standard-bearers	0	1	6
Two habits for ditto - - -	2	2	0
Five habits for the whiffers - - -	2	12	6
Two ditto for the club-bearer and his man, now called fools - - -	0	10	6
Eight fine large damask broad cloths, ten damask napkins, one large coarse cloth, and twelve coarse wipers - - -	20	0	0
Five yards green cloth for the stone	1	0	0
Fifty-three yards green bays to cover the tables - - -	4	10	0
Twenty-six long tables, twenty-one long forms - - -	9	13	0
Eighty-one trussels and stools, one high stool - - -	4	3	6
	D d 2		
	Sixteen		

	£.	s.	d.
Sixteen stands for tarts - -	1	0	0
Three chests for wine, dressers and shelves in the pewter-room; laundry, bake- house, kitchen, &c. - -	4	0	0
Twenty deals to cover the kitchen stoves	0	10	0
Twelve stoves, fenders, bars, &c.	7	15	0
Six iron trevets, and six irons to lay spits on - - - -	1	7	6
Twenty-eight long spits - -	8	8	0
Eight large iron racks, and five ditto latch-pans - - - -	5	0	0
Two fire-shovels, one fire-fork, and a pair of tongs - - - -	0	11	0
One coal-rake, and one large gridiron	0	11	6
Two new iron oven lids, and four ovens and chimnies - - - -	26	0	0
Two iron peels, two ditto cromes, and two wooden oven lids - -	0	14	0
One stone cistern, one lead do. pipe and brass cock - - - -	5	1	0
One double copper boiler, and two cop- per lids - - - -	4	0	0
Two large coppers as they stand - -	5	0	0
One large fish-bottom, and two large basting-spoons - - - -	0	14	0
Two large caldrons, and one copper pastry bottom - - - -	3	0	0
Two stew and five sauce-pans - -	2	8	6
Thirty 12lb. dishes, fifty-four 10lb. ditto, fifty 7lb. ditto, twenty-three 5lb. ditto, ten 3lb. ditto, twenty 1lb. half ditto, at seven-pence - - - -	41	11	3
Twenty-four doz. plates at 12s. - -	14	8	0
Thirty-three pyc-bottoms, and pins round the hall for hats, &c. - -	8	7	8
Total	194	18	5

The Bridge commonly called Black-friars Bridge,

But formerly New-bridge, was built of timber about the time of Henry V. rebuilt in the reign of Edward IV. and in 1586 again rebuilt of stone.

St. Simon and St. Jude's Church,

Is as ancient as any in the city, and was the bishop's parish church before the see was fixed here: the bishop's house stood against the street since called the Cook-Row, leading down to Fyebridge, and the principal entrance to it was where the Maid's-head tavern now stands.

In Edward the Confessor's time bishop Ailmer held it, with the house, half an acre of land, and three parts of a mill, and after him by bishop Arfast. In the Conqueror's reign the whole was alienated, except the advowson, which has continued with the see ever since. The Rev. Mr. John Burcham is the present rector.

This rectory was anciently valued at 40s. taxed at 20s. and paid 6d. synodals, but being the bishop's church was exempt from archdiaconal jurisdiction: it stands in the king's books at 3l. 10s. pays no first fruits or tenths, and has been augmented with the queen's bounty.

There was anciently a chapel, dedicated to St. Simon and Jude, on the east side of the Cook-Row, adjoining to the north part of the site of the bishop's house, to which it was an oratory. It was in use in

1314, and at that time belonged to St. Giles's hospital.

The religious concerned in this parish were the priors of St. Faith, Norwich and Hickling, the prioresses of Blakeburgh and Bungay, the hospital of St. Giles, the abbots of Sibton and St. Mary at Creak, and the dean of the Chapel in the Fields.

St. George's Guild held a tenement here, which they sometimes used as a guild-hall, and the customs at Fyebridge flaithe, where they were obliged to provide a cucking-stool, and the following entries are in the court book:

1562. " A woman for whoredom to ryde in a
" cart, with a paper in her hand, and tynklyd with
" a bason, and so at one o'clock to be had to the
" coking stool and ducked in the water."

1597. " Margaret Grove, a common skould, to
" be carried, with a bason rung before her, to the
" cucke-stool at Fyebridge, and there to be three
" times ducked."

After this flaithe came into the hands of the city, Miles Hobart, of Plumpstead, esq. contributed largely towards making a new quay there, and in 1662 the butchers stalls were pulled down.

The Maid's-head, formerly the Molde-fish or Murtill-fish tavern, was tied to find a lamp and wax taper to burn in this church, the steeple of which is square and hath six bells; the nave and chancel are both leaded. In 1531 there was an image of St. Anne, with a light burning before it, and the image of our lady placed in the alley in the church-yard.

The

The house adjoining to the west side of the church-yard was formerly inhabited by the Pettus's, principal merchants here, and sir John Pettus, the first knight of the family, lies buried in the church, whose grandson, sir Thomas Pettus, of Rackheath, was created baronet on the 23d of September, 1641.

St. George at Tombland.

Anciently St. George's at the monastery gates, and a rectory in the gift of the college of St. Mary in the Fields; but in 1350, by licence from Edward III. and the duke of Lancaster, lord of the fee, appropriated thereto, on condition of their appointing a vicar or parish chaplain to serve the cure, with a sufficient stipend, and his dwelling in the college; and ever since it hath been served by parish chaplains. The rectory was valued at five marks, taxed at 20s. and paid 4d. synodals.

At the dissolution of the college, the advowson of the vicarage and appropriate rectory, with the nomination of the parish chaplain, devolved to the crown, and there continued till the 18th of Elizabeth, who granted them to Roger Manners, esq. to be held of the manor of East Greenwich in free soccage; but a designed exchange between the queen and him not going forward, he surrendered his grant, and on the 27th of June, in the 42d year of her reign, the said queen granted the rectory, church, &c. to the bishop of Ely and his successors, in whom the nomination still remains. The Rev. Mr. John Greene is the present parish chaplain.

The church hath a square tower, built by the parish in 1445, containing five bells and a saint's bell;

the nave, two ailes, two porches, chancel and vestry are leaded. The communion plate is extremely handsome, the gift of Stephen Gardiner, esq.

About 1565, Ratton-Row was united to this parish, which formerly belonged to St. Mary in the Marsh.

The religious concerned here were the priors of St. Faith, Dunmowe, Hickling, Walsingham and Norwich, the prioresses of Carrowe and Bungay, the dean of the Chapel in the Fields, and the custos of Magdalen hospital.

The house, now called Sampson and Hercules, was formerly owned by sir John Fastolf, knt. afterward by the countess of Lincoln, and in the time of Henry VII. was the city house of Elizabeth dutchess of Suffolk.

There are fairs held yearly on Tombland in this parish, viz. on Holy Thursday, and the Saturdays before Whit-Sunday and Trinity-Sunday, all which formerly belonged to the convent, but now to the city.

The Church of St. Martin at the Plain,

Anciently called St. Martin at the Palace-gate, from its standing opposite to the north gate or grand entrance into the bishop's palace.

In the time of the Confessor bishop Stigand held it, when it possessed twelve acres of glebe. In the Conqueror's time it was held by William de Noiers as of the fee of Stigand, of whom it was purchased

by bishop Herbert, and by him settled on the fee, but afterwards appropriated to the infirmary of the convent. It was taxed at 20s. and paid 3d. synodals, but no procurations, as being an exempt belonging to the jurisdiction of the dean of the manors of the prior and convent. Formerly the liberty of the city did not extend into this parish, it being wholly under the jurisdiction of the bishop, as part of the hundred of Blofield. However, the spiritual jurisdiction over that part of the parish lying on the west side of St. Martin's, now called White-friars-bridge, is in the archdeacon, that being the dissolved parish of St. Matthew which before its union with St. Martin's, was in the patronage of the archdeacon. At the appropriation there was no vicarage endowed, so that it remains a donative in the gift of the dean and chapter.

The religious concerned here were the priors of St. Faith, Mendham and Norwich, the prioresses of Chicksand and Bungay, and the abbot of Holme. The Rev. Mr. Walker is the present minister.

The steeple is square, and contains a clock and five bells: the nave, two aisles, with the chapels at their east ends, chancel and south porch, are all leaded.

In the year 1300, mention is made of a publick school for teaching children to read and sing, kept in the Parvis, or lower part of the church, between the north and south doors*, usually set apart for that purpose.

White-

* Called the Parvis, a parvis liberis ibidem edocetis; from whence children were taught there.

White-friars Bridge,

So called from its nearness to the monastery of White-Friars, is composed of one stone arch: there were formerly two turrets to guard the passage, but demolished in the reign of James I.

The Rectory of St. Matthew the Apostle,

By the palace, or at the school gate, was so small, as not to be taxed: upon trial before the justices itinerant in 1286, it was found that this church, and those of St. Helen, St. Martin and St. Paul, with their several parishes, were within the hundred of Blofield. Ever since the great pestilence in 1349, it hath been united to St. Martin's. It stood on the right hand of the street, leading from the plain to the old mens hospital, directly at the turn of that street, the church joining to the precinct wall. Opposite to it, at the north-east corner, on the left hand of that turn, stood

The old Grammar School,

Founded and endowed by the bishops of the see, who collated the masters, and the archdeacon of Norwich inducted them.

The singing and grammar schools belonging to the convent, were kept in the almonry, the masters of which were frequently collated by the bishop, on the convent's nomination: as soon as inducted, they generally published the bishop's inhibition, prohibiting all other persons to teach grammar, or singing,
in

in the city. At the Reformation they were dissolved, and the present free-school appointed.

St. Giles's Hospital,

Commonly called the Old Mens Hospital, was founded in 1249, by Walter Suffield alias Calthorpe, bishop of Norwich, together with the church, then made parochial: for the old

Church of St. Helen,

Which belonged to the monks, and stood in their precinct, opposite to the present hospital, being demolished, the parish was united to the church belonging to St. Giles's hospital, and so remains; and from this circumstance, that church has ever since been called St. Helen's.

The hospital is situated north-east of the cathedral, from whose precinct it is divided by Holme-street, and is governed by a master elected by the corporation, to whose care is committed the sole management thereof. The chaplain has a dwelling in its precinct, and performs divine service in the church, the whole of which is still standing, with a square tower at its south-west corner, in which hangs one small bell. The choir is converted into lodging rooms for the women, and the nave and aisles, from the steeple to the south porch or entrance, for the men: the middle part of the two aisles and nave, with a chauntry or chapel, in which the altar is placed, are still used for divine service.

The

The roof of this chapel is of stone, arched, and curiously adorned with carved work : in the middle of it is represented the coronation of the Virgin Mary, and in another part her ascension, the salutation, and divers other historical pieces : the outward row of figures are designed for the twelve apostles, and the four on each side for the evangelists. There are several old stalls remaining, in which the brethren of the hospital formerly sat. The north door of the church opens into the cloister, a quadrangle, whose side is twenty yards, with a burial place for the parishioners in the midst of it : over the door of the master's lodge, which was on the east side, are carved in stone, the arms of bishop Lyhart, in whose time it was built, and of prior Molet. The refectory or eating-hall is still remaining, on the west side of the cloister : and on the stone-work of the church are seen the arms of bishop Goldwell, by whom part of it was built.

The choir was rebuilt about 1383, by the benefactions of bishop Spencer and others, and called the new chancel. In 1451, the cloister, master's lodge, nave and tower, were built by bishop Lyhart, prior Molet, &c.

The foundation deed, executed by bishop Suffield in 1249, is dated at Norwich, on the calends of October, by which he gave and confirmed to God, the Virgin Mary, St. Anne, and all Saints, and to the hospital of his foundation at Norwich, to their honour, all those messuages which he purchased in Norwich, of Henry de Salle and Robert de Stanford, for the use of the master and brethren of the hospital ; together with the churches of Calthorpe, Collesy, Cringleford and Southwalsam St. Mary ; all which he appropriated to the hospital, with the
consent

consent of the prior and chapter, for the maintenance of four chaplains to celebrate daily service for his soul for ever, all the poor and decrepit chaplains in the diocese of Norwich who had not wherewith to maintain themselves, and thirteen other poor people who were to be lodged in the house, and to have one meal a day. In 1253, he appropriated to his hospital the church of Senges or Seething, in Norfolk, which was alternately presented to by himself and the prior, on condition that they paid to the almoner of Norwich convent ten marks a year, and kept his anniversary with placebo and dirige by note, and fed on that day one hundred poor people with meat and drink: the whole was confirmed by the bull of Innocent IV. in 1251, and by that of Alexander IV. in 1256, when the statutes of the hospital were signed by the founder, by which he appointed a master for their confessor and ruler; four chaplains, priests, to perform divine service in the choir,* and two clerks to assist them, one a deacon, the other a subdeacon; four sisters of fifty years old each, to take care of the cloathing, bedding, and other necessities for the sick; no other women to be there, all other offices being to be done by men.

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* They were to attend every morning in their surplices at matins; and every day to say three masses, by note, according to the use of Salisbury, viz. one of the day, a second of the blessed virgin, and a third for the founder's soul, and those of all the faithful deceased; and once in a week a full service of St. Giles, unless hindered by Lent, or some other solemn feast intervening. They were all to observe the order of St. Austin, except as to habit, and as to that the master and priests might go in any decent clerical habit, provided they always wore surplices and black hoods in the church: the brethren were to be dressed in white coats with grey cloaks, and the sisters in white gowns, grey mantles, and black veils.

The master and chaplains were to eat, drink, and lodge together in one room, and every day after grace at dinner, before any one drank, at the ringing of the bell, the chaplains were to go into the choir and sing the fifty-first psalm.

The collation to the mastership was annexed to the see of Norwich, the bishops whereof were to be visitors, and to have spiritual jurisdiction over it: thirteen poor people, and seven poor scholars, named by the master of the grammar school, were to have their dinners daily in the hospital. There were thirty beds set up, and more were to be added if the income increased.

If any poor, infirm, or sick man came to the hospital, he was taken care of till he recovered; but every poor chaplain of the diocese, who had nothing to support himself, or was so old that he could not officiate, or laboured under any incurable infirmity, was received and maintained as long as he lived.

An *Arca Domini* or *Lord's Box* was set up, from which the poor that passed by were daily relieved, as far as the revenues would bear. From Lady-day to the Assumption,* the great bell was ordered to be rung every day at a certain hour, and a quantity of bread sufficient to repel hunger given to all the poor then present. And because this house should be properly the House of God, and of the BISHOPS of Norwich, he ordained that, as often as any bishop of the see passed that way, he should go in and give his blessing to the sick there: and that on that day, for the welfare of the living and the dead, the thirteen poor men should be wholly fed, and on the day
after

* August 15.

after be a mass of the Holy Ghost. He appointed also four lay-brothers to do the outward business of the house. The master, who must be a priest, and swear to perpetual residence, provided he had no other ecclesiastical benefice, and that he would not alienate any thing belonging to the house, had the power of nominating and admitting the brethren and sisters, and of holding a chapter every Sunday for the correction of offenders.

The common seal was kept by the master and eldest priest, and never used but in a public chapter. On every vacancy, the bishop appointed one of the priests to officiate as master, till a new one was inducted. The hospital was exempt in every respect, within its precinct, from all spiritual and temporal jurisdiction; all power of that kind being in the master, except the right of patronage and visitation, which were reserved to the bishops of the see; and to all that observed his statutes, and became benefactors, he gave the blessing of God and our Lord, and every year, on St. Giles's day, an indulgence of forty days pardon; but at the same time denounced the sentence of excommunication against all such as endeavoured to frustrate his intentions. After a confirmation of all his former gifts, he further appropriated to the use of his hospital, the church of Hardeley, and all those lands in Hethel and Carleton, which Roger Bigot, earl of Norfolk, and Marshal of England, had conveyed to him.

With respect to the election of a master, he ordered, that two of the brethren should certify every vacancy to the prior and archdeacons of Norwich and Norfolk, who within three weeks from such notice, were to meet and swear the brethren, as to the fitness of any of the priests in the hospital for that office,

fice, or any other out of it, and to elect a priest, whether gremial or not, such as they thought fit, to the mastership, and within eight days after such election, present him to the bishop, or his official: but in 1272, it was agreed between the bishop of Norwich and the archbishop of Canterbury, that the chaplains should always choose their own master.

The founder died in 1257. In his life-time William de Donewyco, or Dunwich, burgeess of Norwich, gave his meadow near Bishop's-bridge, extending from the river to the hospital, and 6s. 8d. rent in Holme-street, to find thirteen pints of wine yearly for the prior, the day before St. Mary Magdalen's day, and to maintain a priest for ever to sing daily for his and his wife's soul in the hospital church: he likewise gave them three messuages in Conisford, and rents payable out of houses in most parishes of the city, and a considerable sum of money to provide for five sick people in the hospital, and two chaplains daily to sing for him, his wife, and their ancestors, and to find four wax tapers constantly burning during the time of service. He was reckoned as a co-founder, and daily commemorated with the bishop till the dissolution.

Roger of Dunwich, and Alice his wife, gave a piece of land near their site. William, son of Ralph de Cringleford, gave lands, and the water-mill called Bek-mill, with the pool and fishery thereto belonging. William, son of Robert de Bokenham, granted them two villians, with their families, in Brakene. Richard de Hethill gave half an acre in Hethel; Ralph, son of Roger de Hethill, gave three roods; and Ralph, son of Reginald de Hethill, a messuage, thirty-two acres of arable land, five acres of wood, four of meadow, and five of pasture there. They
also

also possessed several houses and rents in Norwich and elsewhere, of the gift of divers persons. Benefactors after his death were, William de Berford, lord of Cringiesford, who gave them a meadow there. In 1260, William de Suffield, alias Calthorpe, archdeacon of Norfolk, the founder's brother, gave them a messuage and croft, together with the advowson of Reppes and Bastwick. In 1275, Master Walter de Calthorpe, the founder's nephew, gave them two messuages in Holme-street, and bishop Walton six acres of land in Seething.

In 1280, Edward I. granted them a licence in mortmain to hold their site, with leave to enclose the whole from the water to Holme-street, and to enjoy all paths, ways, &c. which led through it.

About the same time, the abbot and convent of St. Mary at York lett, for ever, to the hospital, two parts of the ancient demesnes of the earl of Britanny in Costesey, and all such tithes as the prior of Rambahurgh possessed there, reserving to the said prior an annual rent of six marks.

In 1285, the prior of Norwich perpetually leased to the hospital the third part of the tithe corn of the demesnes of Henry de Hellefden and Adam de Berford in Cringiesford, and all other tithes due to them there, on their paying a yearly pension of two marks and a half to the sacrist.

In 1310, the rents were so greatly increased by the foregoing and other benefactions, that four chauntry chaplains were added to the first institution, so that now there were eight brethren, who wore the habit of regular canons.

In 1330, Edward III. licensed Walter de Filby and Edmund Parson, of Lounde, to settle on the hospital, one messuage, fifteen acres and a half, two acres of meadow, and forty-four acres of reedharth, or juncary, in Norwich, Hardeley, Seething, Reppes, Wickmere, Cringleford, Hethel, Limpenhoe, and Reedham.

In 1332, Walter de Filby, sir Thomas de Preston, rector of Colby, and sir Stephen, rector of Lounde, gave thereto a messuage, eight acres of land, and the advowson of Mundham St. Peter. About the same time bishop Ayremine purchased the advowsons of the two mediocities of Thurleton or Thurlton, and half an acre of land, and gave them to the hospital.

In 1334, the king granted a special licence for appropriating Mundham St. Peter to the hospital, reserving out of the profits thereof a yearly pension of 5l. 6s. 8d. to be paid to the officiating curate; and in 1350 they got the church of Seething confirmed to them.

In 1409, William Westacre, archdeacon of Norwich, William Kees, esq. John de Thornham, rector of Sparham, Edmund Perke, clerk, William Sedman, merchant, and Walter Eaton, citizen, settled in mortmain on this hospital their manor in Cringleford, formerly of Adam de Berforth; and in 1411, the said Sedman and Eaton conveyed it to the hospital, together with the advowson of Wickmere, and an acre of land there.

In 1424, John duke of Norfolk, Walter bishop of Norwich. Ralph Shelton, esq. and John Heyden, counsellor at law, released to John Sellot, master of
the

the hospital, a messuage, one hundred and thirty-three acres and one rood of land, one acre and a half of meadow, ten acres of pasture, thirty acres of wood, and seven shillings and sixpence quit-rents, in Hethel, and two messuages, one hundred and nineteen acres of land, four acres of meadow, and four pounds quit-rents, in East Carleton, which they held of the grant of the prior and convent of St. Mary at Alvelbourne.

In 1430, Henry VI. granted the hospital a licence in mortmain to purchase twenty pounds a year more than they then possessed, towards the maintenance of the society, now consisting of a master, eight chaplains, two clerks, seven poor scholars choristers, eight poor persons who lodged in the hospital, and thirteen others who daily dined there; and two sisters, to attend the poor in the hospital: besides this, as many poor travellers as the beds set apart for that purpose would hold, were entertained for one night; and as far as their revenues would permit, the poor chaplains of the diocese, worn out with age, or labouring under such infirmities as disabled them from officiating, were wholly maintained.

In 1450, sir John Fastolf, knt. sold them for two hundred marks the manor of Mundham, and the advowson of St. Ethelbert's church there, which was afterwards appropriated.

In 1532, they leased out the site of their manor of Rokeles in Trowse, with the dove-house, &c. and a fold-course in Trowse and Bixley, and three hills of brucry, called Blake-hills, with Blake's *swan-

E c 2

mark

* There are three swan-marks belonging to the city, one called Blake's, appertaining to the manor of Rokeles in Trowse, the

mark thereto belonging: and, amongst other things, the tenant covenanted to leave three panes of glass in the manor-house, with the figure of St. Giles in them.

In 1535, when the lands and revenues of the hospital were exchanged, the advowson of the hospital came to the king, and being then valued at 90*l.* paid first fruits and tenths, as an ecclesiastical benefice; but was afterward discharged therefrom by Edward VI.

In 1536, the hospital leased out the old school-house yard, or close (now Adam and Eve's garden) to dame Jane Calthorp, widow, abutting east on the capital mansion of her late husband, sir Philip Calthorp, knt. and on the king's river north. And in 1544, they leased to alderman Thomas Codde, all that ground called the Lathe, with the buildings, the gildencroft, a pightle, dove-house, and thirty-one acres in the field without St. Austin's gates, containing in the whole about fifty-three acres.

King Henry VIII. intended to have dissolved this hospital, and to have granted it to the city clear of all first-fruits, tenths, &c. but died before he could complete his design. However, in pursuance of his will, ordering that all exchanges, promises, &c. should be punctually performed; on March 6, 1547, the 1st of Edward VI. William Rugge, bishop of Norwich, diöcesan and patron, and Nicholas Shaxton, D. D. late bishop of Salisbury, master or custos of the hospital, the brethren, chaplains and fellows, with the consent of the dean and chapter, surrendered into the king's hands, the site of the hospital,

the second called Paston's, or the hospital mark, and the third the city's, but formerly the king's mark.

ral, with all the manors, lands, tenements, posses-
 sions, and things thereto appertaining in Norfolk,
 Suffolk and Essex, which being thus vested in the
 king, he by indenture tripartite, dated March 8, in
 the first year of his reign. did give and grant to the
 mayor, sheriffs and commonalty of the city, and
 their successors for ever, " all the site, circuit, com-
 " pass, and precinct of the late hospytall of St.
 " Gyles, wythen the cytie of Norwich, in the pa-
 " rish of St Elyn, next Bushhope gate there, and
 " all the church of the same late hospytall, and the
 " lead, bells, tymbre, ironne, glasse, tyle and stone
 " of the same church and late hospytall, and all
 " the ornaments of the same church and late hos-
 " dytall, and all plate, stuff of household, and other
 " thyngs to the late church and late hospytall, or
 " to eyther of them. belongyng or appertaynyng,
 " and also all and singler houses, buyldyngs, gar-
 " dynes, meadows, manors, messuages, lands and
 " tenements, and all other his grace's possessyons
 " and heredytaments, wythyn the site, circuyt, and
 " compass, or precinct of the sayd late hospytall;
 " and also all and singler his grace's manors, per-
 " sonages, messuages, mylls, houses, buyldyngs, lands,
 " tenements, meadows, fedyngs, pasturs, wodds, un-
 " derwodds, rents, revercyons, services, courts, leets,
 " perquysits and proffets of courts and leets, vewfe
 " of frankpleg, advousons, tithes, oblacons, pen-
 " tions, portions, wavyes, straves, wards, marriages,
 " releyffs, harryots, eschets, warrens, folde courses,
 " and all other his graces heredytaments, with all
 " and singler their appurtenances, as well spiritual
 " as temporal, of whatsoever kynd or nature they
 " byn off, or by whatsoever name or namys the
 " same byn reputed or taken, scituat, lyeng, or be-
 " ing in the said citie of Norwich, and in the coun-
 " ties of Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Norwyche:

"and the rectory and personage of the same paryshe
 "church of St. Elyn, in Holm-stret aforesayd, or by
 "whatsoever other name or namys the same churchie
 "is called or knowen, and the steple, bells, lead, and
 "site of the same churchie, and all the tythes, obla-
 "cons, obvencons, and offryngs of th'ynhabytaunts
 "of the same paryshe, from hensforth for the tyme
 "beyng, and all the messuages, lands, tenements,
 "heredytaments, pencons, porcons, and other prof-
 "futs, revenews, commodyties, and possessyons, as
 "well spirituall as temporall of the same paryshe
 "churce of St. Elyn, or to the same belongyng or
 "in any wyse appertaynyng." To have and to
 hold, &c. to the mayor, sheriffs, citizens, and com-
 monalty, and their successors for ever, of the king
 in soccage, by fealty only, and not in chief. The
 said hospital to be a place and house for poor peo-
 ple, and to be called God's House, or the house of
 the poor in Holme-street, within the city of Norwich,
 of the foundation of king Edward VI. and king
 Henry VIII. his most noble father: and it was
 agreed, "that the church there shall be the paryshe
 "church of St. Elyn," as well for the "use of the
 "paryshners of St. Elyn's paryshe, in Holme-street
 "aforesayd, as also the poore people, officers and
 "mynysters, hensforth to be resydent in the precynct
 "of the sayd hospital." And there is for ever after
 to be "in the sayd paryshe church of St. Elyn, one
 "priest sufficiently lerned to serve the cure there,
 "which shall be called the curate, or chapeleyn, of
 "the paryshners of St. Elyn's in Holme-street, near
 "Bushope-gate, and to the poore of God's Howse."
 His yearly stipend was fixed at 6l. 13s. 4d. and a
 sufficient dwelling-house allowed him within the
 precinct of the said hospital. And there shall
 be in the same parish church, "one other prieste,
 "which shall be called the vyfytor of the guyld
 "hall

“ hall in Norwich, who shall attend and vyfyt the
 “ prifoners of the guyld hall, and fay and doo di-
 “ vine fervice, and maffe, in the chapel there, and
 “ mynyfter the facraments; and alfo fhall be confeff-
 “ for to the feyd prifoners, and accompanye fuch
 “ as go to execution.” His yearly flipend was to
 be 6l. and a fufficient manfion in the fite of the
 hofpital. And there fhall be from henceforth for
 ever in the faid hofpital, one fchool mafter, and one
 uſher under him, fufficiently learned in the Latin
 tongue, to learn children the art or ſcience of gram-
 mar; both which fhall attend there, for the inſtruct-
 ing the children there by them to be taught, freely
 without any reward, other than their flipends or ſa-
 laries: the ſchool-maſter to have 10l. and the uſher
 6l. 13s. 4d. per ann. and convenient manfion-houſes
 within the fite of the hofpital.

The mayor for the time being, with the majority
 of the aldermen, to nominate and appoint the chap-
 lain, viſitor, ſchool-maſter, and uſher, and all other
 officers of the faid hofpital, and to amove, expel,
 and put out from their places any of them “ for
 “ any notable cryme, offence, or neglygence com-
 “ mitted by any of them, or for dyſobeying, or not
 “ doing and performing of ſuche good and reaſona-
 “ ble rules, ordynances, and precepts, as fhall be
 “ preſcrybed or appointed to them by the faid mayor,
 “ ſheryffs, cytyzens, and commonaltie, or theyr ſuc-
 “ ceſſors.” And the court was obliged to preſent
 to any vacancy within the ſpace of three months, and
 alſo to find ſufficient and convenient lodging, meat,
 drink, and all other neceſſaries, for forty poor per-
 ſons, to be reſident in the hofpital, and four women
 to make the beds and attend on the poor, with a
 flipend of 33s. 4d. a year to each of them for their
 wages and apparel.

The city had also licence to receive by purchase, gift, bequest, &c. any manors, lands, tenements, or other revenues, to the value of 200l. a year, over and above the ancient revenues of the hospital. And “ the said mayor, sheriffs, &c. did covenant, promise, and grant, &c. that the whole yearly profits and revenues, now given, or which should hereafter by any means come to them, should, after paying the chaplain, visitor, &c. and doing necessary repairs, and discharging pensions, salarys, &c. be expended on the hospital, the officers and poor people there;” whose number they agreed to augment as the revenues increased; and the king, for ever, discharged the hospital, and all churches appropriated thereto, from the payment of first-fruits and tenths.

The whole of the foregoing grant was confirmed by letters patent under the broad seal, dated at Westminster, May 7, the 3d of Edward VI. anno 1549, being then valued at 142l. 19s. 2d.¹/₂

In this state things continued till Feb. 5, the 14th of Elizabeth, 1571, when the queen gave them the lands of Robert Redman, grocer, of Norwich, lying in Cringleford, Intwood, Hetherfet, Cantley, Colney, and Eaton, forfeited by him on his attainder for high treason, for the payment of an exhibition*, and the increase of the foundation; she also granted a licence in mortmain to purchase 20l. per ann. for the use of the hospital, and 40l. for the use of the city.

This

* The exhibition is 4l. a year, to be paid to a Norwich scholar, who must be resident in one of the colleges in the university of Cambridge.

This building being named the House of God, none can be admitted under sixty years of age, and over the great gate leading into the hospital. on a tablet, are the following verses.

The House of God.

King Henry the Eighth of noble fame,
Bequeath'd the city this commodious place,
With lands and rents he did endow the same,
To help decriped age in woful case:
Edward the Sixth that royal princely stem,
Perform'd his father's generous bequest:
Good queen Elizabeth imitating them,
Ample endowments added to the rest:
Their pious deeds we gratefully record,
While Heaven them crowns with glorious reward.

The bishop hath the same power of visiting the hospital as before the granting the charter, and may appoint the chaplain, visitor, master, or usher, provided the court do not nominate within three months after any vacancy; and any other officer, on their neglecting to do so for one month after avoidance: the church, parish, and hospital, are exempt from the jurisdiction of the dean and chapter, and the archdeacon of Norwich, being subject to the bishop only as to spirituals.

The Rev. Mr. Hancock is the present master, chaplain, or curate; Alderman Thomas Rogers treasurer, and Mr. Leeds, sen. keeper, cater. or steward. The number of poor men now maintained there is forty-four, and women forty-six.

The

The Tower in the Hospital Meadow,

Called the Dungeon, is about fifty-two feet high, and twenty-four feet wide within; the stair-case is very large, and on the south side: it served as a toll-house for collecting the tolls payable to the priory, and also a prison for the jurisdiction of the cathedral, till the toll-house was erected in Holme-street, when it was given to the hospital; the master of which, in 1378, it being then in a ruinous state, conveyed it to the city by the name of the great tower called the Dungeon: it was afterwards rebuilt at a very large expence, and finished in 1390.

Bishop's Bridge,

So called because it led directly to the bishop's palace, and formerly belonged to the see. In the year 1393 it was delivered up to the citizens, in whose hands it has ever since remained.

Passing over White friars or St. Martin's bridge, we come to the great ward called

The Northern Ward,

Or the great ward beyond the water, lying wholly on the north side of the river, and containing the three small wards of Cossany, Colgate, and Eye-bridge.

Eyebridge Ward,

Includes the following parishes, St. Edmund's, St. James's, St. Paul's, St. Saviour's, and St. Clement's.

The

The Church of St. Edmund the King and Martyr of Filher-gate,

Was founded in the 11th century, and so called from the fishermen who principally dwelt in that neighbourhood. The watering-place at the south-west corner of the church-yard, was the ancient water-gate, or flaithe, where they landed their fish. The steeple is square, and hath five bells; the nave, south aisle, chancel, north vestry and porch, are leaded. At the east end of the south aisle was a chapel of the blessed Virgin, built in 1463. Amongst the relicks preserved here, the most famous one was a piece of the shirt of St. Edmund the martyr, preserved in a box of chrysal, and visited in those days with great reverence.

The rectory is valued in the king's books at 4l. 6s. 3d. and being sworn of the clear yearly value of 14l. 10s. 2d. $\frac{1}{2}$ is discharged of first fruits and tenths, and has been augmented with an estate of 20l. a year in Stratton St. Mary. The Rev. Mr. Wilton, sen. of Elsing, is the present rector.

The Childrens Hospital, now called the Boys Hospital,

Is situated in this parish a little to the east of the church, on the opposite side of the street; its rise is owing to the charitable disposition of Thomas Anguish, descended from an antient family of that name at Wallingham, and mayor of this city in 1611; in 1617, he bequeathed his house, &c. in St. Edmund's then rented at 14l. a year, to the mayor, sheriffs, citizens, and commonalty, to lett out and to receive
the

the profits, “ untill it should please God to put into
 “ the harte of some able and godlye-minded men,
 “ or by the general charge of the city, to erect and
 “ found an hospital, for the bringing up and teach-
 “ ing young and poore children, born in this city of
 “ Norwich, &c.

In 1618, it was fitted up for that purpose by the corporation; and in 1620 rules were drawn up for the government of the childrens hospital, and orders given, that all the rooms on the east part of the house be fitted up for orphans, and that ten boys and two girls be admitted at the nomination of the mayor and court of aldermen. They then proceeded to elect a master and dame, or mistress, to keep their children at work, and a master to teach them to read English, with a salary of 10l. a year. The master and dame were to have 40l. a year, their dwelling, and the benefit of the work. At the same time four aldermen and four commoners were appointed governors; the first elected alderman and commoner to be yearly removed, and new ones chosen in their rooms at the Assembly on the 3d of May.

In 1626, Thomas Tesinond, of Norwich, gent. gave to the corporation sixty-nine acres of land in Bixley, on condition that they pay yearly to the preachers at the common place in Norwich, on the days observed in memory of Kett's camp, Gowrie's conspiracy, gunpowder treason, and the coronation, 5s. to each preacher; the residue to be applied to the use of the childrens hospital.

King Charles I. by charter dated Nov. 28, in the 4th year of his reign, established this hospital by the name of the Childrens hospital in the city of Norwich,

wich, of the foundation of king Charles, and licensed the corporation to hold all the lands, &c. already given them, and to purchase and hold in mortmain other estates to the amount of 300l. a year.

In 1632, June 30, it was ordered, that the master should have for the year's diet of each child 4l. 6s. 8d. that no child be admitted who is above ten, nor continue in the hospital longer than till fifteen years of age: that for the future the school-master learn them to write; that all the boys be at the cathedral sermon in the morning, the master accompanying them; that on notice they attend the funeral of any benefactor in their proper dress, and go before the corps in a decent manner, singing a psalm; each boy to have a penny loaf, and the master 12d. and that they shall perform the like service for any other person; but that in such case the treasurer be paid 6d. for the attendance of every boy, who over and above, with the master, shall have the same allowance as at the funeral of a benefactor.

The revenues of this hospital have been so justly managed, that there are now thirty-four boys decently cloathed in blue coats and red caps, maintained with meat, drink, washing and lodging, taught to read and write, and bound out apprentices at quitting the hospital. The present governess is Mrs. Goose.

St. James's Parish,

Abuts east on that of St. Edmund; part of it on the east side of the street leading from White-friars bridge to St. James's church, from thence to Pockthorpe gates, and from thence by the lane leading under the city walls to the river, and all along the
river

river side to the aforesaid bridge, was formerly the site of the monastery of the

Carmelites, or White Friars.

So denominated from St. Mary of Mount Carmel, the place of their first residence, and from the colour of their habit. The first knowledge we have of them is derived from their expulsion from Mount Carmel by the Saracens about the year 1238; their rule is that of St. Basil; they were introduced into England in 1240, and held their first European chapter in 1245.

Its founder was Philip Ernold or Arnold, called Philip de Cowgate, from his living in that part of the city so named; who about the year 1256, settled his messuage, with all the buildings and yards thereto belonging, lying between the messuage of Ralph the chaplain on the south part, and the messuage formerly of Robert de Holveston on the north part, and extending in length from the highway called Cowgate on the west, to the ditch of the said messuage towards the east, on William de Suffield, archdeacon of Norwich, and his heirs, on condition that the brethren of Mount Carmel should take possession of and dwell there, without any molestation whatever.

These friars, through the benevolence of their founder and other benefactors, erected a noble church here, to the honour of the Virgin Mary, which being finished, the said Philip took upon him the order and habit of a Carmelite, and entered the house, and dying there on the 23d of April, 1283, was buried in their church. At his death, at the request of
of

of the prior and convent, the patronage of their house was accepted by the mayor, aldermen, sheriffs and citizens of Norwich, and this their acceptance confirmed in the general chapter of their order held at Burnham.

This house had its share of benefactions, but these chiefly consisted of money and goods, it being contrary to their rules to have any possessions, except the site of the houses in which they dwelt; though this was sometimes broke through under pretence of conveniency.

In 1498, the prior and brethren were exempted from the payment of any toll and custom in the city, as well as from all fees due to the city officers, for every thing used and consumed in their house.

To the monastery belonged two houses for anchorets, the former near St. Martin's bridge, on the east side of the street, with a small garden reaching down to the river, inhabited by a brother; the latter under the chapel of the holy cross, now converted into dwelling-houses, by a sister.

This house was suppressed in 1543, and a grant made of it to Robert Andrews and Leonard Chamberlain, by letters patent, dated June 17, to hold to them and their heirs, of the king in capite by knight's service. It hath passed through several hands, and that part which lays in St. James's is now the property of Mr. John Chambers, and others.

The only remaining ruins of the monastery are the friar's hall, with the kitchen under it, now the Anabaptist's meeting-house, and the chapel of the
holy

holy cross at the west end thereof, under which the anchoress dwelt. The church stood near that of St. James, there being only a passage between the two church-yards, but its site is now wholly built upon.

The Church of St. James,

Standing at the north-west corner of the White Friars site, was founded in the Conqueror's time, and anciently called St. James's at Bar-gates, afterwards St. James's at Pockthorpe, being till then part of the manor of Thorpe. The rectory was endowed with all great and small tithes till its appropriation, by John de Grey, bishop of Norwich, to the prior and convent, who by that means got all the glebe and tithes into their own possession, on condition of serving the cure and repairing the chancel. The chaplain is still nominated by the dean and chapter. It paid 3d. synodals, and at the appropriation was valued at 26s. 8d. is one of the peculiars under the jurisdiction of the dean and chapter, and augmented by lot. The nave and south aisle are leaded, and the chancel tiled; the steeple is octangular, and has three bells; its upper part was rebuilt about 1740. The Rev. Mr. Newton is the present chaplain.

At the extremity of Pockthorpe hamlet, belonging to this parish, we find the site of

St. Catherine's Chapel,

Which stood north-east of the said hamlet, above a mile distant from it, near the race-ground on Mousehold heath, on the spot where the road divides between the starting-post and the lodge on that side, next the city. It was parochial, and founded
about

about the time of the conquest, afterward re-consecrated to the honour of St. William at Norwich, the boy crucified by the Jews, commonly called St. William in the Wood. Formerly there stood near it a cell of monks belonging to the priory of Norwich, who were maintained out of the profits of the churches of Lakenham and Arminghall, holden of these monks.

In 1256, it was appropriated to the office of almoner of the convent, and about 1410, united to the parish of St. James : at the dissolution it was totally demolished, the site of it being now commonly known by the name of Pockthorpe church-yard : in 1550, it was leased by the dean and chapter to William Bleverhayset, gent. by the name of the chapel yard, called St. William's in the Wood. It was much frequented by pilgrims, who visited it to the time of its dissolution ; for in 1506. the almoner accounted for the offerings at St. William's chapel, and those at

The Chapel of the Translation of St. Thomas Becket.

Which stood very near the former, and was called St. Thomas's in the Wood. This chapel was never parochial, being supported by the brethren and sisters of St. Thomas's guild, yearly held here, with great pomp, on the feasts of St. Thomas Becket, and of the holy relicks. In the 2d year of Richard III. the members of the guild presented this chapel with a famous picture of the history of bishop Becket.

St. Michael's Chapel,

In this parish, stood on the brow of the hill on the north side of the road just without Bishop's gate, the ruins of which are still visible. It got the name of Kett's castle from that rebel's encamping near it: bishop Herbert was its founder, and the cure was served by the monks of the adjacent

Priory of St. Leonard,

Which stood opposite to it, on the other side of the Yarmouth road. This was likewise of bishop Herbert's foundation, before he built the cathedral priory, to which it served as a cell till the dissolution: it was governed by a prior, appointed by the prior of Norwich, and confirmed by the bishop. St. Leonard's church was of great note on account of a famous image of Henry III. visited by pilgrims from all parts, for the cure of their diseases of whatever kind they were.

The priory was totally demolished by Kett during his rebellion: the site, now walled in, contained about fourteen acres. At its dissolution, Henry VIII. granted it to Thomas duke of Norfolk, whose son, Henry earl of Surrey, built on its site a sumptuous house, thence called Surrey House, as the hill was Mount Surrey. On the earl's being beheaded, the house devolved to the crown, where it remained till 1562, when queen Elizabeth granted it, with the wood called the Prior's wood in Thorpe, to Thomas duke of Norfolk and his heirs. This grant was confirmed by James I. in 1602, with the addition of

two

two capital houses* in Norwich, to Thomas Howard, earl of Suffolk, and his heirs.

Under Mount Surrey lies a deep valley, now a garden, in which the followers of John Wickliff, one of the first reformers, were burnt for Lollardy, as it was then termed, from whence the place obtained the name of Lollard's Pit.

Close by the river, on the left hand, just without Bishop's gate, flows a spring of pleasant water, formerly much resorted to, which occasioned sir John Pettus, knt. in 1611, to build a handsome freestone conduit over it, adorned with the arms of Pettus, bearing the following inscription :

Johannes Pettus miles, monumentum construxit.
1611.

Mousethold, commonly called Mussel-hill, was principally wood-land, but now a large heath, extending about four or five miles in length, and as many in breadth. It is frequently in very ancient evidences written Monks-hold, most probably its proper name, as belonging in a great measure to the Norwich monks, who always maintained a cow-herd there.

Pockthorpe Manor,

Originally part of Thorpe, but when severed in the Conqueror's time, it, together with the parishes of St. James and St. Paul, took the name of Pock-Thorp or Little Thorp. It enjoys a court baron and lete, and belongs to the church, as it hath al-

F f 2

ways

* The Duke's palace, and Surrey house in Newgate.

ways done from its foundation. The manor-house, lately called the Lathes, stands at a little distance from Pockthorpe-street, at its east end, and is known by the name of Hasset's House, from William Eleverhayset who formerly dwelt in it.

The Church and Hospital of St. Paul,

Was founded on a croft, then called Cows-croft, originally part of Thorpe, till St. James's parish at Cow-gate was severed from it, when it became and continued part of that parish till Eborard bishop of Norwich, Ingulf the first prior there, and Richard de Bellofago or Beaufo, bishop of Avranches in Normandy, and archdeacon of Norwich, separated the croft from the parish, and built the hospital and church, dedicated to St. Paul the apostle and St. Paul the first hermit, the reputed patron of such diseased poor as were obliged to retire from the world. The foundation was confirmed by several charters and bulls. The whole croft was settled on the hospital and church, and divers parts of it were granted to different tenants at certain yearly rents, which constituted the manor now called

Norman's Spital Manor, and the Parish of St. Paul,

Which before its union with the dissolved parish of All Saints in Fyebridge, extended no farther than to the spot where St. Paul's pound stood, and contained only the aforefaid croft, inhabited by eighteen families, besides those within the site of the hospital, to which they all paid annual rents.

In

In 1226, Thomas de Blumville confirmed to them all the revenues which they then possessed of the benefactions of divers persons. viz. the rectories of St. Paul in Norwich, the churches in Ormesby, and the tithes of the demesnes of Ormesby-hall, and of the sheep there; the third part of the tithes of the demesnes of the bishop's manors of Blofield, Baston, Thorpe, Thornage and Langham; two parts of the bishop's demesnes in Marisham, and the third part of the tithes of his demesnes in Blickling; the moiety of the tithes of the bishop's demesnes in Taverham, and of the monks demesnes in Trowse Newton; and two parts of the tithes of the demesnes of Robert de Ulmo or Holm in Filby. Bishop Walter de Suffield gave them the third part of the tithes of his demesnes in Beyton or Begeton, Homersfield, and Thornham; and Julian, a relict of Robert de Horkneye, of Spitelond, gave them a piece of arable land at Galtre or Gallows-hill by Norwich.

By means of these and other benefactions, their revenues were sufficient to maintain fourteen poor men and women, decrepit with age, or languishing under incurable diseases, and a procurator, custos, or master in priest's orders, taken from amongst their own monks at the appointment of the prior and convent, and approved by the bishop. From the year 1198, at which time John of Oxford, bishop of Norwich, appropriated the rectory of St. Paul's church to the hospital, the master served the cure himself, or by his chaplain, had all spiritual jurisdiction over the parish, and proved wills, &c. as official of his exempt jurisdiction.

In 1429, the state of the hospital was changed, no more men being admitted, and fourteen women only, seven of whom were whole sisters, *i. e.* eat,

drank and lodged in the hospital; the other seven half sisters, who attended divine service, but were neither lodged nor cloathed there. Upon this alteration a *wardenefs* or *woman guardian* was appointed by the master, whose duty it was to serve the cure, and overlook the hospital. After the dissolution of the priory no more masters were appointed, but the hospital remained under the care of a wardenefs. On the death of Agnes Lyon, the last wardenefs, in 1565. the dean and chapter, who had the whole hospital and its revenues assigned to them, leased to the city for five hundred years, at one penny a year, all those their chambers, lodgings, houses, &c. (of the outward court) of the hospital of St. Paul, late in the custody of Agnes Lyon, deceased, together with the bedding, cloathing, and stuff there; on condition that they should employ the house for the lodging, comfort, and relief of poor strangers, and sick and impotent persons, during the whole term; reserving a power of visitation to the dean, and any two of the prebendaries. Soon after this, the city laid claim to the manor of Norman, and the advowson of St. Paul, as part of the premises leased to them, and a contest ensued, the result of which was, the granting the city a lease of the manor for a certain term, at the yearly rent of 40s. but the city still persisting in their right of nomination to the church of St. Paul, the dean and chapter refused to renew the lease; the whole therefore fell into their hands again, except the site of the hospital, the lease of which was cancelled about the year 1570, and a new one granted without any condition of its being continued as an hospital: and the year following the corporation converted it into a bridewell, or house of correction for idle and lazy beggars. Thus the site of the hospital fell into the hands of the city, whilst all other its revenues, together with the right
of

of nomination to the church of St. Paul, remained with the dean and chapter.

Norwich Doomſday ſays, that this church is valued at 33s. 4d. and is an exempt place inhabited by brethren and ſiſters. It is not ſubject to archidiaconal juriſdiction, neither doth it pay ſynodals.

The church, north aile, ſouth porch and chancel are leaded; the ſteeple, round at bottom, and octangular at top, is built of free-ſtone, and adorned after the Gothic manner, and has three bells. At the eaſt end of the aile is a chapel, now uſed as a veſtry, dedicated to our Lady, before whoſe image, placed at the altar, hung a lamp, always burning during the time of ſervice. The Rev. Mr. Newton is the preſent miniſter.

There is an ancient houſe in this pariſh, oppoſite to St. James's church, formerly called Faſtolf's place, built by the great ſir John Faſtolf, of Caiſter near Yarmouth, knt. and denominated in ſome old evidences his place or city-houſe in Pockthorpe; to which manor it pays a rent of 1s. 5d. a year. The great hall is now converted into a baking-office, the bow window of which is adorned with the images of St. Margaret, St. John Baptiſt in his garment of camel's hair, the Virgin Mary, St. Blaze holding a wool-comb, and St. Catherine. In a large north window are the remains of the effigies of ten puiſſant warriors and chiefs, as David, Sampſon, Hercules, &c. with bows, ſwords, halberds, or ſome other warlike inſtrument in their hands.

At the extremity of the north-weſt corner of this pariſh, where Cowgate or St. James's ſtreet meets with Tolthorpe-lane, leading from the north end of

Rotten-Row, formerly was a pit called St. Paul's Pit, and near it stood the pound for the manor of Norman. The other part of the parish beyond the pit and pound, not being in the exempt jurisdiction of St. Paul's hospital, of consequence is not in that of the dean and chapter, for anciently it constituted the separate parish of

All Saints in Fyebridge-street,

One of the ancient parochial churches mentioned in Doomsday. The patronage of it, as well as that of St. Margaret in Fye-bridge-gate, was given to the convent by Hubert son of Ralph, being a rectory valued at 12s. not taxed. It stood at the north corner of the street called Cowgate, at its entrance into Magdalen-street, directly opposite to Mr. Beavor's house, and abutted south on Cowgate. The parish extended up the north side of the street to Magdalen gate, and from thence under the walls to the bounds of St. James's: its south boundary was Cowgate, except the houses opposite to the church-yard which belonged to this parish, but now to St. Paul's.

The Leper-house without Magdalen Gate,

On the east side of the road, belonged to this parish. Here was a small oratory or chapel for private use, but no burial-place; for the lepers who died there were buried in All Saints church-yard till the year 1438, when a new chapel was erected for the lepers at Fyebridge gate, with a burial-place adjoining to it.

On the north-west corner of All Saints church-yard stood a very good parsonage, in which the chaplains dwelt till its dissolution.

March 10, 1550, the dean and chapter granted this church, church-yard, &c. to the mayor and citizens for five hundred years at the rent of 4d. a year, who immediately pulled down the church, and leased the church-yard for 6s. 8d. a year, as part of the hospital revenues. The parish was united to St. Paul's.

St. Margaret at Fyebridge-gate,

Is now united to All Saints, and with that became a part of the parish of St. Paul. This church stood on the west side of Magdalen-street, and was given to the prior and convent. It was anciently called St. Martin's in Combusto, from its situation in that part of the city burnt down in the Conqueror's time, and sometimes St. Margaret's by the Gates: it was valued as a rectory at 13s. 4d. paid 3d. synodals, but not taxed. Every person executed on the gallows without Magdalen gate had a right of burial in this church-yard, which proves that all the land on the west side of the road, now part of the parish of St. Paul, and the triangular hill where the gallows stood, were originally in this parish. The church was served by a stipendiary priest till its dissolution.

Magdalen Hospital,

Stood about half a mile to the north-east without the gate, from thence called Magdalen gate; the old names of Fyebridge and the Leper's gate being disused. This hospital stood in a bottom, just within
the

the bounds of the neighbouring village of Sprowston, and joined to the south side of its chapel, now used as a barn. Bishop Herbert, its founder, built it on the ground belonging to his church, for the reception of lepers, and settled a handsome endowment upon it. It was valued at 10*l*. and the bishop always collated the master or guardian.

In 1547, Edward VI. for the sum of 276*l*. granted to sir Robert Southwell, *knt.* master of the rolls, and John Corbet, *esq.* the dissolved chapel of St. Mary Magdalen in Sprowston, and all its lands in the adjoining fields, and all the revenues in Sprowston and Thorpe thereto belonging, and all the fair called Mary Magdalen fair, held yearly, and late belonging to the chapel, and all the customs, together with the pie-powder court, held in the said fair, which fair continued for three days, viz. the vigil, day, and morrow of St. Mary Magdalen.

In 1549, William bishop of Norwich, and John Sampson, master, released and quit-claimed to John Corbet, *sen.* and his heirs, all their right, title, and interest in this free chapel and hospital, and its revenues; from which time it hath passed, and still continues with the manor of Sprowston.

Formerly the mayor, sheriffs, aldermen, &c. rode to this chapel on St. Mary Magdalen's day, preceded by the city watch in their watching harness, which was always new scoured against the procession. Every constable and his watch were obliged to attend in their armour; and the court, after offering at St. Mary's chapel, used to go to the common wrestling place and see the exercises there, according to ancient custom. This ceremony has been discontinued ever since the time of James I.

The

The Church of St. Buttolph the Abbot in Fyebridge-gate,

Stood in Magdalen-street, a little to the north of Stump-Cross; its church-yard abutted east on the said street, and west on St. Buttolph's, commonly called Buttle-street, and is now the White-horse yard.

The advowson was either given or sold, about the year 1446, by sir Thomas Kerdestone, to the prior and convent of St. Faith at Horsham, and they presented till the dissolution, when Henry VIII. granted it to William Godwin; and in 1548, the church being entirely demolished, the parish was united to St. Saviour's. On the east side of the street, more south, stands

The Church of St. Saviour,

Or the church of the Transfiguration of Christ, a rectory given in the time of John de Oxford, bishop of Norwich, by William Bardolf, Ralph Busing, and Robert son of Ulfketel Busing, to the almoner of the convent, to whose use it was appropriated by the bishop. It was valued at 12s. and paid 3d. synodals, but not taxed. The convent repaired the chancel, and served the cure by a stipendiary chaplain; and after the dissolution, the dean and chapter paid the curate an annual stipend of 10l.

In this church was formerly a chapel and altar dedicated to St. Nicholas, and near it an anchorage. The south porch and nave are leaded, and the chancel is tiled: in the tower, which is square, hangs a clock and one bell.

The

The Rev. Mr. Richard Tapps is the present minister.

Doughty's Hospital.

In this parish, was founded by William Doughty, gent. as appears from the following inscriptions on two tables of stone fixed at the entrance :

“ William Doughty, gent. who spent the latter part of his days in this city, did by his last will, dated April 25, 1687, appoint several trustees to dispose and lay out 6000*l.* for erecting and endowing this hospital, and did therein appoint (after a certain time) the court of this city to fill up and continue twenty-four poor men and eight poor women, in this place, to the end of the world, each being aged above sixty years, and to receive the profits of the said endowments, &c. and to pay weekly to the master hereof, who is to be a single man, and by them successively chosen, 3*l.* 8*s.* and lay into the cellars yearly thirty-two chaldrons of coals, and to clad the men with coats, and the women with gowns, of purple cloth, at their entrance, and every two years after; and to turn out either master or poor if they observe not the orders of this place, as briefly mentioned in the other table, viz.

“ The master of this place is every Saturday morning to pay to each poor person two shillings, and daily and equally to deliver the coals to them, and to see good orders kept, and when any die, to acquaint the court therewith immediately, and to do the same if any be disorderly; for the due performance whereof the said master shall retain weekly for his pains four shillings, besides his dwelling, (in which he must constantly inhabit) and the said poor people

people must constantly dwell in this place, and so wear their coats or gowns, and live peaceably with the master, and with one another, as becomes Christians, neither cursing, swearing, keeping bad hours, nor being drunk."

By means of some late benefactions, the trustees are enabled to allow every poor man and woman two shillings and sixpence per week.

More south, on the west side of Magdalen-street, stood

The Church of St. Mary Unbrent,

Valued in the king's books at 3l. 5s. 5d. and called St. Mary in Combusto, in the patronage of the college of St. Mary in the Fields. At the dissolution the whole of its revenues were granted to the dean and chapter, who having got it consolidated to the parish of St. Saviour, granted the church, church-yard, lead, two little bells, and all the materials to Nicholas Sotherton, the then patron, and his heirs; in consequence whereof it was totally demolished, and in 1558, the said Nicholas conveyed to the city a foot-path or passage through the north side of this church-yard, since called the Golden-Dog lane, from a noted taven opposite to the north end of it, known by that name. To the west side of the church-yard joins

The Girls Hospital.

Which has the following inscription over the entrance, "Robert Baron, esq. mayor of this city. An. Dom. 1649, was the first benefactor towards the
erecding

erecting this hospital, and endowing the same for the education of young girls; in which year he also died." The following is an extract from his will:

" I give unto the city of Norwich, the sum of
 " 250l. to be employed for the training up of wo-
 " men children, from the age of seven untill the
 " age of fifteen, in spinning, knitting, and dressing
 " of wool, under the tuition of an aged, discreet,
 " religious woman thereto appointed, at some pub-
 " lick place by the magistrates appointment; hop-
 " ing some other well affected, will so add to the
 " same, that it may become a means of great bene-
 " fit to the city, and comfort to the poor; the same
 " I will to be paid within one year after my decease,
 " in case some place be appointed thereto, and an
 " overseer thereof by the city aforesaid."

In 1652, the court appointed a dame of the children, to be kept in the new erected hospital called the Girls Hospital, and assigned her a house at the new hall, with bedding, apparel and linnen for the children, and 5l. a year for every one of them, and their work; for which, and a chaldron of coals yearly, she was to maintain them in meat, drink and washing, and to learn them to knit, spin, sew and read. In 1664, the house in the Golden Dog Lane was repaired, and the poor girls removed thither on Michaelmas Day; and in 1670 the house was rebuilt, and made a convenient, strong brick building.

The revenues of this hospital have been so prudently managed, that from two only, it now contains twenty-four poor girls, who are decently cloathed in blue gowns, and maintained with good and sufficient meat, drink, washing and lodging, during
 their

their stay there, and taught every thing necessary to fit them for servants or apprentices. The present treasurer is alderman Jeremiah Ives, and the governors or matron Mis. Morris.

The Church of St. Clement the Martyr, at Fyebridge by Colgate,

Is one of the most ancient in the city, and originally belonged to the manor of Tokethorpe, or Tolthorpe cum Felthorpe, the first part of which took its name from Toke its owner, in the time of Edward the Confessor, who held it of bishop Stigand. The other, which was part of Felthorpe, was held of Allan earl of Richmond, as of his manor of Costesey, and belonged to the lords of Taverham in the Conqueror's time. They were both joined in the Gifney family, by whom they were held of the earls of Clare, who held them of the bishop.

The church hath a nave, chancel and north vestry, all leaded, a square tower, a clock, and three bells: the south porch is tiled. The patronage of the rectory was in the priors of Mendham in Suffolk till the dissolution, from that time till the beginning of the present century in the family of the Woods of Braken, and now in the masters, fellows, &c. of Gonville and Caius College in Cambridge, who first presented to it in 1719. The Rev. Mr. Charles Carver is the present rector.

In the church-yard, directly opposite to the south porch, stands an altar tomb erected to the memory of archbishop Parker's father and mother.

This

This rectory was valued at seven marks, taxed at 4os. paid 6d. synodals, and is now rated in the king's books at 7l. 9s. 2d. but being sworn of the clear yearly value of 23l. 3s. 11d. is discharged of first-fruits and tenths. Dr. Prideaux reckoned the certain endowments to be worth 28l. a year, and the contributions 14l. but since his time the living has been augmented with an estate of about 21l. a year, the donation of Mr. Brook; and the voluntary contributions are considerable increased.

There were formerly in this church the images of St. Clement, our Lady, St. Catharine, St. Agnes, St. James, St. Andrew, and St. Michael, with lights before them.

The Infirmary,

As it is now called, from its being occupied by ancient poor people who are infirm and past their labour, and not fit to be put into common work-houses, was formerly a house of lepers, dedicated to our blessed Lady and St. Clement, situated without St. Augustine's gate and belongs to this parish; on which account the lepers who died there (as they had no burying-place of their own) had a right of burial here. It is probable that this house was founded by a bishop of Norwich, as it belonged to the see, and at the dissolution became an hospital for such poor as the bishops thought fit to place there, and is now held by lease from the bishop.

Fyebridge, or Fivebridge,

As anciently called, was a timber bridge till the time of Henry IV. when it was rebuilt with stone;
it

it consists of two arches, the largest twenty-six feet wide, and was the first stone bridge in the city: being fallen into decay, it was carried away by a violent flood in 1570, and rebuilt in 1573. The customs of this bridge, together with the profits of the shops and stalls on the quay on the south side of the river, were set apart for its repair.

The Independents Meeting-house;

Stands in this parish, on part of the site of the friars great garden, the whole of which belongs to the girls hospital. It was finished about 1693, is a large handsome square building, and has a burial place on the north side.

The small Ward of Colgate,

Joins to Fyebridge ward, and contains the parishes of St. George in Colgate, and St. Augustine.

St. George's in Colgate ;

So called from its situation near the water-gate or staithe, used for landing of coals. It was heretofore known by the names of St. George in Collany beyond the bridge, and of Mus-pool or Much-pool, from a large pond or pool of water formerly near it: it was valued at 13s. 4d. and paid 3d. synodals, taxed at half a mark, appropriated to the prior and convent of Norwich, and by them settled on their infirmary. Originally it was a vicarage, but never endowed; on its appropriation it became a donative, and continues so in the nomination of the dean and chapter of Norwich.

The present building is neat and uniform, having a square tower, built about 1459, containing a clock and three bells. The nave was rebuilt at the same time, and the chancel finished about 1498: the north aisle, and the chapel of St. Mary at the east end, were built in 1504, then called the new aisle; the south aisle was nearly finished in 1513, with the chapel of St. Peter, or Waryn's chapel, at the east end; and to complete the church-yard, a piece of common ground was added to it in the 21st Henry VII. The whole building, with the south porch, is leaded, and the south vestry tiled. The church has lately been very handsomely pewed and decorated.

The religious concerned here were the priors of Norwich, Horsham and Walsingham, the prioress of Carrowe, and the master of St. Mary Magdalen's hospital. Lights were anciently kept in the church before the images of St. George, the Holy Sepulchre, St. Mary and St. Peter. The present curate is the Rev. Mr. Richard Tapps.

The ancient stone house in which Alderman Wigget lately dwelt, was built by Henry Bacon, who kept his mayoralty there in 1566.

On the old site of the Friars Preachers, and on the north part of the ancient church-yard of St. John the Baptist, stands

The Presbyterian Meeting-house,

An elegant octangular building, erected about the year 1756, but has no burial place. On the west side of the street, not far from Black Friars bridge, formerly called New-bridge, stood

The

The Church of St. Margaret at New-bridge,

Anciently St. Margaret's at Colgate, a rectory, valued at 13s. 4d. and paid 3d. synodals; but the inhabitants being almost entirely swept off by the great pestilence in 1349, the service of the church ceased, and the parish was annexed to St. George of Colgate. The prior and convent converted the church-yard into a garden, and the church itself into an hermitage. The church-yard is now held by lease of the dean and chapter.

The Church of St. Olave the King and Martyr,

Commonly called St. Tooley's, was appropriated to the priory of Norwich, settled on the infirmary there, and served by a parochial chaplain. In 1289, we find there stood an anchorage in the church-yard, inhabited by two anchoresses; in 1504 the church and chancel were repaired, and in 1534, the name of church was sunk into that of chapel.

In 1546, the parish was consolidated with St. George in Colgate, the church demolished, and the church-yard, which abuts south on St. Tooley's, now Cherry-lane, at its western end, soon after leased out by the dean and chapter, as it now is.

The religious concerned here were the priors of Cokesford, St. Faith's, and Norwich, the prioress of Carrowe, and the dean of the chapel in the fields.

The Church of St. Augustine,

Stands on the east side of Gilden-croft, and hath a large church-yard, and square steeple, rebuilt with bricks in 1687, containing three bells. The nave, north and south ailes, and south porch, are leaded, and the chancel tiled.

This church was anciently in the patronage of Lenton priory, near the city of Gloucester; and in the 35th of Henry III. John prior of Lenton was rector, and had divers rents and services in the parish belonging to his house; all which, with the advowson, were settled after the 43d of Henry VIII. on Norwich priory, by Bartholomew, prior of Lenton. At the time of writing Norwich Doomsday, it was taxed at half a mark, valued at 13s. 4d. paid 6d. synodals, and in the return is said to have been appropriated to Lenton, and afterwards to Norwich priory; but some illegality appearing in the proceedings, it again became a rectory, and remains so, in the patronage of the dean and chapter.

The Rev. Dr. John Brooks is the present rector.

The religious who had revenues here were the priors of Norwich and St. Faith, and the prioresses of Carrowe.

This rectory is valued at 6l. 17s. 8d. halfpenny in the king's books, and being sworn of the clear yearly value of 17l. 5s. $\frac{1}{4}$ discharged of first fruits and tenths.

In 1632, a pump was set over the well in St. Augustine's, by order of the court. In this parish stands
the

the city gate, from thence called St. Augustine's, or St. Austin's gate.

Gilden Croft,

As it is still called, belongs to the city, and abuts upon the west side of St. Augustine's church-yard; its original extent was very large, but by length of time, that part included within the walls has been much reduced, being parcelled out to several private owners. It was the ancient demesne land of Tolthorpe manor, the court for which was formerly held here; and hence it probably took its name, as being the place where the tenants met to pay their geld or rents due to the manor.

This was the only manor at that time in the city; the pincfold, or pound, belonging to it, and all its liberties, are frequently mentioned in old surveys. Gilda or Geld, from the Saxon word Gildan, signifieth a tribute, and sometimes an amercement.

The public exercises of the city were usually held here, for tilting, jussing, &c. and afterwards butts were set up for shooting with the cross-bow, &c. The north part of Gilden-croft, next the walls, is called the Jussing-acre.

On the south side of the Gilden-croft stands

The Quakers Meeting-house,

A strong brick building, with a large burial ground on its east, formerly part of the croft.

Cossany Ward,

Contains the parishes of St. Martin, St. Mary and St. Michael.

St. Martin in Cossany,

Commonly called St. Martin at the Oak, from a large oak which stood in the church-yard, and in which was placed the image of our Lady, is situated on the east side of Cossany-street, leading to St. Martin's gate. The steeple is square, and hath three bells; the nave, chancel, south porch, and south aisle are leaved.

The rectory was appropriated to the infirmary of Norwich priory, exempted from the jurisdiction of the archdeacon of Norwich, valued at 12s. and taxed at half a mark. The tithes of Bassett's close, and a third part of the tithes of so much of the Gildencroft as laid within the parish, were paid to the rector, who claimed also the best beast as a mortuary; it most probably was appropriated by bishop Blundeville, from which time it hath continued a perpetual curacy, or donative, in the gift of the dean and chapter of Norwich.

The Rev. Mr. Ephraim Megoe is the present curate.

Here were images, with lights burning before them, of St. Martin, St. Thomas, our Lady of Pity, St. John Baptist, St. Christopher, and St. Anthony; and a chapel, altar and image, (with a light) of St. Mary, at the east end of the south aisle.

The

The religious concerned here were the priors of Norwich and Walsingham, the prioresses of Carrowe and Semplyngnam, and the master of St. Giles's hospital.

Directly opposite to the lane on the north side of St. Martin's church-yard, called anciently Whore's-lane, laid the Mill-lane, which led directly to Calk-Mill; which, with the fishery thereto belonging, were from the time of the Conqueror a part of the manor of Horsford.

In 1637, the jury for that manor returned, "that they had credibly heard Calk-Mill to be seated at, or next the house called the Crown, in St. Martin in Cossany."

St. Mary in Cossany,

Was formerly a rectory, appropriated to the prior and convent of Cokesford in Norfolk, who received all the profits, and found a secular canon, belonging to their house, to serve the cure. The parsonage stood against the north-east part of the church-yard, and after the appropriation, became the city-house of the prior and canons of that monastery: the garden belonging to it was very extensive, and abutted on Whore's-lane north. It was valued at five marks and a half, taxed at 20s. originally paid 3d. and afterwards 6d. synodals.

At the dissolution, the advowson of the rectory, together with the large garden and parsonage, were granted to Thomas duke of Norfolk, and his heirs, and ever since the cure has been esteemed a dona-

tive, as it now continues, in the gift of the Right Hon. Lord Townshend.

The Rev. Mr. Stephen Buckle is the present curate.

The church, which stands in a very large church-yard, hath a round steeple, with six bells: the nave was rebuilt in 1477, and the two transept chapels, or aisles, with the north vestry and chancel, which are all leaded, about the same time.

In the usual place, on the north side of the altar, stood the image of the Virgin Mary; and in the north wall, the sepulchre of our Lord, as was customary in most churches. The image of St. Thomas, the second patron of the church, stood in his chapel, with the image of St. John Baptist. In our Lady's chapel, on the south side, stood the image and altar of St. Mary, with the images of Mary Magdalen, St. Anne, and the Virgin of Pity: all these had lights before them, as had also the representation and altar of the Holy Trinity, at the west end of the nave, on its north side.

Part of the New Mills, heretofore called Gregory's Mills, are in this parish.

The Church of St. Michael in Cossany,

Commonly called St. Miles in Cossany, stands more southerly in the same street, and is a rectory valued at 13l. 6s. 8d. in the king's books, and being sworn of the clear yearly value of 11l. 12s. 2d. was discharged of first fruits and tenths. The parsonage and garden are north of the church-yard, and
not

not far distant from it, and the houses which stand between them belong to Caius college. It is augmented by the donation of Mr. Brooke, with which an estate of 21l. a year, lying in Wymondham, was purchased. It is in the patronage of the master, fellows, and scholars of Caius college in Cambridge, and has been so ever since the beginning of the 16th century.

The Rev. Mr. Storey is the present rector.

The tower is lofty and square, hath a clock, chimes and eight musical bells; the aisles and nave are leaded: the east end of the south aisle, formerly a chapel, is a very beautiful piece of workmanship, composed of free-stone and black flints: it was the chauntry chapel of the Virgin Mary, built by Robert Thorpe in the reign of Henry VII. and endowed with lands and houses in Norwich, Barnham Broome, Honingham, Sprowston, Heigham, and Wood-Dalling. The north aisle, and chauntry chapel of St. John Baptist, were built by William Ramsey, and finished in 1508.

Before the dissolution, here were an altar and image dedicated to St. William of Norwich, with a light before it: there stood also lights before the images or representations of St. Catherine, St. Margaret, St. Michael, St. Mary Magdalen, St. Anne, St. Christopher, St. John, St. Thomas, the holy Sacrament, the Rood or Perke, the Sepulchre, the Virgin Mary in Thorpe's, and St. John the Baptist's in Ramsey's chauntry.

The religious concerned here were the priors of Mendham, Binham, Munge, or Haver-
Norwich,
the

the abbots of Holme and Savenye, and the prioress of Carrowe.

Heigham Gate.

Formerly only a postern, which from its low situation, and the odd appearance of the street leading from Charing-cross thereto, it being a straight and gloomy declivity, was called Hell-gate. The gate is now taken down, and a passage opened for carriages.

As soon as you pass this gate, you enter the parish of

Heham, Eeham, or, as it is now called,
Hegham or Heigham,

Anciently part of the hundred of Humblevard in Norfolk, but now included in the county of the city of Norwich, and in the ward of West Wymer. It took its name from its situation on the bank of the river Ea-ham, or He-ham, signifying the village at the water.

The town was given by Wulfricus, a Saxon, to the abbey of Holme in Norfolk, at its foundation, and was estimated at three caracutes, two of which constituted the demesnes, and the other was in the hands of the tenants. The whole in the Confessor's time was valued at 4*l.* and in the Conqueror's at 5*l.* a year.

Abbot William, the first of that name, granted to Robert, son of Thurlburn the priest, the town of
Heigham

Heigham. in fee-farm, for life; and William, the second abbot of that name, granted it to Richard Basset on the same tenure, at 10l. a year, and agreed likewise to receive him into the fraternity of their convent, and annually to keep his obit.

In the time of Henry II. a fine was levied of this manor, when it was confirmed to the abbot by William de Neovilla. or Neville. and Henry his brother. This grant included all Lower or Nether Heigham, which was always supposed to be part of the suburbs of the city, and reckoned as the boundary of its liberties.

In the reign of Henry III. the abbot had confirmed to him view of frank-pledge, assise of bread and ale, common gallows, and other liberties, provided that the king's bailiff of Humbleyard be permitted to be present in court, and that they paid him a yearly stipend of 2s. The manor was then held as part of the abbot's barony of Tunstead.

In 1227, the abbot granted to Peter and Nicholas Chese, twenty-four acres of land, and half a water mill in Heigham, with common of pasture for 200 sheep; and in 1242, the abbot conveyed to Robert Hauteyn common of fishery in the waters and rivers of Heigham and Hellefdon, from the head of the mill dam in Heigham on both sides the river to Kelbe's acre; and William le Boteler released to abbot Nicholas, all his right of common in King's-holme and Unkelbeve meadow, and elsewhere in this town. These mills were called

Chefe's, Bumpstede's, Appleyard's, or Westwic mills,

And flood near Heigham gate in Heigham. There were two mills under one roof; one held of the abbot, and the other of the prior.

In 1536, the bishop of Norwich, as abbot of St. Benedict, leased out all his water-mills in Heigham, and all the houses belonging thereto, and a meadow between the mill-dam and the water descending from Scalby, and the great meadow, and the meadow surrounded with water coming from the said mills, lying on the east part thereof, and all the right of fishing from and against St. Laurence's acre on the west part of the mill, unto and against the creek of water between Heigham common and the great meadow on the east part of the same.

In 1393, it was agreed and acknowledged by the city, that the abbot's tenants, and the parishioners of Heigham, were not to be summoned or distrained by the bailiffs of Norwich in any case.

This manor is now held by lease of the bishop, and the advowson of the rectory is still appendant to it. The Rev. Mr. Anthony Aufrere is the present rector. It is valued in the king's books (by the name of Heigham near Norwich) at 6l. 13s. 4d. But, not being discharged, is incapable of augmentation: pays no synodals, as being in the bishop's patronage, but 6s. 8d. procurations. The church is dedicated to St. Bartholomew, and had a guild kept in it, in honour of that saint and of the blessed Virgin. It is called in many wills 'Staunford St. Bartholomew next Norwich,' and the town sometimes
Heham.

Hebam or Stainford. The tower is square, and has three bells; the church thatched, but the aisle and chancel are leaded.

Earlham or Jerlham.

Commonly called Arlham, was formerly part of the hundred of Humbleyard, but now of the county of the city of Norwich; part of the town being in West Wymer ward, and part in that of St. Peter of Mancroft.

At the conquest, and many ages after, there were two manors here; one held by Uluet of the king, and the other of Alan earl of Richmond, as of his manor of Hetherfet; besides three freemen, who held forty-three acres appendant to the manor of Bowthorpe. The capital manor, which at that time belonged to Uluet, was, with the king's manor of Eaton, in the custody of Godric, and had been, together with the manor of Eaton, the estate of Edric of Laxfield, in the time of the Confessor. Its demesne consisted of a carucate of land, and sixteen acres of meadow, and there were ten freemen that held eighty acres; it was a mile and one furlong long, and a mile broad, and paid 8d. to the geld. There was also a church which had fifteen acres and a half of glebe, then worth 15d. per annum. Off, the thane, held the other manor, as part of Hetherfet, in the Confessor's days; and a freeman held it afterward of Edric de Laxfield, ancestor of Robert Malet; and Ribald held it of Alan earl of Richmond, as of his manor of Hetherfet, in the reign of the Conqueror, when it was worth 12s. afterward it was held by the Bygods. In 1370, William Wyset, and other trustees, settled it on Catherine, widow of sir William de la Pole, sen. kn. and Edmand her son: after

which it was divided into several parcels, but is now united to the capital manor, which belonged very early to the family De Alta Villa, Hautville or Hauville, for in 1196 Ralph de Hauville came and settled here, and took the surname of De Erlham, and thus became the founder of that family, which continued lords and patrons for many ages.

In 1235, John, son of Ralph de Erlham, held this town by petit sergeanty, by the service of the cross bow, for the defence of Norwich castle. In 1256, Hugh de Erlham held it by the tenure of finding an archer with a cross bow in time of war, to guard Norwich castle for thirty days, at his own cost. Since which time it has been in the possession of the Aleyns, Cornwallis's, Hobarts, &c. and is now the estate of Edward Bacon, esq. member in parliament for the city of Norwich.

Earlham bridge was built of stone in 1502; rebuilt in 1579, and again in 1744.

The manor hath the right of free-fishery in the common river, from St. Laurence's acre to Hellefden mills. The religious who had revenues here, were the prior of Norwich, the master of St. Giles's hospital, the abbots of Hickling, St. Bene't at Holm, and Langley.

The church was formerly a rectory appendant to the manor, and given by Ralph de Erlham to the nuns of Carrowe, who appropriated it in 1226; it was valued at eight marks but not taxed, paid 6s. 8d. procurations to the archdeacon of Norfolk, in whole jurisdiction it is, 20d. synodals, 10d. Peterpence, and 3d. carvage: the advowson of the vicarage always attended the appropriation; it stands in
the

the king's books at 5l. 7s. 7d. farthing, and being sworn of the clear yearly value of 22l. 14s. 8d. is discharged of first-fruits and tenths, and capable of augmentation. In the thirtieth year of Henry VIII. the rectory and advowson of the vicarage were granted, with the dissolved house at Carrowe, to John Shelton; and soon after, the vicar with the consent of the bishop, dean and chapter, and the said John Shelton, patron of the vicarage, did lease out to John Corbet, esq. one tenement, and fifty-three acres of land, meadow and pasture, lying in divers pieces, as well within the fold-course of John Alleyn, gent. then in the occupation of John Corbet, as in divers other places in Earlham, the whole being parcel of the vicarage; which lease is dated the 11th of April, in the 36th of Henry VIII. to commence from Michaelmas 1544, and to continue from that time for 200 years:

The patronage is now in Edward Bacon, esq. and the present vicar is the Rev. Mr. John Offev. The steeple is low and square and contains two bells: the nave is leaded and the chancel tiled.

Aietune, Ettune, Eaton or Etun,

Signifying the town at the water, it standing close by the river side; was formerly in the hundred of Humbleyard, but now in the county of the city of Norwich, and in the ward of St. Stephen. In the time of the Confessor Edric de Laxfield, the ancestor of Robert Malet, owned the chief part of this village, and the said Robert after him, at which time the church had fourteen acres of glebe valued at 14d. a year: it belonged to Robert Biund, in the Conqueror's time, who seized it and committed it to the custody of Godric.

Eaton

Eaton was then a mile long and as much broad, and paid 7d. to the geld or tax: the manor extended into Kirby-bedon, Whitlingham, and Plumstead; Whitlingham was a berewic belonging to it, consisting of eighty acres of land, &c. and Plumstead another, of half a carucate, and in Woodton two freemen held of it twelve acres. The Conqueror gave the manor to Flahald, who left it to his son Alan, from whom descended the family of the Fitz-Alans, afterward earls of Arundel: this Alan gave it in the reign of Henry I. to the church of Norwich, and his son William Fitz Alan confirmed the gift. At the dissolution it belonged to the prior and convent, and now to the dean and chapter.

: Henry VIII. granted liberty of free warren to the manors of Thorpe and Eaton. In 1204, a dispute arising between the prior and citizens concerning the right of common on the lands between Hertford-bridge, Lakenham and Eaton, a fine was levied, and it was agreed that the citizens should inter-common with them, paying one penny a year for each ox or cow, and the like sum for every five sheep. In lieu of the said right of common, the city had all that parcel of land called the town close allotted them, now converted into a farm, and lett at 108l. a year, the rent of which is annually distributed amongst the poor freemen. King John granted to the prior and convent in all their manors and lands, sac, soc, tol, and theam, infangenthefe and outfangenthefe, with the ordeals, or judgment by fire, water, and iron, and common gallows, together with view of frankpledge and assise of bread and ale: in 1286, Lakenham and Eaton were found to be ancient demesnes of the crown, and as such entitled to all the privileges of such demesne. On a survey taken in the beginning of the reign of Edward I. the jurors valued each
acre

acre of land at 15d. and the tenants of the manor paid bosage as well as the citizens. In 1379, their water-mill was rebuilt. In 1519, the cellarer did not account for the site of the manor, it being at that time appropriated for the reception of the prior; the quit rents were then 10l. 14s. 5d. and the walk carried 1200 sheep. The wood-reve's fee was 26s. 8d. and the netherd's 53s. 4d. The village was valued to the ancient faske or taske with Newton-Flotman and Kingesham or Kinningham; to which Eaton was laid 11. 5s. but had 12s. deducted on account of the revenues of the religious here. The manor of Costefey, and that of the abbot of St. Benet in Heigham extended hither in the time of Edward II. when the abbot was reckoned as one of the lords of Eaton; his tenants inter-commoning with oxen, cows and sheep with the prior's tenants as far as Lugardistly, and up to the way leading from St. Stephen's gate to Hertford-bridges. The tenants of the priorels of Carrowe commoned also with the citizens, paying as they did.

The church is dedicated to St. Andrew the apostle; and had a guild kept in it to his honour: it was a rectory till 1204, when John de Grey, bishop of Norwich, appropriated it to the office of sacrist of the cathedral, reserving the patronage of the vicarage to the prior and convent, and all episcopal and parochial jurisdiction to himself and successors; so that it became exempt from all archdiaconal jurisdiction, and paid neither synodals, procurations, nor Peter-pence, but only 3d. carvage. The vicar has all the small tithes, and as the vicarage is not valued in the king's books, pays neither first fruits nor tenths. The steeple is square and hath three bells: the north porch, nave, and chancel are thatched. The present vicar is the Rev. Mr. Thomas Beckwith.

This village is divided from

Lakenham,

By the king's highway, leading from St. Stephen's, or Nedham-gate, to Hertford-bridges, where the river divides the counties of Norwich and Norfolk.

Lakenham takes its name from its situation by the broad water or lake. It belonged to Stigand in the Confessor's time, who held it as a berewic or hamlet, belonging to the manor of Thorpe; being then two miles long and seven furlong's broad. It had a church, and thirteen acres of glebe, held in franc-almoign, but at the general survey belonged to the Conqueror, and continued in the crown till Henry I. gave the manor and advowson to bishop Herbert, and they together settled them on the prior and convent; the manor continuing in the church till the dissolution. It had common gallows, a cucking-stool, free warren, &c. and, with the manor of Arminghall, paid a rent of a bridle and a pair of spurs, or 3s. 4d. in lieu thereof, to the earl of Arundel.

In the time of Richard II, Robert Thurgarton, and others, settled on the prior and convent one hundred and twenty acres of land, and one acre of meadow, and 2s. 2d. yearly rents, formerly of John Fitz Gilbert, who always claimed view of frank pledge, and affize of bread and ale, of all his tenants, in Lakenham.

The rectory continued appendant to the manor till about 1205, when John de Grey, bishop of Norwich, appropriated it to the chamberlainship of the monastery. A vicarage was hereupon endowed, rated,

as to the first fruits in Norwich Doomsday at 40s. but not taxed, i. e. was not able to pay tenths, fifteenths, &c. as the rectory was, which was estimated at six marks, and paid 8s. every whole tax. This vicarage was afterward endowed upon the statute, and the vicar is entitled to all tithes in the parish, except those of corn or grain, which belong to the impropriator, the late vicar having recovered all the small tithes of the demesnes and hall farm by a decree of the Court of Exchequer, confirmed by the House of Lords, March 17, 1735.

The present vicar is the Rev. Mr. Millard.

Henry VIII. in the 30th year of his reign, confirmed to the dean and chapter, all the possessions of the late dissolved priory, which continued in their hands till the 3d of June, the 1st of Edward VI. when they surrendered all of them to the king; who on the 9th of November, in the same year, regranted a great part, and, among other things, this impropriate rectory and church, with the advowson of the vicarage, to the said dean and chapter; but he excepted the manors, rectories, and advowsons of the vicarages of Hemelby and Wicklewood, and the manors of Martham and Lakenham, &c.

The manor is now in the possession of William Crowe, esq.

To this village belongs the hamlet of

Brakendon or Brakendale.

The brakey down, or hills; so called from the brakes formerly growing there. It lies between La-

Hh 2

kenham

kenham and the city walls, and had a chapel on the summit of the hill, much frequented by fishermen and watermen, who used to offer here to St. Nicholas, their patron, to whose honour the chapel was dedicated. It was founded by Coleburne the priest, in the Conqueror's time, who gave twenty acres of land lying round it, valued at 2s. to find a priest to say mass, and chaunt the psalter, every week in the chapel, for the king's welfare. The advowson belonged to the crown, and was purchased by bishop Eborard of king Stephen, and by him settled on the convent. In the time of Edward II. it was returned as a hamlet belonging to Lakenham; and that the prioress of Carrowe's manor included one part of it, which always attended that house, and still belongs to it; and the lordship of Lakenham in the other; with which manor it still remains.

This hamlet with part of Lakenham, and that part of Trowse, lying on the west side of the river, called

Trowse Millgate,

From the water mill there, belong to the county of the city of Norwich (though formerly a part of Humbleyard hundred) and are in the wards of South Conisford and Berstreet.

Carhoe, or Carrowe,

Or the hill by the carr's side, about a furlong from Conisford or Southgate, was always reckoned to be in the liberty of the city. It was anciently a distinct parish, and had a parochial church, dedicated to St. James the Apostle, before whose image there
was

was a light burning during divine service; and at the procession (or west) door of the church stood an image of St. Christopher. It was in use in 1520, and served by parochial chaplains appointed by the prioress, who received the profits, and paid them for their service.

The ancient hospital, or nunnery, dedicated to St. Mary and St. John, to which king Stephen had given all the uncultivated land in Norwich fields, and all the meadows belonging to his demesnes, extending from Berstreet gate to Trowse bridge*, was, in the year 1146, refounded by Seyna and Lestelina, two of the sisters, and called

Kairo, Carrowe, Car-hou, or Car-Dieu.

It consisted of a prioress and nine benedictine black nuns, afterward increased to twelve: Dugdale says, that its revenues amounted to 64l. 16s. 6d. a year, and Speed 84l. 12s. one penny three farthings; but both these sums do not come up to a third part of their real income: the church was founded by king Stephen. The monastery and parish, with the portions of Trowse Millgate and Bracondale, belonging to it, constituted an exempt jurisdiction belonging to the prioress. In 1327, Nicholas de Knapton, chaplain of the nuns church, and official of their jurisdiction, proved wills and exercised all spiritual authority whatever. About the year 1450, the cross placed between Carhoe, Lakenham, &c. was rebuilt; the foundation of which may be still seen at the cross ways between Norwich and Trowse Millgate.

H h 3

This

* By reason of this donation, the city was allowed to discount 25s. yearly out of the fee-farm, that being the value of the lands at that time.

This house enjoyed all the liberties belonging to heir lands when in the possession of king Stephen, as sac and soc, toll and theam, and inslangtheof; and had common gallows near the wind mill, on the hill by Berstreet gate. Their church was likewise appropriated to them by the pope, when he confirmed their foundation. In 1199, king John granted the nuns a liberty of holding a fair for four successive days at their village of Carhoe, with the same privileges which the Norwich monks had, respecting their fair on Tombland, viz. on the vigil and day of the nativity of the Virgin Mary, and two days after. In 1228, Henry III. confirmed all their liberties and revenues; in 1273, pope Gregory X. forbade their receiving more nuns than their income would maintain, upon their representing to him, that the English nobility, whom they dared not oppose, had obliged them to receive more sisters than they could support. Their revenues and possessions were very large and extensive, valued at the dissolution at 123l. 8s. 5d. the greatest part of which was granted to John Shelton, esq. and his heirs.

This nunnery had for many ages been a school, or place of education for young ladies of the principal families in the diocese, who boarded with, and were educated by the nuns.

The site within the walls contained about ten acres. The manor now belongs to John Drinkwater, esq.

To the site of this abbey, as it is now called, belongs a swan-mark and free-fishery in the river as far as the bounds of Carrowe extend: but though the lords of the several manors abutting upon the river, between the city and Hardeley-cross, have all free fisheries as far as their manors extend, and some
swan-

swan-marks, &c. yet the corporation is by no means thereby excluded from full right jointly with them, in all the common stream, from the end of Hellefden bounds to Hardeley-crofs, as well of fifhing, fwannage, &c. In proof of which, the mayor formerly allotted to certain frefh-water fifhermen, nineteen fifhing-places, then called SETTS: the 1st was named the Panne; 2d Carrowe-dyke; 3d Thorphall; 4th Wicklingham-wood; 5th Muckflete; 6th Postwick-thorn; 7th Surlingham-wood's-end; 8th New-ferry; 9th Dam's-end; 10th Carflete; 11th Middle-trayle; 12th Claxon-flete, alias Armet-yard; 13th Bokenham-ferry; 14th Rowgh-flete, alias Fayer-flete; 15th Burrel's-flete; 16th Cantley-hall; 17th Thursham; 18th Lyttlehed; 19th Hardley-crofs. And in 1620, there were two wardens of the fifhermen's company appointed to infpect the fet-nets belonging to them, to prevent their deftroying the fmall fifh. This river abounds with perch, tench, roach, dace, gudgeons, bream, pike, ruffs, eels, &c. and fometimes falmons have been taken in it.

Befides thefe villages before-mentioned, the county of the city of Norwich takes in a fmall part of the parifhes of Hellefden St. Mary, Catton St. Margaret, Sprowfton St. Mary and St. Margaret, and Thorpe St. Andrew, or Bifhop's-Thorpe.

Of the Bishoprick.

THE East Angles were converted to the Christian faith by Felix, a Burgundian, who became the first bishop of his new converts, and placed his see at Dunwich, in or near the year 630.

In 673, Bisus, the fourth bishop, divided the diocese, continuing one bishop at Dunwich, who had jurisdiction over the county of Suffolk, and placing another at North-Elmham, whose pastoral care was confined to that of Norfolk. About the year 870, the sees were united, and the place of the bishop's residence fixed at Elmham.

Herfast, in 1075, in consequence of a decree of the council held by Lanfranc, archbishop of Canterbury, removed the see to Thetford, where it continued till 1094, when Herbert de Losinga finally fixed it at Norwich.

The bishoprick possessed revenues of very considerable value from the earliest times; and it now stands charged in the king's books at 834l. 11s. 7d. halfpenny, and pays first fruits, but no tenths, they having been remitted by queen Elizabeth, in lieu of the two manors of Swanton in Norfolk, and Sudborne in Suffolk, which she severed from the see, during a vacancy, on the death of bishop Hopton.

The

The bishops of Norwich, by immemorial custom, always have, and still do enjoy a power of union, or uniting any two cures with institution, any where within the limits of the diocese, and of any value; and that either by *perpetual* or *personal* union. The perpetual union was always made with the consent and approbation of the bishop, patrons of the churches, and incumbents, and answers to a consolidation; except that the former may be dissolved with the consent of parties, but the latter cannot. The personal union, or dispensation to hold two livings for life, required only the bishop's consent; and this right was never disputed by either king, pope, or archbishop.

The diocese, besides four peculiars, contains 1353 parishes, of which 800 are in Norfolk, 527 in Suffolk, and 16 in Cambridgeshire.

The four archdeaconries, viz. of Norwich, Norfolk, Sudbury, and Suffolk, are in the gift of the bishop, who appoints also the chancellor, principal register, and the commissaries to the archdeacons and their registers, an high steward, and steward of courts, a general receiver of rents, &c. an auditor, bailiffs of the several manors, the general apparitor, and the porter to the principal gate of the palace, leading to St. Martin's Plain.

Bishop's

Bishop's Office, in the Upper Close.

Right Rev. PHILIP YOUNGE, D. D. BISHOP.

Rev. George Sandby, D. D. Chancellor.

William Baker, esq. Principal Register.

Richard Mofs, gent. his Deputy.

Mr. John Morphew, sen. Receiver of the Bishop's Rents.

Proctors, { John Morphew, Notary Public.
Richard Mofs, Notary Public.
William Utten, Notary Public.
John Morphew, jun. Notary Public.

Secretaries to the Bishop, Mr. John Morphew, and Mr. Richard Burn.

Principal Apparitor, Charles Starkey, gent.

Dean and Chapter's Office, in the Cloister.

DEAN, PHILIP LLOYD, D. D.

Prebendaries { *Norwich*, ——— Yates, B. D.
Chancellors, Philip Wodehouse, M. A.
Lynn, Henry Goodall, D. D.
Yarmouth, H. Hammond, D. D.
Precentors, Robert Plumtree, D. D.
Treasurers, John Smyth, D. D.

Commiffary, Henry Goodall, D. D.

Chapter Clerk and Register, William Utten, Notary Public.

Archdeacons

Archdeacon of Norwich's Office, at Mr. Morpew's near the Griffin in Comisford.

Archdeacon, JOHN BERNEY, D. D.
 Commissary, John Strachey, L.L.D.
 Official, William Baker, esq.
 Commissary's Register, John Gooch, D.D.
 Official's Register, The same.
 Deputy Register, John Morpew, Not. Public.

Archdeacon of Norfolk's Office, at Mr. Francis's in Surry-street, Norwich.

Archdeacon, THOMAS WARBURTON, M. A.
 Commissary, Peter Petit, A. M.
 Official, Vacant.
 Commissary's Register, William Dickes, esq.
 Official's Register, Sir John Turner, bart.
 Deputy Register, Robt. Francis, jun. Not. Pub.

Archdeacon of Sudbury's Office, at Mr. Dalton's in Whitting-street, Bury St. Edmund's.

Archdeacon, JOHN CHAPMAN, D. D.
 Commissary, John Gooch, D. D.
 Official, Brampton Gordon, A. M.
 Commissary's Register, Mr. John Yonge.
 Official's Register, Thomas Chapman, esq.
 Deputy Register, Isham Dalton, Not. Public.
 Proctors, James Sturgeon, Sam. Sarjant, gents.

Archdeacon of Suffolk's Office.—The business for this archdeaconry is transacted by Mr. Morpew, in Norwich.

Archdeacon, HENRY GOODALL, D. D.
 Commissary and Official, John Gooch, D.D.
 Commissary's Register, Benjamin Bewicke, esq.
 Deputy Register, John Morpew, Not. Public.
 Official's Reg, J. Morpew and J. Morpew, jun.

BISHOPS of the EAST ANGLES.

630 1 St. Felix

647 2 Thomas

652 3 Bonifacius

669 4 Bifus, by whom
the diocese was divided
into those of

NORTH ELMHAM.

673 1 Bedwin

680 2 Northbert

731 3 Headulac

740 4 adilfred

767 5 Lamferth

771 6 Athelwolf

779 7 unfertus

785 8 Alherd

816 9 Sibba

826 10 St. Hubert, after

whose death the see laid

vacant for some years.

DUNWICH.

673 1 Acca

2 Aftwolf

731 3 Eadfarth

4 Cuthwin

767 5 Aldberth

6 Eglaf

777 7 Hardulf

8 Ælphun

785 9 Tidferth

10 Weremund

870 11 Wilred, the last
bishop of Dunwich.

BISHOPS of both SEES.

945 1 Theodred I.

2 Theodred II.

3 Athulf

4 Alfred

974 5 Athelstan

993 6 Algar

1020 7 Alwin

1028 8 Alfric

1032 9 Alfrejus

1038 10 Stigand

1040 11 Grinkettel

1047 12 Ethelmar

13 Herfast, who re-
moved the see to Thet-
ford.1085 14 Wm. Glassagus,
after whose death the see
was removed to Nor-
wich, and his successors
thence intitled Bishops
of Norwich.

BISHOPS of NORWICH.

The Arms of this See; Azure, three Mitres, with
their Labels, Or.

- | | | |
|------|----|---|
| 1091 | 1 | Herbert Lofinga, lord chancellor |
| 1122 | 2 | Eborard |
| 1146 | 3 | William Turbus |
| 1175 | 4 | John of Oxford |
| 1200 | 5 | John Grey, lord chief justice |
| 1222 | 6 | Pandulf, the Pope's legate |
| 1226 | 7 | Thomas de Blundeville |
| 1236 | 8 | Radulph |
| | | See vacant three years. |
| 1239 | 9 | Wm. de Raleigh, transl. to Winchester |
| 1244 | 10 | Walter de Suffield |
| 1257 | 11 | Simon de Waltone |
| 1266 | 12 | Roger de Skerning |
| 1278 | 13 | William Middleton |
| 1281 | 14 | Radulf Walpole, translated to Ely |
| 1299 | 15 | John Salmon, lord chancellor |
| 1325 | 16 | Robert de Baldock, lord chancellor |
| | 17 | W. Ayermine, lord treasurer and lord
keeper |
| 1337 | 18 | Anthony de Beck |
| 1343 | 19 | William Bateman |
| 1355 | 20 | Thomas Percy |
| 1370 | 21 | Henry Spencer |
| 1407 | 22 | Alexander, prior of Norwich |
| 1413 | 23 | Richard Courtenay |
| 1416 | 24 | John Wakering |
| 1426 | 25 | Wm. Alnwick, translated to Lincoln |
| 1436 | 26 | Thomas Brown |
| 1445 | 27 | Walter Hart |
| 1472 | 28 | James Goldwell, principal secretary of
state |

1499	29	Thomas Jan
1501	30	Richard Nix
1536	31	William Rugg, or Reppes
1550	32	Thomas Thirleby, translated to Ely
1554	33	John Hopton
1560	34	John Parkhurst
1575	35	Edmund Freke, translated to Worcester
1584	36	Edmund Scambler
1594	37	William Redman
1603	38	John Jegon
1618	39	John Overall
1619	40	Samuel Harsnet, translated to York
1628	41	Francis White, almoner, transl. to Ely
1632	42	Richard Corbet
1635	43	Matthew Wren, translated to Ely
1638	44	Richard Montague
1641	45	Joseph Hall
1660	46	Edward Reynolds
1676	47	Anthony Sparrow
1685	48	Wm. Lloyd, deprived for refusing the oaths to William and Mary
1691	49	John Moore, translated to Ely
1707	50	Charles Trimmel, translated to Sarum
1721	51	Tho. Greene, translated to Ely
1723	52	John Leng
1727	53	William Baker
1732	54	Robert Butts, translated to Ely
1738	55	Thomas Gooch, translated to Ely
1748	56	Samuel Lisle
1749	57	Thomas Hayter, translated to London
1761	58	Philip Younge

Of the P R I O R S.

BISHOP Herbert having built the monastery on the south side of the church, and obtained licence of Anselm, archbishop of Canterbury, to institute monks, instead of secular canons, in the year 1100 fixed here sixty monks, under the government of a prior, to be elected by a majority of them. The prior, commonly called lord prior, had lodgings, and all necessary offices and conveniences, apart from the publick ones for the use of the society, afterwards assigned to the dean, and thence called the deanry.

The priors who presided over this monastery were as follow:

1101	1	Ingulf
1121	2	William Turbus, afterwards bishop
1146	3	Helias
1149	4	Richard
1158	5	Rannulf
1170	6	John
	7	Elric
	8	Tancred
	9	Gerard
1201	10	William de Walsham
1218	11	Ralph de Warham
1219	12	William Ode
1235	13	Simon de Elmham
1257	14	Roger de Skerning, afterwards bishop
1265	15	Nicholas de Brampton
1267	16	William de Burnham
1272	17	William de Kirkeby

Henry

1289	18	Henry de Lakenham
1311	19	Robert de Langele
1326	20	William de Claxtone
1334	21	Simon Bozoun
1352	22	Laurence de Leck
1357	23	Nicholas de Hoe
1382	24	Alex. de Tuttington, afterward bishop
1407	25	Robert de Burnham
1427	26	William de Worstead
1436	27	John Heverlond
1453	28	John Molet
1471	29	Thomas Bozoun
1480	30	John Bunwell
1488	31	William Spynke
1502	32	William Baconsthorpe
1504	33	Robert Bronde
1529	34	William Castleton.

At a visitation held in 1428, the temporalities of the priory, in the archdeaconries of Norwich and Norfolk, were taxed at 423l. 8s. 6d. halfpenny, and the spiritualities at 509l. 10s. the tenths therefore paid for them amounted to 93l. 5s. 10d. farthing.

In 1538, William Castleton, then prior, surrendered the monastery into the hands of the king, who on May 2, in the same year, granted the new foundation for a dean, six prebendaries, and six choral vicars or minor canons, and appointed the said Wm. Castleton the first dean.

In 1547 it was refounded, and incorporated by the name of "The Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of the holy and undivided Trinity of Norwich, of the foundation of K. Edward VI." It consists of one dean, six prebendaries, six petty canons, one gospeller, one epistler, one organist,
eight

eight lay clerks, eight choristers, six poor men maintained out of the revenues of the church, two vergers, two sub-sacristis, one high steward, one under steward of courts, one chapter clerk, &c.

The dean is nominated by the king, by letters patent, under the great seal of England; and by the statutes, compiled in the year 1620, it is necessary that he be a priest, and doctor or batchelor in divinity, or master of arts at least, and not dean of any other cathedral.

He hath the appointment of all the inferior officers of the church, and upon statutable causes may correct and expel them; and may be absent from his deanry seven months in the year, jointly, or severally. The prebendaries are likewise at the nomination of the king, and must be either doctors or bachelors in divinity, masters of arts, or bachelors of law, and not prebendaries of any other cathedral, or of the college of Windsor or Westminster: their residence, which must be in the precinct of the cathedral, is fixed at two months, without interruption every year, to be personally performed by each of them, by attending divine service in the church, both forenoon and afternoon, and not for one another," they are also obliged to attend whenever a *Conge d'elire* issues for the choice of a new bishop.

There must be three prebendaries at least present to make a chapter; and two general chapters are to be held every year, one on the first Tuesday in June, and the other on the first Tuesday in December. In the division of the corn rents, &c. the dean receives twice as much as each prebendary, and has the manor of Newton, and the rectory of Trowse for the corpe of his deanry.

The six petty canons must be priests or deacons at least ; and are obliged to attend the service of the church twice every day, under particular forfeitures ; each of them may enjoy one ecclesiastical benefice, so that the said benefice be not distant from Norwich above twelve miles.

There are also chosen yearly, a vice dean, receiver and treasurer, who must be prebendaries ; and the following stipends are allowed them ; to the vice dean 4l. to the receiver and treasurer 5l. each. The interpretation of the statutes and determination thereupon are left to the bishop, nevertheless he cannot make any new statutes, or dispense with those in being. The king, however, and his successors may change, enlarge, and reform these statutes at their pleasure. James I. in the year 1610, granted by charter, that the dean, vice dean, treasurer or receiver, high steward, deputy high steward, and principal coroner, shall be justices of the peace within the precinct or close, and hold sessions of the peace there. At their re-foundation by queen Elizabeth, a fee farm rent of 89l. 13s. 4d. halfpenny was reserved by the charter of endowment, but afterward reduced to 50l. on a representation that a considerable part of the old revenues had been taken away by Edward VI. without any compensation therefore. At the visitation in 1568, it appeared that the church was then endowed with 789l. 6s. 3d. of supposed clear yearly revenues, but that their value did not, at that time, exceed the sum of 658l. 10s. 8d. occasioned by a failure in many of their rents, and the loss of the oblations to the Trinity, &c. which formerly constituted a considerable part of their income.

PHILIP LLOYD, D. D. DEAN.

Prebendaries

— Yates, B. D.	Robert Plumtree, D. D.
Henry Goodall, D. D.	John Smith, D. D.
Horace Hamond, D. D.	Philip Wodehouse, M. A.

William Utton, gent. Chap. Clerk and Reg.

Minor Canons.

Rev. Ephraim Megoe	Rev. Thomas Beckwith
Paul Whittingham	Charles Millard
James Willins	J. Williams Newton

Rev. John Walker, Gospeller.

Rev. Henry Harrington, Epistler.

Mr. Thomas Garland, Organist.

Lay Clerks.

Mr. John Beckwith	Mr. George Bishop
Thomas Beckwith	Samuel Harper
Edward Beckwith	Samuel Morris
William Coke	William Hall
Sub-Sacrist— one vacant —William Gell.	
Vergers. Peter Holt, John Kitson.	

Lord Viscount Townsend, High Steward.

Charles Buckle, esq. Steward of the Courts.

Wm. Utten, gent. Deputy Treasurer and Receiver.

Richard Mofs, gent. Auditor.

Porter—Peter Holt.

Ferryman—Morgan Curtis.

John Kitson, Bailiff of the Liberties.

Beadsmen or Almsmen.

James Life	William Browne
William Hooks	John Jocelin
Edmund Johnson	Matthew Chapman

A List of the DEANS of NORWICH.

1538	1	William Castleton
1539	2	John Salisbury, deprived by queen Mary
1554	3	John Christopherfon
1557	4	John Boxhall
1558	5	J. Harpsfield, deprived by queen Elizabeth
1560		John Salisbury restored
1573	6	George Gardiner
1589	7	Thomas Dove
1600	8	John Jegon, afterward bishop
1603	9	George Montgomery
1614	10	Edmund Suckling
1628	11	John Haffel, deprived at the usurpation
1660	12	John Crofts
1670	13	Herbert Astley
1681	14	John Sharpe
1689	15	Henry Fairfax
1702	16	Humphry Prideaux
1724	17	John Cole
1730	18	Robert Butts, afterward bishop
1733	19	John Baron
1739	20	Thomas Bullock
1761	21	Edward Townshend
1765	22	Philip Llôyd

Vicars general, Officials principal or Chancellors,

Were formerly removeable at the bishop's pleasure, and most commonly called the vicars general of the bishop in spirituals; the office was sometimes exercised by two persons, the one of which had jurisdiction in spirituals, and the other in temporals, but in every case their patent did not survive the bishop: till the Reformation the vicars general in spirituals were always in order; but since that time the office
of

of chancellor includes the whole, and the bishop's patent, confirmed by the dean and chapter, holds good during the life of the person to whom it is granted; and such chancellor hath a full power in all things as the vicars general in spirituals and temporals formerly had. The following list shews their succession from the beginning of the 16th century.

- 1501 Thomas Hare, L. L. D.
- 1520 Nicholas Carr, L. L. D.
- 1530 Thomas Pelles, L. L. D.
- 1537 Miles Spencer, L. L. D.
- 1550 Miles Spencer, and John Fuller, L.L.D.
- 1554 Miles Spencer, and Mich. Downing.
- 1561 Miles Spencer, and Tho. Brooke, B. D.
- 1562 M. Spencer, and Ed. Gascoigne, L.L.D.
- 1566 Steph. Nevinson, L. L. D.
- 1569 M. Spencer, and W. Maysters, L.L.D.
- 1575 John Beacon, A. M.
- 1578 George Gardiner, D. D.
- 1579 Wm. Maysters, L. L. D.
- 1588 Robt. Redmayne, L. L. D.
- 1625 Clement Corbet, L. L. D.
- 1661 John Mills, L. L. D.
- 1673 Robt. Pepper, A.M. afterward L.L.D.
- 1700 Thomas Tanner, D. D.
- 1731 Robert Nash, L. L. D.
- 1752 Joseph Atwell, D. D.
- 1768 George Sandby, D. D.

The ARCHDEACONRY of NORWICH, erected
before the year 1200,

In the gift of the bishop, is valued in the king's books at 7l. 1s. 3d. and pays 7l. 2s. 1d. halfpenny tenths. It contains the city of Norwich, and twelve deanries, viz. Blofield, Breckles, Brisley, Flegg, Holt,

Ingworth, Lynn, Sparham, Taverham, Thetford, Tostrees, and Walsingham, in the whole of which are included 354 parishes.

Archdeacons of Norwich from the year 1497.

1497	Robert Honeywood, L.L.D.
1508	John Ednam, D.D.
1516	William Stillington.
1522	Thomas Larke.
1528	George Wyndham.
1543	Thomas Cornwalleys.
1571	Thomas Roberts, A.M.
1573	George Gardiner, afterwards dean.
1581	John Freke, S.T.B.
1604	Thomas Jegon, D.D.
1618	Andrew Byng, D.D.
1660	William Geary, A.M.
1668	John Reynolds, A.M.
1676	John Conant.
1694	John Jeffery, D.D.
1720	William Trimwell, D.D.
1721	Christopher Clarke, A.M.
1742	Matthew Postlerhwaite, A.M.
1744	John Berney, D.D.

ARCHDEACONRY of NORFOLK, erected before the year 1124,

In the patronage of the bishop, is valued at 143l. 8s. 4d. and pays 14l. 6s. 10d. tenths. It contains 446 parishes in twelve deanries, viz. Brooke, Burnham, Cranwich, Depwade, Fincham, Hingham, Hitcham, Humbleyard, Redenhall, Reppes, Rockland, and Waxham.

Archdeacons

Archdeacons of Norfolk from the year 1500.

- 1500 Christopher Urswick, L. L. D.
 1522 William Stillington.
 Thomas Winter.
 1529 Stephen Gardiner, L. L. D.
 1531 William Newton
 Alexander Carew.
 Matthew Carew.
 1587 Richard Stokes.
 1619 Francis Mafon.
 1621 Thomas Muriel, A. M.
 1629 Writhington White.
 1631 Robert White, B. D.
 1660 Philip Tennison,
 Edward Reynolds, A. M.
 1698 Cha. Trimnel, D. D. afterward bishop.
 1707 Robert Canon, D. D.
 1721 Thomas Tanner, D. D.
 1731 John Baron, afterwards dean.
 1734 Samuel Salter, D. D.
 1756 Samuel Stedman, D. D.
 1768 Thomas Warburton, M. A.

ARCHDEACONRY of SUDBURY, erected before
the year 1126,

In the patronage of the bishop, valued at 76l. 9s. 4d. halfpenny, chargeable with first fruits, and pays 7l. 12s. 11d. farthing tenths. It contains 247 parishes in eight deanries, viz. Blackbourne, Clare, Hartismere, Stow, Sudbury, Thedwaster and Thingoe, in the county of Suffolk, and Fordham, partly in Suffolk and partly in Cambridgeshire.

Archdeacons of Sudbury from the year 1497.

- 1497 John Fyners, L. L. B.
- 1514 William Stillington.
- 1516 Thomas Larke.
- 1522 Richard Wolman.
- 1537 Miles Spencer, L. L. D.
- 1569 Thomas Aldrich, A. M.
- 1576 John Still, D. D.
- 1592 Tertullian Pyne, L. L. D.
- 1599 Cuthbert Norris, D. D.
- 1621 Theophilus Kent, A. M.
- 1660 Anthony Sparrow, D. D.
- 1667 John Spencer, D. D.
- 1699 Nicholas Clagett, A. M.
- 1726 Brampton Gurdon, A. M.
- 1741 John Chapman, D. D.

ARCHDEACONRY of SUFFOLK, erected before
the year 1127,

In the patronage of the bishop, is valued at 89l. 2s. 1d. charged with first fruits, and pays 8l. 18s. 2d. halfpenny tenths. It contains 306 parishes in fourteen deaneries, viz. Bosmere, Charlesford, Claydon, Colneys, Dunwich, Ipswich, Hoxne, Loose, Lothingland, Orford, Sampford, South Elmham, Waynford and Wilford.

Archdeacons of Suffolk from the year 1497.

- 1497 Nicholas Goldwell.
- 1507 John Dowman, L. L. B.
- 1526 Thomas Winter.
- 1527 Edward Steward, L. L. D.
- 1528 Richard Sampson, L. L. D.
- 1536 John Skypp, D. D.
- 1540 William Ryvet, L. L. D.

Elisba

1541	Elisha Ferrers
1548	Robert Rugg
1559	Nicholas Wendon.
1575	John Mapleden.
1613	Robert Pearson, D. D.
1629	Robert Boslock, D. D.
1640	Richard Milleton.
1660	Laurence Womack, D. D.
1683	Godfrey King, L. L. B.
1687	John Bauteley, D. D.
1688	Humphry Prideaux, D. D.
1724	David Wilkins, D. D.
1745	Richard Warren, D. D.
1747	Henry Goodall, D. D.

Each of the archdeacons hath a commissary, who exercises jurisdiction in his respective archdeaconry, but is not required to be in orders: they are all appointed by the bishop's letters patent, confirmed by the dean and chapter, and may appoint deputies if they please.

Every archdeacon hath an official, appointed by his letters patent, confirmed by the bishop and dean and chapter, who hath power to prove the wills of all persons belonging to his archdeaconry, except those of noblemen, gentlemen that bear arms, rectors, vicars, and other persons in holy orders; all which must be proved before the bishop or his chancellor; as may also the wills of all others, whose executors choose to prove them there.

THE

STATE of the CHARITY

For the RELIEF of

POOR WIDOWS,

AND

CHILDREN of CLERGYMEN,

Beneficed or having Curacies in the County of Norfolk and City of Norwich,

As it appeared to the Governors of the Court, holden the 2d day of December, 1778.

THE Corporation divided to the Widows and Children

		£.	s.	d.
In 1770	—	577	10	0
1771	—	649	0	8
1772	—	662	0	0
1773	—	712	0	0
1774	—	727	10	0
1775	—	700	0	0
1776	—	721	0	0
1777	—	731	0	0

The Governors make two dividends in every year, the one on the first of December, the other on Midsummer-day, or the Tuesday after. The last two dividends are as follow.

Admitted

Admitted
in

		1777. 24th June. £. s. d.	1778. 2d Dec. £. s. d.
1737	To the widow of Mr. Samuel Wetherell, curate of Hackford	11 0 0	17 0 0
1740	To the widow of Mr. Edward Farmer, rector of Twyford	11 0 0	17 0 0
1748	To the widow of Mr. William Burwood, curate of Seething	12 0 0	17 0 0
1753	To the widow of Mr. Thomas Whitaker, vicar of Mendham	6 0 0	9 0 0
1754	To the widow of Mr. William Webb, rector of Antingham	11 0 0	17 0 0
1756	To the widow of Mr. John Jarvis, rector of Stanfield	11 0 0	17 0 0
1757	To the widow of Mr. Daniel Rushworth, rector of Saham Toney	11 0 0	17 0 0
1760*	To the widow of Mr. John Mingey, rector of Broome	6 0 0	11 0 0
1761	To the widow of Mr. R. Sibbs, rector of Barningham Norwood	11 0 0	16 0 0
1763	To the widow of Mr. William Morchouse, rector of Shingham	11 0 0	16 0 0
1763	To the widow of Mr. Thomas Scott, rector of Billingsford	11 0 0	17 0 0
1764	To the widow of Mr. John Manifire, vicar of Shotisham	11 0 0	17 0 0
1764	To the widow of Mr. Samuel Shaw, curate of Heydon	10 0 0	
1764*	To the widow of Mr. John Tracey, vicar of Ruthall	9 0 0	15 0 0
1764	To the widow of Mr. Alexander Campbell, curate of Witton	11 0 0	17 0 0
1768	To the widow of Mr. Wormely Martin, curate of Cromer	10 0 0	15 0 0

Admitted in		1777.		1778.	
		24th June.	2d Dec.	24th June.	2d Dec.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1768	To the widow of Mr. Tho. Langham, curate of Carlton Forehoe	10 0 0	15 0 0		
1768	To the widow of Mr. Thomas Derisly, vicar of Houghton	10 0 0	15 0 0		
1769	To the widow of Mr. John Sibbs, curate of Sufstead	9 0 0	15 0 0		
1769	To the widow of Mr. John Rippengale, rector of Beighton	9 0 0	14 0 0		
1770*	To the widow of Mr. William Kemball, curate of Rushford	8 0 0	14 0 0		
1771	To the widow of Mr. T. Haworth, rector of Ringstead St. And.	10 0 0	17 0 0		
1771	To the widow of Mr. Moses White, rector of Reedham	8 0 0	12 10 0		
1771*	To the widow of Mr. Thomas Whitaker, vicar of Mendham	6 0 0	8 10 0		
1771	To the widow of Mr. Thomas Busflem, vicar of the Rudhams	10 0 0	17 0 0		
1773	To the widow of Mr. J. Bates, minister of St. P. Man. Norwich	11 0 0	16 0 0		
1776	To the widow of Mr. W. Herne, Min. of St. James and St. Paul	11 0 0	17 0 0		
1776	To the Widow of Mr. Nicholas Matthews, rector of Hainford	9 0 0	15 0 0		
1776	To the Son of the late Rev. Mr. Pinching	4 0 0	6 0 0		
1776	To the Daughter of the said Mr. Pinching	4 0 0	6 0 0		
		<hr/>		<hr/>	
		292 0 0	439 0 0		

Those widows to whose name afterisms * are prefixed, are upon the Suffolk list.

Received this year.

	£.	s.	d.
By balance in the treasurer's hands -	501	14	2½
By annual contributions and arrears	439	17	7
By rent and interest money -	423	4	10
By a legacy given by the late Rev. Mr. Williams of Winterton -	20	0	0
By a legacy given by the late Mrs. Eliz. Moore, of Norwich -	100	0	0
By a legacy given by the late Dr. Whar-ton Peck, chancellor of Ely	100	0	0
Total received	1584	16	7½

Expended this year.

	£.	s.	d.
Divided to the widows and children	731	0	0
Paid Mrs. Sparkes, now wife of Daplin Day, a year's annuity, due the 27th of September last -	5	0	0
Paid by order to Mrs. Susan Slipper	5	5	0
Paid by order to Mrs. Cornwell, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Cornwell, of Plumstead and Brundal -	5	5	0
Laid out in the purchase of 400l. bank stock and brokerage -	545	5	0
Paid Mrs. Tuck a year's interest of 100l. due Christmas 1776 -	4	0	0
Paid for printing 500 states of this charity	3	12	0
For fines and fees, &c. on the admission of new trustees to that part of the Reepham estate which holds of the manor of Kerdiston -	10	12	0
Other incidental charges & disbursements	16	11	8
Total disbursements	1326	10	8
Balance in the treasurer's hands	258	5	11½
	1584	16	7½

Officers appointed for the Management of this Charity.

PRESIDENT.

The LORD BISHOP of NORWICH.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

DEAN of NORWICH.

Dr. Sandby, Chancellor of Norwich.

Dr. Berney, Archdeacon of Norwich.

Mr. Warburton, Archdeacon of Norfolk.

Dr. Goodall, Archdeacon of Suffolk.

William Baker, esq. Official of Norwich.

Mr. Yates

Mr. Wodehouse

Dr. Hamond

Dr. Plumtree

Dr. Smyth

} Prebendaries

} of

} Norwich.

Edmund Hooke, esq.

John Chamber, esq.

Mr. Peele

Mr. Burcham

Mr. Aufrere

Mr. Freeman

Mr. Greene

Mr. Tapps

TREASURER,

Mr. PEELE.

AUDITORS,

Mr. BURCHAM, Mr. TAPPS, Mr. SALTER.

All persons who pay twenty shillings or more, are appointed by the charter Governors.

The widows of all clergymen beneficed or having curacies in Norfolk and Norwich, whether natives or not, are by the charter made capable of partaking of this

this charity ; and the children of all such who are of, or under fifteen years of age, the governors propose to put out apprentices, or otherwise relieve, as the benefactions will admit of.

As several charitable persons may be inclined to leave legacies to the society, it is thought proper to add here a form how such legacy may be expressed, to prevent any scruple which may arise concerning the same.

ITEM, I give to the governors of the charity for the relief of poor widows and children of clergymen, beneficed or having curacies in Norfolk or Norwich, the sum of to be applied towards carrying on the charitable purposes for which they are incorporated.

The STATE of the
CHARITY-SCHOOLS,
 In NORWICH,

As it appeared at a General Meeting of the Trustees
 on the 13th of October, 1778.

At Mr. Harvey's in St. Michael's at Plea	
are taught	— — 37
At Mr Kinnebrooke's in St. Peter's Mancroft	37
At Mr. Bagg's in St. Clement's	37
At Mr. Green's in St. Laurence	— 37
At Mr. Spratt's in St. Michael's at Thorn	37
At Mr. Drake's in St. Martin's at the Oak	37
At Mr. Gurlington's in St. Martin's at Palace	37
At Mr. Gidney's in St. Peter's Permouthergate	37
At Mr. Crome's in St. Stephen's	— 37

333 Boys

At Mrs. Forster's in St. Laurence are taught	30
At Mrs. Loads's in St. Simon's	— 30
At Mrs. Gedge's in St. George's Colgate	30
At Mrs. Lock's in St. Peter's Mancroft	30
At Mrs. Roberts's in Berstreet	— 30

150 Girls

The whole number of Children taught, cloathed,
 and supplied with Books.

Received

Received from June, 1777, to October
1778.

	£.	s.	d.
By balance in hand —	159	7	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
By quarterly subscriptions and arrears	246	3	9
By rents received —	56	11	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
By interest on South Sea annuities	105	0	0
By ditto on Mrs. Cooke's legacy	4	0	0
By legacy of Wharton Peck, L. L. D.	100	0	0
By ditto of Mr. William Pagan	100	0	0
By collections at 14 charity sermons, net	90	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
	<hr/> 861	<hr/> 4	<hr/> 9 $\frac{1}{4}$

DISBURSEMENTS.

To salaries paid the masters & mistresses	557	11	9
To childrens cloaths and making	147	13	0
To books, printing, &c. —	69	13	0
To annuities, salaries, king's tax, &c.	30	17	4
To St. Peter's church-wardens rent to Lady 1778 — —	10	10	0
	<hr/> 816	<hr/> 5	<hr/> 1
Balance	44	19	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
	<hr/> 861	<hr/> 4	<hr/> 9 $\frac{1}{4}$

The STATE of the
NORFOLK & NORWICH HOSPITAL,

From its Commencement to July 15, 1778.

SIX years are now elapsed since the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital was first opened for the reception of patients; during which time it has experienced a liberality of support, that can be equalled only by that happy success with which this establishment has hitherto been attended.

To the following general state of the patients, it may not be improper to premise, that in the course of the year 1778, there were admitted *eighty-nine casualties*,* (*sixty-five* of which were in-patients) to which the doors of this house are open at all hours, without any particular recommendation. Many of these cases were of so formidable a nature, that had not immediate relief and the most skilful treatment intervened, it may reasonably be supposed the unhappy sufferers must have perished.

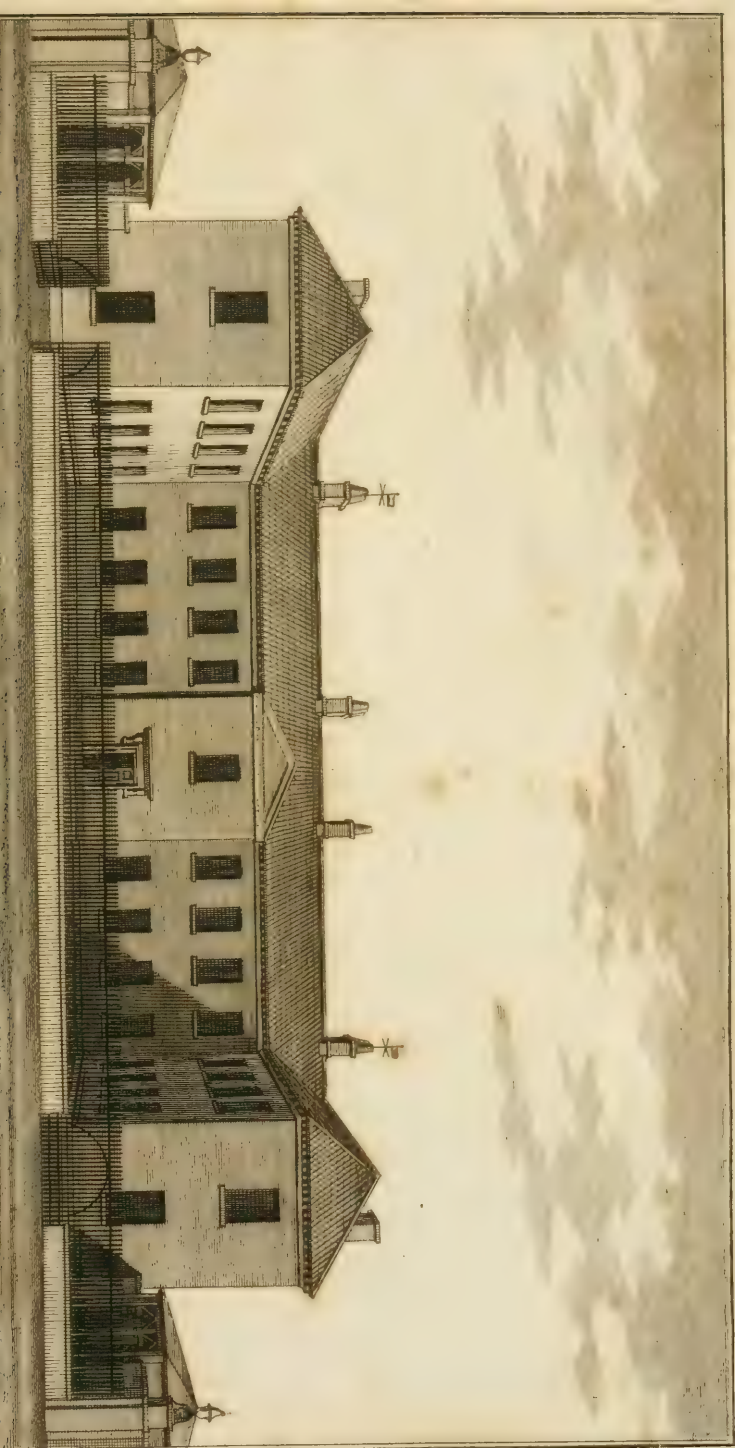
The physicians and surgeons attend in turn to take in patients every Saturday at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, and every Thursday at the same hour, to prescribe to the out-patients:

The Governors meet every Saturday at eleven o'clock, to transact the business of the hospital.

Officers

* Of these. four died; four went away without leave; but there is every reason to suppose they were cured; and eighty-one were discharged Cured.

NORFOLK and NORWICH HOSPITAL.



Officers of the Charity.

Right Hon. the EARL of ORFORD, President.

Robert Fellowes, Esq. Treasurer.

Physicians and Surgeons, who attend gratis,

<i>Physicians.</i>	<i>Surgeons.</i>	<i>Assistant Surgeons.</i>
Dr. Beevor,	Mr. Maltby,	Mr. Rigby,
Dr. Manning,	Mr. Donne	Mr. Martineau,
Dr. Hooke,	Mr. Alderson.	Mr. Athill.
Dr. Murray.		

Form of a Legacy to the Hospital.

I give and bequeath unto A B. and C. D. the sum of _____ upon trust, and to the intent, that they, or one of them, do pay the same to the treasurer, for the time being, of a society, who now call themselves the Governors of the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital; which said sum of _____ I will and desire may be paid out of my personal estate and applied towards carrying on the charitable designs of the said Society.

Form of a Letter to recommend Patients.

Gentlemen,

I recommend to your examination of the _____ whom I believe to be a real object of charity, and desire _____ may be admitted an _____ patient of the hospital, if duly qualified.

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I am, Gentlemen,

Your humble servant,

To the Governors of the Norfolk and
Norwich Hospital, near Norwich.

S T A T E of the P A T I E N T S,

From July 12, 1777, to July 15, 1778, inclusive.

			<i>In.</i>	<i>Out.</i>	<i>Tot.</i>
Patients remaining on the books last					
year	—	—	59	74	133
Patients admitted from July 12, 1777,					
to July 15, 1778, inclusive			372	282	654
		Total	431	356	787
Discharged,	Cured	—	260	127	387
	Relieved	—	44	68	112
	For non-attendance			68	68
	Incurable	-	17	5	22
	By their own request		11	17	28
	Went away without				
	leave	—	5		5
	For irregularity		1		1
	Deaths	—	15	6	21
	Remain on the books		50	93	143
			403	384	787

N. B. There appears to be 28 in-patients less, and 28 out-patients more discharged, than were admitted, because 28 who were admitted as in-patients, were made out-patients, viz. eleven of those who remained upon the books last year, and 17 of those who were admitted during the course of the present year.

A General Account of the PATIENTS admitted and discharged, from the first opening of the Hofpital for Out-patients July 11, 1772, and for In-patients November 7, 1772; to the 15th of July, 1778.

		<i>In.</i>	<i>Out.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Admitted	.	1650	1366	3016
Discharged,	Cured . . .	1069	656	1725
	Relieved . . .	230	278	508
	For non-attendance . .		237	237
	Incurable . . .	58	57	115
	By their own request .	57	42	99
	Went without leave .	37		37
	For irregularity . .	21		21
	Deaths . . .	72	59	131
Remaining upon the books	.	50	93	143
		1594	1422	3016

N. B. There appear to be fifty-six in-patients less, and fifty-six out-patients more discharged, than were admitted; because, fifty-six who were admitted as in-patients, were made (and discharged as) out-patients.

Out of the number of in-patients admitted (*viz.* 1650) there have been forty-five who have undergone the operation for the stone; (*viz.* fifty-two men, and three women:) forty-eight of which have been discharged cured.

A general

A general Abstract of the ACCOUNTS of the HOSPITAL, from the Commencement of it, October 3, 1770, to July 15, 1778.

RECEIPTS.

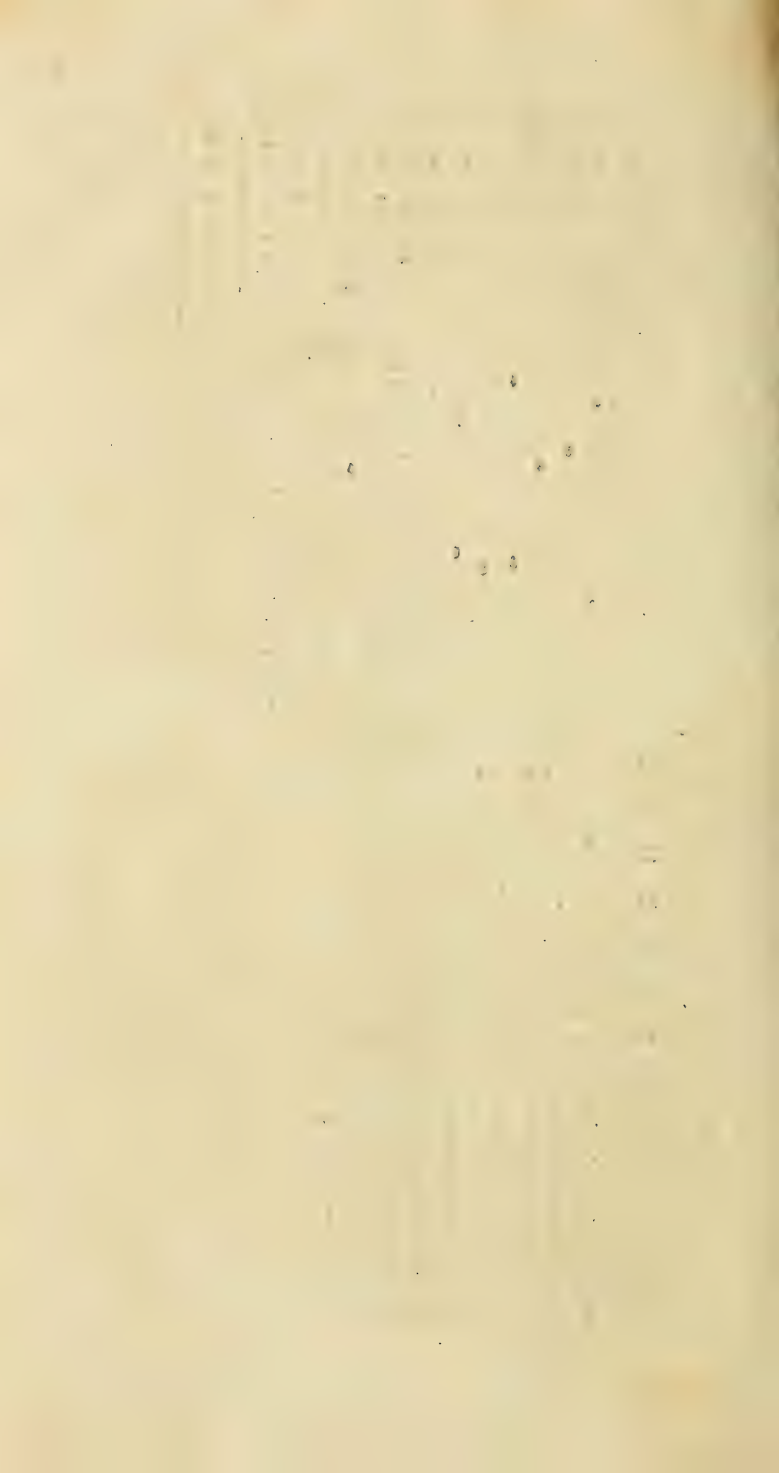
RECEIPTS.				£.	s.	d.
By contributions from Oct. 3, 1770, to July 17, 1771	-	-	-	2820	3	6
By ditto from July 17, 1771, to July 15, 1772	-	-	-	2415	15	0
By ditto from July 15, 1772, to July 14, 1773	-	-	-	1638	12	0
By ditto from July 14, 1773, to July 13, 1774	-	:	-	1670	18	6
By ditto from July 13, 1774, to July 12, 1775	-	-	-	1523	18	0
By ditto from July 12, 1775, to July 17, 1776	-	-	-	2003	9	5
By ditto from July 17, 1776, to July 16, 1777	-	-	-	1247	16	0
By ditto from July 16, 1777, to July 15, 1778, including a benefaction of 1000 <i>l.</i> from EDWARD KING, esq.	-	-	-	2170	17	6
By legacies	-	-	-	-	-	-
By interest, dividends, and difference of stock bought and sold	-	-	-	-	-	-
Taken out of the poor's boxes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Collected at the anniversary sermon and dinner in 1772	-	-	-	-	-	-
By ditto in 1773	-	-	-	132	7	6½
By ditto in 1774	-	-	-	197	10	8
By ditto in 1775	-	-	-	191	3	0¼
By ditto in 1776	-	-	-	171	9	7½
By ditto in 1777	-	-	-	187	17	10½
By ditto in 1777	-	-	-	203	0	6¼
By a sermon preached at the New Chapel in St. George's	-	-	-	50	0	0
By collected at Quantrell's gardens	-	-	-	-	-	-
By fundry small sums	-	-	-	-	-	-
				1133	9	3½
				3560	0	0
				320	15	8
				107	15	10¼
				15491	9	11
				14	0	0
				13	3	10

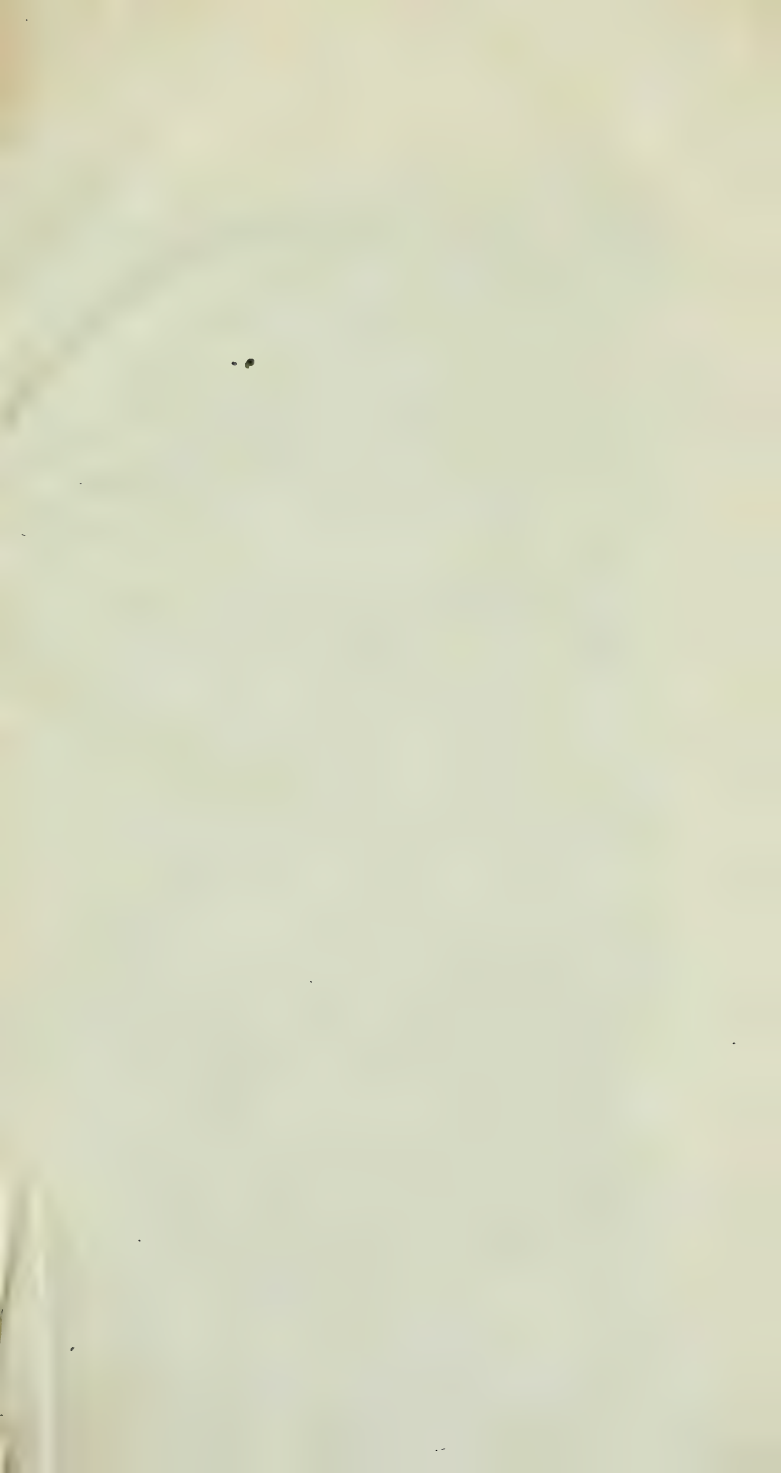
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D I S B U R S E M E N T S.

Expended on the building	-	-	-	-
By furniture, linen, &c.	-	-	-	-
Fitting up and furnishing the apothecary's shop, drugs, &c. &c.	-	-	-	-
Housekeeping, servants wages and coals	-	-	-	-
Beer	-	-	-	-
By stationary wares, printing, &c.	-	-	-	-
By scaffolding, &c. at the cathedral in 1774, 5, 6, 7	-	-	-	-
By seven years rent of the ground on which the Hospital is built, to October 10, 1777	-	-	-	-
By 2½ years annuity to Mr. Chamberlayne, to April 5, 1778	-	-	-	-
By 325ol. in the 3 per cent. red.	-	-	-	-
	£.	s.	d.	
	9295	3	9	
	1366	11	11	
	1006	7	2½	
	5012	0	2½	
	307	4	0	
	197	11	7	
	80	19	9	
	42	0	0	
	25	0	0	
	2594	6	10½	
	<hr/>			
	10927	5	3½	
	713	9	3½	
	<hr/>			
	20640	14	6½	
	<hr/>			

Due to balance, July 15, 1778







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